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EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS

Interviews with the Captive of Wilhelmshoehe.

Sketches Within Beleaguered Paris.

Journalistic Denunciations of Spies in High Life.

Moltke's Advance—Study of the Present Field.

United Italy—Protest of the Catholic Hierarchy.

The Inman steam-ship *City of Washington*, which left Liverpool Oct. 20, and Queenstown Oct. 21, and the Cunard steam-ship *Scotia*, which sailed from the first-named port on Oct. 22, and from Queenstown on Oct. 23, reached this port yesterday. The latest news is fresher by four days than that at hand by the *Abyssinia* on Monday last.

THE CAPTIVE EMPEROR.

The Castle of Wilhelmshoehe—Surroundings of the Prisoner—A Visit to the Imperial Abode—An Interview With M. Pietri—Napoleon and the War.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CASSEL, Hesse, Friday, Oct. 14, 1870.

When, shortly after the battle of Sedan, the Prussian King wired to Berlin the news of the defeat of the French Emperor, he added that he should designate a fitting residence to the captive when he had seen him. It is well known that the palace of Wilhelmshoehe, near the City of Cassel, was selected, and there NAPOLEON III. has, for the third time in his life, the opportunity to contemplate the "facts" of what he himself was wont to term a strange "destiny." In choosing the princely mansion near Cassel, the good-natured King of Prussia has manifestly shown a desire to do, under the circumstances, the very best for his unfortunate, vanquished "brother" and "dear friend," as they were wont to style each other on former occasions. A more lovely spot could, probably, not have been found within the realm of Prussia, and a more palatial residence was, apparently, not at the King's disposal. But, at best, it is only a Summer residence. It has been used as such by the Ex-Landgrave, or rather "Elector," of Hesse-Cassel. Since the year 1866, when the property became a Prussian domain, the palace has not been inhabited, and consequently it may have been somewhat neglected. Moreover, Wilhelmshoehe is situated 1,800 feet above the level of the sea, and, if for no other reason, it seems hardly fitted for a Winter residence. The rooms throughout the building are large and lofty, and it requires a small fortune to keep up a proper temperature in-doors. The wooded districts which surround the "chateau" are positively charming. The leafy hills, with the tints of the Autumn-dyed country, afford a succession of fine views. The grounds in the immediate neighborhood consist of tastefully laid out walks, and the Ex-Emperor would probably not feel the difference between a residence at Compiègne or Fontainebleau and Wilhelmshoehe, if he did not know that he inhabited the latter place as a prisoner of war. Yet, with advancing years, living in seclusion, it will hardly be possible for the illustrious captive to remain at Wilhelmshoehe, and I should not wonder if he were compelled to ask the Prussian King to transfer him to a more genial spot. This very day proved to me that a residence at an elevation such as already indicated must be very trying to the constitution of an elderly person. Up to midday the fog was so dense as to render it utterly impossible to see ten yards ahead, and this with an atmosphere well calculated to produce chills. At 1 o'clock the sun shone brightly, and the scenery, with the orange-colored leaves around the chateau, was truly grand. But by 4 o'clock it was again bitterly cold. Under the circumstance the outdoor exercise of the Emperor is limited. Hitherto he was apt to gratify the curiosity of a multitude of strangers between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, when he generally appeared in the park or the grounds surrounding the castle. There has been an Industrial Exhibition at Cassel during several months, which attracted visitors in large numbers from all parts of Germany, and of course, profiting by the opportunity, there has been a daily pilgrimage of strangers to Wilhelmshoehe to see "Him," as he has been styled by the Berliners. When the Emperor first arrived here, he was accompanied by a large retinue of servants and followers. Most of these have now left. They received, as I was informed, two months, wages and traveling expenses to Paris, by way of compensation. As, however, they cannot at present return to Paris, or indeed to France, most of these men are hovering about the city. They wait for better times to come, but I fear that before their hopes can be realized they will become objects of public charity. Five or six body-servants, including the faithful postillion with whose good-natured face and skillful driving all Parisians are familiar, have been retained. A like number of servants sent from the Royal Palace at Berlin, and wearing the livery of the Prussian King, complete the number of the "Imperial" household. The French servants, of course, have retained the "green" which we have always seen at the Tuileries for years past.

A VISIT TO THE CASTLE.

I said, advisedly, Imperial household, for the simple reason that the Ex-Monarch is still treated with Imperial honors. All etiquette is strictly observed, as in former times. Indeed, on entering the palace, I felt as it suddenly transferred to the halls of Compiègne or St. Cloud. The *piqueurs*, the *valets*, the *maitre d'hotel*—nothing seemed changed. When I sent in my card to M. PIETRI, the Private Secretary, whom I had known in what were to him necessarily more propitious circumstances, there was the same ceremony as would have been at Paris. They don't know where M. PIETRI can be found—they never do. He is not *chez-lui*—he is with the Emperor, very much engaged; but "Si, Monsieur veut se donner la peine d'attendre," &c. I confess these remnants of "fallen greatness" produced, momentarily, a painful impression on my mind. Moreover, I was forcibly struck at the respectful signs of recognition by one or two of the servants, to whom my face and appearance were probably familiar. They seemed, as it were, grateful at not being neglected while under a cloud. There are certain indications which point to a fear that the period when these clouds may disappear is somewhat remote. Simultaneously with the reduction in the number of servants everything else has been brought down to a more economical footing. Above all, the Imperial stables have been considerably reduced. When the Emperor arrived here from Sedan he had eighty-four horses and a large number of carriages. The latter have been retained, but nearly all the horses have been sold, and as one of the men said, "à vil prix," i. e., for a mere song. Even the horse which the Emperor rode at Sedan has been sacrificed. The present owner, I am told, is going to exhibit the horse, and it is not unlikely that we shall hear of it hereafter at some circus or other. The Emperor has now only six horses, three of which are for his own private use. Besides the Private Secretary and the physician attached to the Emperor, there are four of his old Generals staying at the palace, viz.: CASTLENAU, REILLE, MAUBERT and PUJOL, in addition to two *officiers d'ordonnance*, viz.: the Prince ACHILLE MURAT and Col. EPPS. Gen. FLEURY, whom I may term the "better half" of the Emperor, resides at Wilhelmshoehe, but not at the palace. He has taken up quarters at an adjoining hotel. A telegraph station has been established at the "chateau," communicating with the central station of the city, and the authorities have even permitted the transmission of cypher messages. A special service has also been organized by the Post-office for the private use of the French Emperor and his staff. A Post-office van comes and goes three times a day to facilitate communications between the palace and the City of Cassel. The distance, I should add, is about four miles. Life, of course, is somewhat dull at Wilhelmshoehe, and now that the days are shortening, time hangs heavily on all the inmates of the castle. They are narrowly watching the march of events, and from the Emperor down to the very stable-boy, every one is minutely acquainted with news respecting their unfortunate country. The general appearance of the inmates is not gay, yet they are hopeful.

NAPOLEON.

The unpropitious state of the weather lately prevented the Emperor from taking his usual rounds in the park and on the terrace of the castle. Today he came out for a few moments, but speedily returned—shivering—as it appeared to me—yet, I was assured, he continues in excellent health, and though keenly alive to the fact of being a prisoner, he bears his misfortune with a degree of resignation. I had not many minutes to watch his movements, but the change which has come over him is very striking. He has grown much older since I saw him last. His movements were always of a sluggish nature; they are still more so now. His look, anxious, searching as it appeared at all times, seems to have lost all appearance of solicitude, and to bear an expression of terror, mixed with a slight degree of jauntiness. Those who have studied the nature of this wonderful man, declare that the great lever in all his actions rested on an unfathomable mass of vanity. They maintain that his boldness was regulated merely by an insatiable ambition. From the present aspect of French affairs it is very probable that NAPOLEON's hopes and fears are held in equal balance. Every man has his appointed time allotted him, and the doctrines of fate to which he held so firmly whenever he was put on trial, will probably serve again to console the Emperor in his trials. NAPOLEON never proved a coward; on the contrary, he is always represented as gifted with an extraordinary amount of daring—*i.e.*, a daring of a particular kind. His life is full of incidents where he boldly approached danger, but it must be admitted that he never exhibited anything in common with the character of a desperado.

AN INTERVIEW WITH M. PIETRI.

I had a lengthy and interesting interview with M. PIETRI, the Emperor's Private Secretary. For obvious reasons I must reserve the nature of our conversation till a future date. I could not elicit anything new on the present aspect of affairs. If he was, or rather appeared reserved, it may reasonably be attributed to the fact that he had no material wherewith to throw fresh light on what has been done or what may be done hereafter. It struck me as being probably indelicate if I tried to "interview" him on any particular point. As Secretary of a man who has just been brought down from an elevated position it is quite natural that, in common with the rest of the Imperial household, he should be of the opinion that something may turn up with a tendency to restore the old order of things. M. PIETRI explained to me the views the Emperor held in regard to the welfare of France; the deep insight he possessed into the character of his own countrymen, and that without the fostering care of what I may term "a paternal Government," the French would never prosper. If the people were left to take care of themselves they would go headlong to destruction. The Emperor had always held ideas that any sudden change from any system antagonistic to self-government would prove fatal. "But," he added, "the Emperor had ardently hoped that a gradual change from an antiquated system of monarchies would be more conducive to the disposition of a Frenchman's nature. A Frenchman, he said, can be led, but he will not be driven. NAPOLEON's great aim," said M. PIETRI, "had been to devise means which would pave the way to procure the French nation such liberties as Englishmen and Americans enjoyed." His long residence in America, coupled with the intimate knowledge of his own country, however, made it utterly impossible that sudden and violent changes would yield lasting and satisfactory results. The Secretary, as stated above, was unable to give me any new ideas relative to the present aspect of affairs. Nor did he speak much of the future, nevertheless he seemed to me less hopeful than might have been expected. I should not have felt any surprise if, under the dictates of the sanguine character of a Frenchman, he had been induced to express extravagant hopes either regarding the future, or extreme views respecting the actual state of things. The Emperor, I was assured by M. PIETRI, feels his position keenly, but bears his misfortune with resignation. What can I say, he added bitterly, "l'Empereur est prisonier; tout est dit." ("The Emperor is a prisoner; that covers all I can say.") At the conclusion of the conversation, I asked him a few questions in regard to a few facts of historical interest, and which, probably, he alone is qualified to describe with truth. When occasion offers, I shall refer again to these matters. He assured me that the Emperor had done all in his power to avert the evils of war, but that he had been reluctantly induced to yield to acts provoked by others. The real authors of the war were those who all along had held views antagonistic to the Napoleonic rule. Instigated by their own sinister motives, they alone could be held responsible. History would reveal the facts which tended to exonerate the Emperor.

LUPUS.

Napoleon III.—Additional Interviews with the Prisoner of Wilhelmshoehe.

Writing from Wilhelmshoehe, on Oct. 17, a London *Times* correspondent supplies the account of an audience accorded him by NAPOLEON III.:

"I had the pleasure of a conversation today with the Emperor, since my arrival at Wilhelmshoehe, and repeated to him the principal points of information imparted to me by the Prussian Commissioner. The reply of the Emperor was that there could be no prospect of peace, near or remote, on the basis of ceding to Prussia a single foot of French territory, and no Government in France could attach its signature to such a treaty and remain in power a single day. The Emperor, to whose presence I had not the least difficulty in penetrating, is looking in remarkably good health, though he has been suffering for a day or two past from a slight attack of gout, brought on, no doubt, by a marked change in the weather, which is today cold and rainy. The high and exposed situation of Wilhelmshoehe is such as to render the Winters very severe, and I should be inclined to think that a prolonged sojourn at this place would be very trying to any one unaccustomed to the rigors of a northern climate, and particularly to a temperament like that of NAPOLEON III. He himself seems to think little and care less about his own personal comfort, every thought being evidently preoccupied with unhappy France, now, alas! further removed than ever from peace and tranquility. The Emperor, in spite of the flood of abuse and calumny heaped upon him by the French Republican Press, is resolved to say nothing or do nothing of a nature to engender fresh complications or throw obstacles in the way of the defense of France. He spoke in warm terms of the numerous proofs of the kindly sympathy entertained for him in England, which he is in the constant habit of receiving from every quarter of the United Kingdom, and alluded also, with a sad smile, to the dastardly attacks made upon him, a prisoner, by too many of his own countrymen, who, one would suppose, whatever their opinions, might at least show some respect for the great misfortune of the man who has in the past done so much for the honor and prosperity of France." The correspondent also quotes a letter from M. PIETRI, pronouncing M. MAX POL's list of the Emperor's foreign investments a pure invention.

BOURBAKI'S STORY.

He also says: "The Emperor told me that the story of Gen. BOURBAKI's having been requested to conduct the Prince Imperial to Metz, there to be proclaimed Emperor under the title of NAPOLEON IV., is a mere invention from beginning to end; and he further declared his conviction that the person who was instrumental in bringing Gen. BOURBAKI from Metz was a Prussian agent, who employed an ingenious pretext to see what was the real condition of affairs within the fortress."....A correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* has also had an interview with the Ex-Emperor. He writes: "NAPOLEON III. was seated before a desk incumbered with documents, books and newspapers. The apartment he uses as a study is a small square room, not unlike the cabinet he occupied at the Tuileries. Though laboring under severe cold, attended by a slight attack of gout, the Emperor looked in every respect as well as when I last saw him at St. Cloud in July last—just three days before M. DE GRAMMONT's declaration in the French Senate, which preluded the present calamitous war. At that time, however—much as his enemies may now accuse him of being solely responsible for plunging France into the conflict whose result has proved so disastrous to her and to him—I can conscientiously aver my conviction that NAPOLEON had come to no such resolution as that which has been attributed to him. I reminded him today that he had spoken to me at St. Cloud of the Hohenzollern incident, which he had regarded as entirely 'finished;' and that he had referred to his projects of *villegiatura*, which would enable him, he hoped, to obtain some weeks of rest and recreation, after the labors and excitements of the recent *plebiscite*. 'Yes,' said the Emperor, with a sigh, '*l'homme propose, mais Dieu dispose.* I had no wish to make war, but fatality willed that it should be so, public opinion was aroused in its favor, and I was obliged to acquiesce in the popular wish. You see to what it has brought us.' His Majesty then spoke of the disasters of the campaign, culminating in the final blow inflicted upon France at Sedan; and he declared that surrender was the only means of preventing a total massacre of the army. On these points there is little to be said today which has not already been said over and over again; and the Emperor confidently relies upon the verdict of history to exonerate him from all the charges now heaped upon his head by excited detractors, who for the most part base their animadversions upon mere hearsay.

'CALUMNIES.'

He alluded, indeed, but without bitterness, to the numberless calumnies of which he is the object in many parts of France—calumnies which he is now powerless to refute, and of which only a few stray waifs, gathered here and there from the newspapers received at Wilhelmshoehe, ever fall under his notice. One of these was a paragraph in the *Indépendance Belge*, copied from a French journal, stating that M. DELESVAUX, formerly President of the Sixth Chamber of Correctional Police at Paris, had committed suicide; and adding, that each of the sentences inflicted upon Parisian journalists, during his career as a Magistrate, brought M. DELESVAUX a handsome pecuniary present from the Government. 'That,' said the Emperor, 'is an infamous lie; but no doubt many persons will be found to believe it.' He spoke in despondent terms of the present distracted condition of France—a prey to a foreign foe without, and to anarchy within. He scarcely dared, under existing circumstances, to hope for better things. But when I ventured to ask if the time would not come soon when his friends would be authorized, by his own initiative, to make some movement to retrieve his fortunes, the Emperor at once replied that the sole aim of France must now be to drive out the invader of her soil, and he would never, by word or deed, throw obstacles in the way of accomplishing that task, or take steps that would impede the national defense. The Emperor is deeply interested in the current opinion of England, and reads carefully all the principal English newspapers and reviews."

THIERS, FAVRE AND BISMARCK.

A correspondent of the *Liberté*, writing from Cassel, says that he has heard from the lips of the Ex-Emperor at Wilhelmshoehe the following remarks on Messrs. THIERS, JULES FAVRE and BISMARCK. He said: "JULES FAVRE has not ability enough to conduct a discussion with the Minister of King WILLIAM. He will wind him round his finger. I have been quite duped by him. I to whom everybody agrees in attributing penetration and taciturnity. How, then, will it fare with M. FAVRE, whose strength lies in his too great fluency of speech? All these words will be turned against him in the form of an agreement with his pacific intentions. M. BISMARCK will throw the responsibility of a refusal on his august Majesty. The talent of this diplomatist consists in his knowing how to throw on others the responsibility of resolutions that have been taken. I was without this talent when at the Tuileries, and I paid dearly for this defect. The Chancellor of the North is bent on making all Europe think that it was the French people who demanded the war, whereas, in reality, it was he and I who alike wished it. If I had been able to persuade the French that they urged me to this war I should still be at Paris, or I could have returned without fear. The contrary occurred, and my fall, and the capitulation of Sedan are the consequences of that failure. Shortly afterward, speaking of M. THIERS, he said: "I was beaten at Boulogne, because, in my simplicity at that time, I confided in the Minister of LOUIS PHILIPPE, who had promised me his assistance, but only to drag me into the net. I troubled him in England. He attracted me to Boulogne in order to confine me at Ham. Count BISMARCK," the Ex-Emperor said, in conclusion, "is an able man, but it is his audacity that makes him so. This is what distinguishes him from CAVOUR, the greatest politician I have ever met. If CAVOUR had been the Minister of King WILLIAM, the German Empire would have been completed, and that without a shot."

INSIDE PARIS.

The Mission of Gen. Burnside.

The following official explanation of the mission of Gen. BURNSIDE has been published, dated Paris, Oct. 16: "Gen. BURNSIDE, an American officer, whose name is surrounded with a legitimate renown, arrived in Paris on the 3d of October. He had passed through the Prussian Head-quarters, and was the bearer of a letter from Count BISMARCK to the Minister for Foreign Affairs. This letter exclusively concerned the complaint made by the members of the Diplomatic Body residing in Paris, and who had demanded that they should be allowed to send dispatches to their respective Governments once a week. Gen. BURNSIDE had no official capacity, and it was his own idea, and yielding to some generous impulse, for which we are grateful to him, that he endeavored without any commission to effect some conciliatory arrangement between the hostile parties. Within these limits a conversation arose, and we may here remark that such conversations, devoid of all official character, could not without very serious inconvenience, be made known to the public. The Government well understands that every one must be anxious to learn the facts which may influence our situation. It, however, thinks it its duty to cover with an indispensable discretion those matters which are in course of accomplishment, and have not as yet had any result. This rule of common sense it would be culpable to infringe. It may, however, be added that during the second visit which Gen. BURNSIDE paid to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and at which the Governor of Paris was present, the nature of the conversation was the same. Gen. BURNSIDE was not the bearer of any letter from M. BISMARCK, nor was he intrusted with any verbal message. But from the conversation it was clear that the views of the Chancellor of the North German Confederation were the same as they were at Ferrières, and that if he considered an armistice as practicable for the convocation of an Assembly, he would grant it for the actual space of forty-four hours only; that he would refuse to include Metz in it; that he would prohibit all revictualing, and that he would exclude from the elections our brave and unfortunate countrymen of Alsace and Lorraine. The journalist who accused the Government of having rejected an acceptable armistice will probably be ashamed of his temerity. We leave to public opinion to judge with a just severity those who by such culpable manœuvres endeavor, happily in vain, to weaken the national defense."

Supplies of the Metropolis.

Writing under date of Oct. 14, the correspondent of the London *Times* says: "The new arrangements for the distribution of meat came into operation for the first time, I believe, this morning. I trust the Parisians in general are more contented with them than my landlady is, or very loud and general will be the murmuring. She has just shown me, with much indignation, a piece of beef of very inferior quality, from the unfair preponderance of gristle and bone, which she considers not more than enough to provide two healthy appetites with one meal, but which is all that four people, healthy or unhealthy, will get during three days, if her calculation is correct; but I think you must allow something for the exaggeration of a lady who believes herself the victim of somebody's personal malice, whether Gen. TROCHU's or the butcher's, she does not quite know. We are put upon one-twelfth of our usual meat rations—that is, if we want to eat meat twice a day. She seemed to consider it, however, a still greater grievance, if possible, that in order to get this meagre and disappointing portion she had to wait in front of the butcher's shop from 6½ to 9½. The choicer morsels had already fallen to those of her neighbors, who had the resolution to be at the shop door before 5. The quantity of the meat is, I believe, in all cases the same, nominally rather more than half a ration, but the quality, of course, greatly varies, the theory being "first come best served." It is, perhaps, not very rash to assume, however, that, even in so momentous an undertaking as the official distribution of meat during a siege, a little of the usual time-honored favoritism comes into play, and the best morsels are put aside by the butchers for their best customers, without due regard to the order of application. At least my landlady insinuated as much, being virtuously indignant at having a second-rate portion assigned her, after she had waited so long for it. There would seem to be another tempting opening for trickery in the circumstance that every householder frames his own list of applicants, and might, therefore, easily create imaginary mouths, drawing a dozen rations for half a dozen people. It is everybody's interest, however, to watch for and expose tricks of this kind, and detection would, I am told, involve, as the least punishment, the forfeiture of all claim to any meat whatever. Special arrangements have to be made for the keepers of hotels and restaurants, who draw rations according to the assumed average number of their clients, and here there is naturally a wide margin for convenient miscalculation. I noticed, as I passed this morning one of DUVAL's *bouillons*, an announcement that, "*par ordre supérieur*," no customer could have more than one plate of meat; but a little further on the same Boulevard one of the largest and best known restaurants in Paris gave precisely the same breakfast at the same price that it has been giving for many days, and this evening at another famous restaurant I had as much meat of the first quality as I wanted; meantime, I was supposed to be fasting at home on my couple of third-rate ounces. It is to be feared, therefore, that the official distribution does not work with perfect fairness; but in so large a place as Paris how could it? The present system is, perhaps, as good as any that can be extemporized to meet the present emergency. When meat gets still scarcer the restaurants will not improbably be closed, and then the system of so many ounces per head or mouth will really come into play. The Red Republicans, of course, find it easy work enough to pull the present system of distribution to pieces, finding in it another painful proof of the Governmental leaning toward Orleanism and Bonapartism."

A Regiment of Amazons.

The London *Daily News* expresses the belief that the female citizens of Paris are apparently weary of the monotony of a besieged existence. They are enlisting in a body called "Amazons of the Seine." Their costume will consist of a pair of black trousers, with an orange-color stripe, a blouse of woolen stuff, with a cap, and a black kepi with an orange band, together with a cartridge-box fastening to a shoulder-belt. Only women of unexceptionable character will be permitted to join this corps, all candidates having not only to be accompanied by husband, father or brother, but to bring with them a certificate from the Commissary of Police, attesting their character, position, &c. The officers will all be ladies, mostly wives and daughters of officers in the army, or at any rate possessing some knowledge of military affairs. A special patriotic and most spirit-stirring song has been composed for the corps, entitled, "The Marseillaise of the Amazons of the Seine." In addition to tending the wounded they are expected to defend the ramparts and barricades jointly with the stationary National Guard, and to "render the combatants, in whose ranks they would be distributed by companies, all such domestic and fraternal services as are compatible with moral order and military discipline."

Prophetic Trochu.

A letter from Gen. TROCHU to the Mayor of Paris, on the defense of the City, is ended with the words following: "I conclude, Mons. le Maire, this statement with a few reflections. In the month of July last the French Army, in all the splendor of its strength, passed through Paris, amid the shouts of 'A Berlin! A Berlin!' I was far from sharing their confidence, and alone, perhaps, among all the general officers. I ventured to tell the Marshal Minister of War that I perceived in this noisy manner of entering upon a campaign, as well as the means brought into requisition, the elements of a great disaster. The will which at this period I placed in the hands of M. DUCLOUX a Notary of Paris, will one day testify to the painful and too well-grounded presentiments with which my soul was filled. Today, in the presence of the fever which has rightly taken possession of the public mind, I meet with difficulties which present a most striking analogy with those that showed themselves in the past. I now declare that, impressed with the most complete faith in a return of fortune, which will be due to the great work of resistance summed up in the siege of Paris, I will not cede to the pressure of the public impatience. Animating myself with the sense of the duties which are common to us all, and of the responsibilities that no one shares with me, I shall pursue to the end the plan which I have traced out, without revealing it, and I only demand of the population of Paris, in exchange for my efforts, the continuance of that confidence with which it has hitherto honored me."

Revelations of Figaro.

Under date of Oct. 14, the correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes: "*Figaro* came out, yesterday, with an article which proves once more that some persons *will not* wash their dirty linen at home. I hesitate to follow the *Figaro* through the revelations which that journal makes concerning the spy system organized in France by Count BISMARCK. I will endeavor to pick my way through the article as best I can, avoiding what is positively too revolting for print. This unblushing paper informs us that at the death of the Duke DE MORNY, of gallant memory, a dozen ladies of the elevated Imperial circle suddenly saw themselves deprived of the greater portion of their resources. Count BISMARCK learned the names of these ladies, and then began that serious game of Prussian espionage in the midst of which a careless France laughed and danced to the music of HERVE and OFFENBACH. Before that the friend of the King of Prussia had had no trouble to find devoted agents, for since the commencement of the Empire one-half of France spied the other half. But these spies belonged to the lower regions, and for a long time BISMARCK had been watching for an opportunity for getting at the intimate secrets of the State. Before the ashes of the Duke DE MORNY were cold each of his old friends blessed Providence, for they received German gold liberally given, and the Duke was soon forgotten. *Figaro* then explains how the new lovers were not jealous so long as the ladies whose extravagance they supported furnished them with the means of forwarding useful intelligence to Count BISMARCK. A crowd of beautiful foreign women suddenly settled in Paris, and betrayed all the secrets of the alcove and the supper-table. They dived into the innermost thoughts of senile Ministers, who, intoxicated with unhoped-for preference, endeavored to disguise their physical infirmities by the charms of their conversation; and the siren always knew how to exact any information required by King WILLIAM. When the war broke out the bevy fled, carrying to Berlin the latest intelligence concerning the French Army, &c. *Figaro* then gets very broad in an account of a certain regiment raised by Count BISMARCK for the purpose of worming secrets from the susceptible hearts of washerwomen and other females in the lower ranks of society, who appear to be as easily captivated by blandishments and silver as the ladies of the Empire were by gold."

THE PAST.

Von Moltke's Foresight.

Among the recently printed documents discovered in Paris after the flight of the Empress, is a curious dispatch, dated Forbach, April 9, 1868, and addressed by a certain Capt. SAMUEL to the Minister of War at Paris. Capt. SAMUEL telegraphs, "Since Monday I have followed Gen. MOLTKE, who is visiting the frontier of France and studying the positions. On Monday I overtook him at Mayence. Tuesday he stopped at Berkenfeld and took notes of the heights near the ruins of the old castle. He slept that night at Saarbrück, and has taken the dispositions of defense at the station and the canal. Yesterday he was at Saar-louis, where he is now. This morning, in spite of the bad weather, he went out in a carriage to visit the heights surrounding Vaudevangne and Berns. I suppose, from information, that he will go to-night or to-morrow to Treves, where he will descend the Moselle. Is it necessary to follow him? Address reply to the telegraphic office at Forbach." Accordingly the reply was sent, "Follow him;" but the further results of Capt. SAMUEL's vigilance are not known.

Bismarck's Designs.

The following anecdote is repeated by the *Epoca* of Madrid, in reference to the aggressive designs which Count BISMARCK has been accused of harboring for many years. At Biarritz, in 1865, during the period of his interviews with the Emperor, he happened to exchange a couple of visits with a Spanish statesman and Ex-Minister, to whom he showed, with much glee, a caricature he had just received from Berlin. In this the Chancellor and the Emperor were represented as seated at a supper-table before a bottle of Rhine wine and a plate of Ostend oysters; the Emperor saying, "Well, my dear friend, the oysters will be for you and the Rhine for me." "No," the Chancellor was made to reply, "the oysters will not go down without the Rhine." When the Spaniard had seen this, the Count said to him, "Is it not droll? I am going to show it to the Emperor; for I cannot get anything substantial from him, and whatever propositions I make to him he receives in silence. He thinks reticence his talent; and I see that in the end we shall have to work for Germany without him."

PRUSSIA.

The German Terms of Peace.

A correspondent of the *Times* traveled on the 16th from Cologne to Giessen in company with one of the Prussian Civil Commissioners charged with the organization of the new Government established in Alsace and Lorraine, and obtained from him some information with regard to the future plans of the Germans: "My *compagnon de voyage* admitted at once that it is not only the purpose of the Germans to retain possession of the two French provinces, but ultimately to annex them to Prussia proper, and not to either Bavaria or Baden. At first they will, however, be governed separately, and enjoy certain advantages, intended, if possible, to conciliate the inhabitants—though, as my informant frankly added, there was no hope of that. In time, perhaps, the peasantry might be reconciled to the change; but the people of the cities and towns never will be, and the only course which Prussia could pursue would be to govern them despotically, as Russia does Poland, all idea of conciliation being entirely out of the question. The new frontier line is to be established at Chateau-Solins, and will not include Nancy. My informant stated that Count VON BISMARCK is now perfectly willing to grant, and even desirous of granting, an armistice, in order that the French may elect a Constituent Assembly, with whom peace can be made. It has been distinctly offered to Marshal BAZAINE that if he will evacuate Metz he will be permitted to march out with the honors of war, take all his munitions and materiel, and lead his army wherever he pleases. In that event, the Germans are ready to abandon the siege of Paris and fall back on their new frontier line, which they will simply defend until an authorized Government in France is ready to sign a treaty with them. They care nothing about a pecuniary indemnity, and expect to obtain none, but Alsace and Lorraine they are resolved to hold, and in the face of the popular determination in Germany on this score even M. VON BISMARCK himself dare not recede. It is believed that Marshal BAZAINE and his army remain faithful in their allegiance to the Emperor, and if left to act without reference to the state of war and the invasion would re-establish order and overthrow the present revolutionary régime.

Narrow Escape of a North German Steamer.

The steamer *Thuringia*, belonging to the Hamburg-American Company, says the London *Morning Post*, of Wednesday, Oct. 19, sailed from Greenock on Tuesday week for Hamburg, to load passengers and cargo for New-York. It was her first voyage, and at the time she sailed it was understood that the way to Hamburg was clear of the French fleet. On Thursday morning, however, Mr. D. R. MACGREGOR, the Company's agent at Leith, received a telegram from Hamburg, in consequence of which the wires were at once set agoing to intercept the steamer at whatever port she might call to land her pilot; and the fishermen at Scrabster, Cromarty, Macduff, Peterhead, and Fraserburg were all on the *qui vive* to warn her. The gale of Wednesday night must, however, have induced Capt. EHLERS to seek the Orkney passage, and she steamed on right for the French fleet. When about twenty miles from Heligoland her progress was arrested by the *J. B. Watt*, English steamer, bound from Hamburg to the Tyne. The latter sank, but the crew were all taken on board the *Thuringia*, and, their story told, her head was speedily turned toward Grimsby, where she arrived in safety on Saturday, after a run as extraordinary as could well have been accomplished between Tuesday and Saturday.

German Colors of the Future.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, of Oct. 19, says: "The great institution of writing to the papers is gaining more and more ground in Germany; and it is amusing to see not only how small are the pretexts under which people bring their names before the world, but also the effect their small-talk may produce under certain circumstances. As if all were happily settled—King WILLIAM dating from Sans Souci, BISMARCK from Varzin, and as if, finally, KNUTSCHKE, that noble fusilier bard, had returned crowned with double laurels—a gentleman named ALSLEBEN writes to *Spener* about what the German colors of the future are to be. The exertion seems to give him many sleepless nights. Black, red and gold he objects to, and deigns not to give any reason; though there are certain memories bound up with them which it will behoove the present generation to remember well when the war is over. Whatever the age and date of these colors, many a still living patriot has been cast into prison for wearing them. It was the first visible token also of the revolution of 1848, when the Emperors and Kings and Princelets arrayed themselves in them and paraded the streets of German towns, promising all those things which they did not keep afterward; and floating from the Paulskirche in Frankfort, these colors welcomed the first German Parliament. All the dreams and aspirations and sufferings of the nation found somehow a visible symbol in them—not in any of the harlequin combinations, some forty in number, of the miserably dislocated holy Roman Empire. That Mr. ALSLEBEN objects to black, white and red, the North German colors, we need not say. He is evidently a 'particularist.' What he proposes is white, black and blue, because these would symbolize the union of Prussia and Bavaria, and 'would insure European peace for evermore.' The question of the eagle, and the number of heads he promises to discuss elsewhere, and we shall not fail to look out for it. Meanwhile heralds and politicians of all hues are busy worrying the question of the colors."

EUROPEAN FINANCE.

The Probable Augmentation of the Debts of Continental States.

From the London Times (City Article,) Oct. 21.

The end of the war can hardly arrive without an addition being witnessed of at least 200,000,000 sterling to the existing debts of European States. Already more than a quarter of that sum has been raised, and Prussia and Bavaria are again seeking supplies, while in the background there is the huge amount to be provided by France in the shape of indemnity and also for the means of reparation from the ruin of the war, together with the requirements to establish a return to specie payments. How will the London money market be affected by these needs? Extraordinary as the impending operations seem, there is no reason to anticipate any serious disturbance from them. Germany and France can both, when peace shall have been concluded, raise from their own people whatever they may want, and as regards Germany, this facility is even now so great that her stocks are issued at a price too high to attract any capital from this country. Of course, if we were to subscribe largely to French loans, our rates of discount would at once be influenced, but just according to the pressure thus occasioned such investments would be checked and resales would be induced. It may be argued, however, that on the conclusion of peace and the resumption of all the ordinary exchange operations, if money should be in great demand in France and Germany, specie would forthwith flow from this side to find employment at the higher terms there offered until the rates of the London market were brought nearly to those of the Continent. This would undoubtedly be the case; and hence the question to be considered is whether any such demand for currency at the Continental centres is likely then to be experienced. The war over, the heavy amounts of coin distributed among the armies would gradually find their way back to the uses of commerce, together with much of that at present secreted by the peasantry, so that the available circulation, instead of becoming more restricted, might experience a considerable increase. But the mode of payment of any indemnity that may ultimately be exacted from France by Germany is a point for inquiry. Whatever the amount may be—forty, sixty or eighty millions—Germany would not be likely to accept it in the form of French Rentes. It will most probably be required in cash, and in speedy installments. Perhaps, of the fifty-three millions of bullion held by the Bank of France at the beginning of the war, about half may yet remain. The balance of the indemnity would have to be raised by loans, on terms that would attract the hoards of the general population, or by buying up these hoards at a premium by means of increased note issues. In either case the active currency would be increased instead of diminished, and although the supplies drawn forth would have to be sent to Berlin, their influence, so far as Europe might be concerned, would be the same. Moreover, it may be presumed that much of the amount sent from France to Germany would soon find its way back to France in discharge of the various vouchers given by the German Army for requisitions made during the invasion. Under the circumstances a return to specie payments in France could not be looked for until the nation had experienced a long period of recovery, and therefore the necessity for providing for that contingency need not form part of immediate calculations. The chief remaining want of the country would be the means of supplying the void which must now have been created in the stocks of all kinds of imported produce, and for this purpose, as well as for the restoration of buildings, railways, and other public undertakings, great efforts will have to be made by the aid of municipal, provincial and other forms of credit. Hence the drain of gold from the country must be expected to be heavy until the population shall have again recovered their wealth-producing power; but there is ground to believe that the latent amounts which can be drawn forth, judging from the estimates long current as to the quantities spread among the French population, will be fully equal to the need. As to the momentary effects of our own debts to France, consequent on our large purchases of cotton and other produce consigned originally to French ports, but diverted hither, it is to be borne in mind that this produce is as available as gold, and that we have also large holdings of Rentes and of various Continental stocks lately bought and paid for, and which will always be useful for exchange transactions. Looking at the whole of these considerations, the apprehension of sudden changes or difficulties in the money market as a consequence of peace may apparently be dismissed. Indeed, a prolongation of the conflict might be more calculated to produce such changes, by delaying the power of France to raise money at home, and compelling her for a time to resort to this or other markets for indispensable supplies. Finally, the question remains—How is France, with such additions to her debt as must now be contemplated, to meet the pressure they must create upon her through future years? On such points there is always needless fear. England and Holland, the two most deeply indebted countries of Europe, present examples of the most solid wealth, and in the United States there never were such evidences of financial power as those which have been exhibited since the creation of their enormous mass of Federal obligations. The annuities charged upon posterity represent, in their amount of principal, a tangible and marketable property, the value of which in the main is liable to be influenced only by the degree of faith that may be entertained in the willingness or ability of future generations honestly to recognize the liabilities to which they have succeeded. If the French people show a patriotic determination under all circumstances to maintain the public credit, there is no reason why they should not, after the termination of their struggle, by devoting themselves to the peaceful development of their wonderful resources, rapidly attain a height of prosperity beyond any they have yet realized; and to this view may be added the expression of a conviction that should they happily have the courage to venture upon unqualified free trade, they would, before ten years had passed, become, as regards their universal well-being and their superiority of power in accumulated riches, the admiration or envy, as the case might be, of their now triumphant German neighbors.

ENGLAND.

The Queen's Future Son-in-Law.

"There is a passage in Her Majesty's *Journal of Life in the Highlands*," says the London *Daily News*, "which receives an accession of interest from the impending marriage of the Princess LOUISE. It occurs in the description of the royal visit to Inverary. 'Our reception,' writes Her Majesty 'was in the true Highland fashion. * * * The pipers walked before the carriage, and the Highlanders on either side, as we approached the house. Outside stood the Marquis of LORNE, just two years old, a dear, white, fat, fair little fellow, with reddish hair, but very delicate features, like both his father and mother; he is such a merry, independent little child. He had a black velvet dress and jacket, with a 'sporran,' scarf, and Highland bonnet."

Diabolical Plot.

A startling discovery was made at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, on Oct. 22. Twenty-five quarter-casks of gunpowder, seized at a Fenian store in Ireland, had been brought to Woolwich in one of the Government coasting vessels, and on being opened at the Royal Laboratory for examination were found to contain lucifer matches and old nails in considerable quantities, mixed with the powder, in every cask. If the casks had been subjected to the rough usages of a railway transit the consequences might have been most terrible, and even with the comparative precautions taken in conveying them by water the circumstances of their having escaped explosion is quite wonderful. After this discovery the casks were, of course, handled with particular delicacy. They were placed in a barge on the river, and the boat being scuttled was sunk at high tide, so that there is now no fear of the "accident" which some miscreant has endeavored to perpetrate.

UNITED ITALY.

Plans for the New System of Administration—The New Elections—No Parliament in Rome—Fresh Papal Protest—Death of an Eminent Citizen.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Saturday, Oct. 15, 1870.

The talk about Rome and the rejoicings over its acquisition are far from being ended. But there are several important, if not urgent, questions connected with administration, which preoccupy attention and engage the discussions of public writers, and must soon become the themes of parliamentary debate. It is now understood that the Legislative Body will come together at its regular time of meeting in the month of November. Meantime, the fifteen delegates, the number allotted to the Roman Province, will be elected and be allowed to take their places as soon as the Parliament, by its first act, formally accepts the result of the *plebiscito*, and declares Rome and the surrounding territory part and parcel of the Italian Kingdom. Then will follow the adoption of the scheme of law ordering the transfer of the capital to Rome, and providing a sum of money to meet the cost of the transportation. After such steps as these are taken, it is thought that the present Chamber, which has had an existence of three years, will be dissolved, and a new general election be ordered by royal decree. The present ratio of representation is one Deputy to every fifty thousand of the population. Such a standard makes the Lower House of the Legislature an unwieldy body of more than five hundred members. It is not often that more than one-half of this number are in their places, attending to the public business. Deputies are glad enough to swell with whatever prestige the title of office confers, and enjoy the advantage of passing without expense over the railroads of the State, and too often when they are attending not to public business, but to private affairs. It is proposed to fix, in the new elections, the standard of representation at one hundred thousand, which will send back to the Chamber a body of Deputies not much exceeding in number the House of Representatives of the United States.

NO PARLIAMENT IN ROME.

There will be no meeting of Parliament at Rome until another year, and in the interval the architect and builder will be able to do what is necessary to the Piazzo Venezia to make it serve the purposes of the Government. From what is now said, it seems probable that the transfer of the capital and the completion of the enterprise of the national unity, will be made the occasion for pushing forward the movement of decentralization and a simplification of the system of local administration. It is proposed to reduce the number of Prefects, and divide the Kingdom into half a dozen or more grand sections, according to a plan which will give to the former provinces something like an autonomy of federal rule. There is a demand for action at once, so as to check a tendency to repeat at Rome what has produced such fatal results in the French system, in the experiment with Cæsarism. The real political life of the Italian nation is now to begin. All the organs of the system have at length full action, and the blood flows warm and free from the heart.

FRESH PAPAL PROTEST.

The Pope has written a circular letter to the Cardinals, in which he makes many complaints, among which that he has no longer the free use of the post-office, and is cut off from means of communicating with the world. It is very well known that this is not true; for one of the first offers made by Gen. CADORNA to the Holy Father was that of a supplimentary telegraphic and postal station in the Vatican for the Pontiff's special use. The clerical party is laboring with might and main to make good Catholics at a distance believe that PIUS IX. is held in limbo by military force, and an appeal is made to the faithful to come and help him break jail; an utterly useless request, as the Powers most interested and with most force have declared their intention of keeping their hands off.

DEATH OF AN EMINENT CITIZEN.

Florence has lost this fortnight a citizen among the most respectable for years, for services rendered to the community, and for antiquity of family line. The Commendatore SIMONE PERUZZI died in his eightieth year, and was but a few months the senior of PIUS IX., the companion of whose studies and amusements in youth he was. Signor PERUZZI was decended from the family of PERUZZI, the famous Florentine bankers of five centuries ago, whose history he wrote and published in a thick volume a few years back, and of which, at the time, I gave you some account, in connection with a notice of the act of repudiation of a debt contracted by the British Government with this house in the reign of EDWARD III. Proofs of the debt are preserved in the archives of the PERUZZI family up to this time. Signor PERUZZI was for many years the Minister at the French Court of the Grand Ducal Government of Tuscany, and was well known in the society of Paris. His life was active to its close, and several literary works are the fruit of the labor of his advanced years; the last, a history of the Spanish Inquisition in Florence, still in manuscript. The freshness of his spirit rendered him a genial companion to the end, and his memories of half a century made his mind a treasure-house of facts. Signor PERUZZI has left in America those who will remember him—acquaintances which had a beginning in a Florentine residence. The widow of the deceased is a native of the City of New-York.

ANGELICO.

Protest of the Catholic Hierarchy.

The Catholic hierarchy in England have issued a protest on the Roman question. It is signed by Cardinal CULLEN, three Archbishops and eighteen Bishops. The following are portions of the document: Believing that the Pope is the Vicar of Christ, the infallible teacher of Christian truth, to whom has been given the supreme power of the feeding, ruling and governing the whole Church, we protest against the sacrilegious insults recently offered by the usurping Power to the reigning Pontiff, PIUS the Ninth, and in his person to Christ himself, whose representative he is on earth. Convinced that the full, perfect and complete discharge of his Apostolic office requires as its necessary condition the freedom of the Roman Pontiff from the control of other temporal princes, we protest in the name of 200,000,000 of Catholics against the usurpation which has deprived their spiritual chief of the temporal dominions necessary for the exercise of his liberty, and thereby subjected him to the caprice of hostile Powers. Persuaded by the wisdom of Providence, the temporal sovereignty of the Holy See has been ordained for the common good of all Christendom, and that Rome and the Papal territory belong to the Catholic world, we protest against the sacrilegious invasion of both as a violation of the sacred rights of the whole Catholic world. Since the invasion of Rome has been undertaken and accomplished at a time when a General Council was being held there under the presidency of the supreme Pontiff, we protest against the violence that has interrupted its deliberations, and we hold the Florentine Government responsible for the outrage offered to the assembled bishops of the universe, and for the injury done to the faithful by depriving them for an indefinite time of the blessings the Council was calculated to confer.

Americans Abroad.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the offices of BOWLES, BROTHERS & Co., London and Paris: *At the London Office, for the week ending Oct. 14, 1870.—New-York*—A. Wright Sanford, Geo. W. Lane, C. S. Brown, Samuel C. Thompson and family, A. Snider Pellegrini, Wm. H. Wyatt and family, Miss C. M. Mitchel, Cora Moffat, Myra Moffat, W. Lusk Webster, Mrs. Wm. Kain, Mr. and Mrs. Whittelsey, Elisha Whittelsey, Jr., S. Housman, Geo. F. Munn, J. C. Kendall and family, H. R. Jackson, John R. Lockwood and wife, Frank Lee Benedict and wife, F. J. McKenzie, T. Maury, Miss Caroline Kendal, Eugene S. Blois, E. A. Quintard, Geo. B. Field, Geo. T. Bourne, Andrew Carter, E. G. Burkham, James A. Bain, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Rowe and two daughters, Mrs. F. R. Sherwin and two children, Col. Richard M. Hoe, Fletcher Harper, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Herriman, J. Sevier, Dr. Willard Parker, Jr., H. J. H. Hoverman, J. Henderson Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Watson E. Case and family, Charles W. Elliott, E. D. Dibble and wife, Oliver H. Perry, W. P. Van Rensselaer, J. S. Bryce and family, S. P. Duncan, Geo. H. Jones and wife. *Albany, N. Y.*—Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Williams. *Buffalo, N. Y.*—Charles Cary. *Boston*—A. Gabb, Henry Villard, Dwight M. Clapp, Richard W. Smith, Geo. T. M'Lauthlin, Geo. A. Guild, B. F. Atkins, Miss Addie L. Sears, H. M. Bearce and family, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. L. Chilson, R. W. Sears, Geo. W. Bond, wife and daughter, Joseph S. Simes, Arthur Hildreth, Amasa Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Ball Hughes, Col. W. V. Hutchings, Mrs. Hutchings and son, William Hoover, Geo. Stedman, Dr. Edgar Parker, Geo. W. Baldwin, Mrs. Dwight Foster and family. *Chicago*—W. S. Carver, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. M. Pullman, W. J. Tewkesbury and wife, Miss Jennie Stewart, Hannah Stewart, Nelly Stewart, C. J. Hambleton, Samuel Johnson, W. J. Cook. *Cambridge, Mass.*—Richard Witt. *Philadelphia*—Miss C. A. Sharpe, J. H. Irwin, Francis A. Collins, John H. Weeks, Tutlow Jackson, Nelson Brown, John Uryth, Mrs. S. M. Lea. *Paris*—H. Winfield, S. Stockton Horner, Mrs. Horner, Mrs. Howard, Helmick, Mme. Mathilda Turner, Durand Ruel, Frank Moore. *San Francisco, Cal.*—D. T. Murphy and family, H. J. Booth, Dexter Tafft, Miss Solita Tafft. *Havre*—A. N. Chrystie. *New-Orleans*—J. H. Oglesby, Mr. Pond and family. *Cincinnati, Ohio*—Geo. T. Harrison, Rufus King, H. C. White, Judge C. D. Coffin, Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Ray. *Massachusetts*—J. P. Ferry. *Providence, R. I.*—James N. Granger, H. McDowell. *Quincy, Ill.*—H. V. Brueck. *Panama*—W. J. Kelley. *Augusta, Ga.*—Orville D. Baker. *Wilkesbarre, Penn.*—S. Leonard Thurlow. *Mississippi*—John Murdock. *Berlin*—Spencer M. Nash and wife. *Syracuse, N. Y.*—Frank C. Pope, J. Burnett, M. D., J. B. Burnett, Jr. *New-Haven*—H. B. Goodyear, Mrs. R. S. Baldwin. *Hudson, Ohio*—Thomas Day Seymour. *Keokuk, Iowa*—C. A. Kellog. *Baltimore*—B. Price, J. T. Atkinson. *Hartford*—L. B. B. Colt. *California*—Mrs. Isabel Gildermeister. *Columbus, Ohio*—Mrs. G. M. Parsons and daughter. *Stonington, Conn.*—Hon. Thomas Clarke. *Pittsfield, Mass.*—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hinsdale. *Norwich, Conn.*—Col. Allen Tenney. *Sedan*—C. A. Shourds. *Maine*—Orville D. Baker. *Ohio*—Mr. and Mrs. Woodworth. *Williamsport, Penn.*—Robert W. Smith. *Rhode Island*—H. Reynolds, wife and child. *London*—Frederick Wyenken; G. C. Trafant. *Switzerland*—J. Savanchy, P. E. Lockwood. *United States Navy*—S. S. Crowninshield. *Springfield, Mass.*—Samuel Bowles. *St. Louis*—Geo. S. Drake and wife.

Owing to the complete military investment of Paris, there have been since last week no additional arrivals at the Paris house of BOWLES BROS. & Co., which were then as follows: *New-York*—Lieut. S. Wilkins Cragg. *Boston*—Wm. B. Bowles. *Baltimore*—Wm. C. Dreyer. *Chicago*—Nathan Sheppard; J. M. Durand. *Wilmington, N. C.*—Geo. W. Kidder.

Department of Docks—The Washington Market Nuisance.

The regular meeting of the Commissioners of Docks was held yesterday, Mr. J. T. AGNEW in the Chair. Commissioners WOODS, HENRY, SMITH and HUNT were in attendance. A report was received from the Executive Committee with respect to the obstructions on the west side of West-street, recommending that the City authorities be requested to take measures for the removal of Washington Market, and to provide facilities for the dealers elsewhere. Mr. WOODS called attention to other obstructions of a similar character, and moved that the tabular statements of them prepared by the Committee be read, to refute the allegations made in the Press that the Board endeavored to conceal these obstructions from the public. The Chairman remarked that the Board received no salary for permitting these obstructions to remain, and that everything connected with the management of the docks was open to inspection. Mr. HENRY moved as an amendment that they be placed on the file, which was adopted. The other business before the Department was unimportant.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EDUCATION—PRIMARY OBJECT-LESSONS, &c. By N. A. CAULKINS. Fifteenth edition, rewritten. 16mo, 442 pages. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

To Mr. CAULKINS more than to any other one man, are due the recent marked improvements in popular education in New-York City. First, through his writings, the *School and Family Charts*, the *Phonic Charts*, and the present work on object-lessons, and then by his Saturday "Training Class," which has since ripened into the "Normal College," this faithful worker in the field of education has introduced many of our best reforms in primary instruction. Till within the past few years, New-York, with all her wealth and enterprise, was inferior to many small towns in the quality and training of her teachers for schools of young children. It was well understood by those experienced in the science of education, that the Normal School of Oswego, for instance, turned out far better teachers than the best of our City Ward schools. This is now being all changed. The new Normal College and the improved methods introduced in the primary schools are training a corps of active, inventive teachers, who will equal any from any portion of the Union.

It is remarkable that during the past few years, the primary schools of a charitable organization, the "Children's Aid Society," presented some of the most improved and ingenious methods of teaching very young children that could be witnessed in the City.

The new methods may be described under one general term,

THE OBJECT SYSTEM.

"I began with children," says PESTALOZZI, "as nature does with savages, first bringing an image before their eyes, and then seeking a word to express the perception to which it gives rise." This statement of the great reformer of education expresses the essential principle of the object system. The child's mind grasps first things rather than names; it deals with objects before words; it takes a thing as a whole rather than in parts. Its perceptive and observing faculties are those first awakened, and should be the first used in education; reflection, analysis and comparison must come afterward. The vice of the former systems of education has been, that words have so much taken in the child's intellect the place of things, and its knowledge has become so often a mere routine, or a mechanical memorizing of names. The scholar was not taught to look beneath words, and to learn the precise thing which the word symbolized. He was trained to repeat like a machine. He did not observe closely, he had not been educated to apply his own faculties, and therefore he could not think afterward. The old system reversed the natural order. It began with what is the ripest fruit of the mature intellect—definitions, or the learning of rules and statements of principles, and went on later to observing facts and applying principles. It analyzed in the beginning, and only later in the course regarded things each as a whole.

The consequence was that children were months and years in taking the first steps in education—such as learning to read—because they had begun wrong. They had no accurate habits of observation, and, as a natural result, soon fell into loose habits of thinking. What they knew they knew vaguely. When their acquirements were tested they were found valueless. The simplest principles of mathematics were almost unknown to them, because they had learned the science by rote, and had never exercised their minds on it. They could apply none of them. Algebra, instead of being an implement, was of no more practical use to them than Sanscrit would be. Geometry was as abstract as metaphysics. They had never learned it by solid figures, or studied it intelligently. Grammar was a memorized collection of dry abstract rules and examples. Natural history was only a catalogue, and geography a dictionary learnt by heart. Our manufacturers who had occasion in former years to employ these youths from our public schools, found them utterly incompetent by any exact and inventive teaching for using their faculties on practical subjects. Nor did they go forth with minds expanded, and ready to receive the germs of knowledge which might be, as it were, floating in the atmosphere. Their faculties had not been aroused.

The "object system" attempts to lay down the principles which have been tested in primary education, in the form of a science; so that the teacher not gifted with the genius of invention and the talent for conveying knowledge, shall be able to awaken and train the child's intellect as if he were.

Its first principle is to exercise the senses, but never during any long period at once. The play of the children is so contrived as to employ their sense of touch, of weight, and of harmony. Colors are placed before them, and they are trained in distinguishing the different delicate shades—in the recognition of which children are singularly deficient. Numbers are taught by objects, such as small beans or marbles, and then when numerals are learned, regular tables of addition and subtraction are written on the board by the teacher at the dictation of the scholar.

The great step in all education is the learning the use of that wonderful vehicle and symbol of human thought, the printed word.

Here the object system has made the greatest advance. The English language has the unfortunate peculiarity of a great many sounds to each vowel, and of an utter want of connection between the name and the sound of the letter. No mature mind can easily appreciate the dark and mysterious gulf which, to the infant's view, separates the learning the letters, and reading. The two seem to be utterly different acquirements. The new methods escape the difficulty in part by not teaching the names but the sounds of the letters first, and then leading the child to put his sounds together in the form of a word, and next to print the word on the black-board, the teacher calling on the scholar to find a similar one in a card or book. By this ingenious device the modern infant, instead of being whipped into reading, is beguiled into it pleasantly and imperceptibly, and makes his progress by a philosophical law. He reads before he knows it. But here the obstacle arises that each vowel, printed in the same type, has so many sounds. One ingenious teacher, Dr. LEIGH, obviates this by printing on his charts each vowel sound in a slightly different form, and giving the silent letters in hair lines. The objection here might be that the scholar learns a type different from that in common use. Still, the deviation from the ordinary alphabet is so slight as probably not to confuse any young mind, and the learner can go on by a philosophical classification of sounds. Other teachers indicate the different vowel sounds by accents.

Mr. CAULKINS seems to approve of what we are inclined to consider even more philosophical still—the learning the word first, and the letters and spelling afterward.

Most children in cultivated families learn to read in this way. The word is a symbol of thought—a thing in itself—first, perhaps, connected with a picture of the object placed at its side, but afterward becoming phonetic, representing arbitrarily any object by its sound. Then other words are learned—not separately, but in association, as one learns a foreign language. Further on, the pupil analyzes, spells, considers each letter, and notes each part of speech.

An objection may occur here, that the habit of correct and careful spelling will not be so well gained by this method as by the old.

Mr. CAULKINS remarks on this topic are so sensible that we quote them *in extenso*:

THE A B C METHOD.

This old, long and tedious way consists in teaching, first, the name of each of the twenty-six letters, then in combining these into unmeaning syllables of "two letters," "three letters," and, finally, into words of "two syllables" and "three syllables." Very little regard is had to the meaning of the words. Indeed, it seems as if those who attempt to teach reading by this method supposed that the chief object should be to make their pupils fluent in oral spelling; and it ends in spelling, usually, since children thus taught go on spelling out their words through all the reading lessons, and seldom become intelligent readers. They give their attention to the word, instead of the ideas intended to be represented by them. When the child has succeeded in learning the names of the twenty-six letters, he has gained no knowledge of their real use as representatives of sounds, and, consequently, little ability in determining how to pronounce a new word from naming its letters. Besides, the names of the letters constantly mislead him when formed into words.

He may have made the acquaintance of each of the twenty-six individual letters so as to recognize their faces and be able to call them by name singly, but when these same letters change places with their fellows, as they are grouped into different words, he is frequently unable to address many of them in a proper manner, or to determine what duties they perform in their different places.

Again, the words that are learned by naming over the letters which compose them, seldom represent any ideas to the young learner; indeed, too many of the words learned by this method are only meaningless monosyllables. The children begin to read without understanding what they read, and thus is laid the foundation for the mechanical, unintelligible reading which characterizes most of that heard in schools where the A B C method is used. This plan is in violation of fundamental laws of teaching; it attempts to compel the child to do two things at the same time, and to do both in an unnatural manner, viz.: to learn reading and spelling simultaneously, and reading through spelling. Reading has to deal with sounds and signs of thoughts.

Spelling rests on a habit of the eye, which is best acquired as the result of reading. In attempting to teach reading through spelling, the effort of the pupil in trying to find out the word by naming the letters that compose it, distracts the attention from the thought intended to be represented by it; the mind becomes chiefly absorbed with spelling instead of reading. When properly taught, reading furnishes natural facilities for teaching spelling; but spelling does not furnish a suitable means for teaching reading. Thus it will be seen that the usual plans for teaching reading by the A B C method compel children to do that for which their minds are not fitted, and thus cause a loss of power by restraining them from attending to the thoughts represented by the words, and to other things which would greatly promote their development. The results are a love for reading is not enkindled, good readers are not produced. The few cases in which the results are different owe both the love for reading and the ability in this art to other causes.

The pupils learned to love reading, and became able to read well, in spite of poor teaching during their first lessons. There is consolation in believing that this method, which produced so many halting, stumbling readers, is now abandoned by all good teachers of reading. May the number of such teachers be greatly increased.

* * * * * * *

The "word method" begins at once with teaching the words in a manner similar to that by which children learn to distinguish one object from another, and learn the names. It proposes to teach words as the signs of things, acts and qualities, &c. It does not propose to teach children the alphabet, but to leave them to learn this after they have become familiar with enough words to commence reading.

The object system teaches geography very ingeniously. The pupil begins by getting into his mind the idea of a map. This is by no means so simple an idea as might be supposed, as witness the impossibility almost of making a savage understand it. The child is first told to point to the different points of the compass; then he marks them down on a black-board; next he draws a plan of the room, and each scholar attempts to locate an object on the plan, and is corrected by the school, if wrong. Next comes a plan of the district or town; then a globe is shown, and the idea of position on the globe given, and of the outlines of different countries. Soon the pupil learns to draw maps on the board, and to place rivers, bays, lakes and oceans. The book-questions now to be presented will not be on purely political geography or merely arbitrary lists of names. The child is taken on imaginary journeys up rivers, over mountains, by railroads, and must describe from the lesson he has learned the different productions, the animals, the character of the scenery, the vegetation and the occupations of the people. Thus geography becomes a kind of natural science, deeply interesting to the pupil, and touching his imagination. Certain dry geographical names are forever after associated in his mind with certain animals and plants and a peculiar scenery.

Natural history is also taught in this system, but not by the usual dry method. The teacher brings in a potato, for instance, and carries the pupil along by questions through all its growth and development. Or she takes flowers, or leaves, or seeds, and stamps the most important phenomena about them on the scholar's mind by an objective lesson. Prints of animals are presented, and the teacher begins at the lowest orders, and rises up in regular gradation, questioning the children as to the uses and purposes of every feature and limb. They work out their own natural philosophy. They observe, and then reason; and what they learn is learned in philosophical order, and imprinted by their own efforts on their memories. It is astonishing how much, in these simple methods, may be learned in natural science by very young children; and what nutritive but simple food may be supplied to their minds for all future years.

From lessons in science thus given, the teacher rises easily to lessons of morality and religion. Nothing even in moral teaching impresses a child's mind like pictures, stories or parables, or some form of "object-teaching." The modern charts and books are extremely ingenious in giving religious lessons through the senses.

The beginning of the higher mathematics may be taught children perfectly well under this method. Straight lines and angles are drawn, or constructed with little sticks, and named, and various figures thus formed. With blocks, the different geometrical figures are constructed and named—all being finished by the pupils themselves. On the black-board certain lines are given, and with them "inventive drawing" goes on under the pupil's own suggestion.

Weights and measures are learned by practical illustrations with real objects, and are thus not easily forgotten.

Definition is very agreeably taught by the teacher's producing some object, say an apple, and then making each scholar describe some quality of it, in taste, color, form or material, and then write this word on the board. Very difficult adjectives, such as "opaque," or "pungent," or "translucent," or "aromatic," may thus be learnt, besides all the simpler, and learnt permanently.

The old bugbear to children, spelling, is by no means so terrible under these methods. The teacher wishes two initial consonants, say "th," and each scholar makes a new word with them, and it is written on the board; or a terminal consonant is given, or certain combinations of letters are written down—say *ough*, in "though," and words of corresponding sound must be written underneath, or the different sounds of each vowel must be illustrated by the scholar, and the varying sounds of consonants, and so on endlessly—spelling becoming a perfect amusement, and, at the same time, training the pupil in many delicate shades of sound, and in analyzing and remembering words.

Grammar is conveyed, not by that farce in teaching, and that cross to all children, grammatical rules, which are, in fact, the expressions of the final fruit of knowledge, but the teacher writes incorrectly on the black-board, both in spelling, punctuation and grammar, and the children must correct this; thus learning from the senses and usage, instead of from abstract rules.

Reading is given as nearly as possible in conversational tones, and the old loud, mechanical sing-song is forbidden.

The principle most insisted on in all this system is, that the child should teach himself, as far as possible; that his faculties should do the work and not the teacher's; and the dull and slow pupil is especially to be led on and encouraged. But, as might be supposed, the teacher's task, under the object-method, is no sinecure. She can no longer slip along the groove of mechanical teaching. She must be wide awake, inventive, constantly on the *qui vive* to stir up her pupils' minds. The droning over lessons, and letting children repeat, parrot-like, long lists of words, is not for her. She must be always seeking out some new thing and making her pupils observe and think for themselves. Her duty is a hard one. But this is the only true teaching; and we trust that soon no primary school in New-York will be without a well-trained "object teacher."

As a guide for this important purpose, Mr. CAULKINS' little book may be heartily recommended to all teachers, being in some points superior even to Mr. SHELDON'S well-known "Manual."

Judge CARDOZO has rendered a decision in the case of MARY A. CANTRELL vs. SAMUEL CANTRELL, reported in the TIMES a few days since, opening the judgment and allowing the defendant to put in his answer to the complaint.

THE NOVEMBER CAMPAIGN.

STATE ELECTIONS.

List of Candidates for the Principal State Offices.

Many of the most important State elections of the year take place on Monday and Tuesday next. New-York, Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Nevada, Tennessee and Wisconsin elect some or all their State officers—a carefully-prepared list of the several candidates for which is given below:

NEW-YORK.

Election, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

	Republican.	Democratic.
Governor	S. L. Woodford.	Jno. T. Hoffman.
Lieut.-Governor	Sig. Kaufman.	Allen C. Beach.
Controller	A. W. Palmer.	Asher P. Nichols.
Canal Com'rs.	Absalom Nelson. (Long term.)	John D. Fay. (Long term.)
	Alex. Barkley. (Short term.)	G. W. Chapman. (Short term.)
In. State Prisons	John Parkhurst.	Solomon Scheu.
Su. Judge 3d Dis.	Henry Smith.	Wm. L. Learned.

ALABAMA.

Election, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

	Republican.	Democratic.
Governor	Wm. H. Smith.	R. B. Lindsay.
Lieut.-Governor	Pierce Burton.	E. H. Moren.
Secretary of State	James T. Rapier.	J. J. Parker.
Treasurer	Arthur Bingham.	J. F. Grant.
Supt. Instruction	N. B. Cloud.	Jos. Hodgson.
Attorney-General	Joshua Morse.	J. W. A. Sanford.

DELAWARE.

Election, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

Governor	T. B. Coursey.	James Ponder.

FLORIDA.

Election, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

Lieut.-Governor	Sam'l T. Day.	W. D. Bloxam.

ILLINOIS.

Election, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

Treasurer	Erastus N. Bates.	Chas. Ridgley.
Supt. Public Inst.	Newton Bateman.	Chas. Feinse.
Pen'y Com'rs	Elmer Washburn. (Long term.)	F. T. Sherman, (Long term.)
	Casper Butz. (Short term.)	Thos. Redmond. (Short term.)

KANSAS.

Election, Tuesday, Nov 8.

Governor	Jas. M. Harvey.	Ira C. Sharp.
Lieut.-Governor	P. P. Elder.	A. J. Allen.
Ass. Justice	D. J. Brewer.	
Secretary of State	W. H. Smallwood.	C. C. Duncan.
Auditor	A. Thoman.	H. McMahon.
Treasurer	J. E. Hayes.	S. C. Gephart.
Attorney-General	A. L. Williams.	A. W. Rucker.
Supt. Instruction	H. D. McCarty.	Thos. Murray.

LOUISIANA.

Election, Monday, Nov 7.

Treasurer	Ant. Dubuclet.	James D. Blair.
Auditor	James Graham.	Allen Jumel.

Louisiana is also to vote upon four proposed amendments to its State Constitution. The first makes defaulters of public moneys ineligible to office; the second takes from convicted criminals the right of suffrage and the right to hold office; the third strikes from the Constitution the section declaring that a Governor shall be ineligible for the succeeding four years after the expiration of his term of office; and the fourth declares that the State debt shall not exceed $25,000,000 prior to the year 1890.

MASSACHUSETTS.

	Republican.	Democratic.
Governor	Wm. Claflin.	John Q. Adams.
Lieut.-Governor	Joseph Tucker.	Jas. Chattaway.
Secretary of State	Oliver Warner.	L. Stevenson.
Attorney-General	Chas. Allen.	W. Warren.
Auditor	Chas. Endicott.	Phineas Allen.
Treasurer	Chas. Adams, Jr.	Levi Heywood.
	Labor Reform.	Prohibition.
Governor	Wendell Phillips.	Wendell Phillips.
Lieut.-Governor	H. W. Bishop.	Elipalet Trask.
Secretary of State	S. B. Pratt.	George S. Ball.
Treasurer	N. W. Stoddard.	John J. Baker.
Attorney-General	Chas. Cornby.	W. Griswold.

MICHIGAN.

Election, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

	Republican.	Democratic.
Governor	Hy. P. Baldwin.	Chas. C. Comstock.
Lieut-Governor	Morgan Bates.	Jac. A. T. Wendell.
Secretary of State	Daniel Striker.	Jona. W. Flanders.
Treasurer	Vict'ry P. Collier.	Andw. J. Bowne.
Auditor	Wm. Humphrey.	Chas. W. Butler.
Com. Land Office	Chas. A. Edmonds.	Jno. G. Hubinger.
Attorney-General	Dwight May.	John Atkinson.
Supt. Instruction	Oramel Hosford.	Duane Doty.
Mem. Bd. Educ'n.	Witter J. Baxter.	W. Irvg. Bennett.

Michigan also votes upon four proposed amendments to its State Constitution. One of the questions to be decided by these ballots is simply whether the word "white" shall be stricken from the Constitution in four places where it occurs. The Detroit *Free Press*, one of the leading Democratic papers in the State, has advised its party to vote in favor of this amendment, negro suffrage being already an accomplished fact, and there being "no appeal save to rebellion, which no one thinks of, or to an attempt to amend the (National) Constitution by striking out the Fifteenth Amendment, which no one believes for a moment could be done now." The second amendment limits the amount which may be borrowed by County Supervisors for local improvements to $2,000 annually; the third increases slightly the salaries of the Governor and other State officers and of the Judges of the Circuit Court; the fourth relates to railroads, and provides that the Legislature may establish reasonable maximum rates for fare and freight, prohibits the consolidation of competing lines, and authorizes the payment of bonds and obligations heretofore issued by counties, townships, or municipalities, in their behalf.

MISSOURI.

Election, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

	Regular Repub.	Liberal Repub.
Governor	J. W. McClurg.	B. Gratz Brown.
Lieut.-Governor	A. J. Harlan.	J. J. Gravelly.
Secretary of State	J. H. Stover	E. F. Weigel.
Treasurer	C. I. Filley.	Samuel Hays.
Auditor	G. A. Mocer.	D. M. Draper.
Attorney-General	H. B. Johnson.	A. J. Baker.
Reg. of Lands	J. H. McGee.	Fred. Salomon.
Supt. Instruction	Geo. P. Beard.	Ira Divoll.
Supreme Judge	David Wagner.	David Wagner

There is no Democratic ticket for State officers in Missouri this Fall. The Democrats will vote for the Liberal Republican candidates, if for any. The people of the State are to decide upon six proposed amendments to the State Constitution. The first relates to District Courts; the second abolishes the juror's oath; the third limits the individual liability of stockholders in corporations to the amount of stock held by them; the fourth removes political disabilities from ex-rebels and rebel sympathizers, restoring to them the right of suffrage, &c.; the fifth extends to emancipated slaves the right to hold office; and the sixth prohibits the appropriation by towns, counties, or the Legislature, of money for the support of sectarian schools. The number of amendments to be voted upon will quite likely embarrass and puzzle the great majority of the voters, and judging from the present indications of feeling in the State, it is probable that, however these questions may be decided, a Constitutional Convention will soon be held, thoroughly to revise the State Constitution. At present most of the public interest centres in the amendment relating to suffrage, and since Gov. MCCLURG has said that he does not oppose its ratification, there is no opposition by any politician of influence in the State to its ratification.

NEVADA.

Election, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

	Republican.	Democratic.
Governor	F. A. Tritle.	L. R. Bradley.
Lieut. Governor	J. S. Slingerland.	Frank Denver.
Secretary of State	James D. Minor.	J. D. Driesback.
Treasurer	Len. Wines.	J. Schooling.
Controller	W. W. Hobart.	O. K. Stampley.
Attorney-General	Will Campbell.	L. A. Buckner.
Supreme Judge	J. S. Slauson.	John Garber.

TENNESSEE.

Election, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

Governor	Wm. H. Wisener.	John C. Brown.

WISCONSIN.

Election, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

Supt. Instruction	Sam'l. Fallows.	H. B. Dale.

The Legislatures to be chosen in Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota and New-Jersey are each to choose one member of the United States Senate.

MINNESOTA.

Minnesota does not elect State officers this Fall; but, besides choosing Congressmen, as indicated below, is to vote upon an important amendment to its State Constitution, the question being submitted to the people by act of the last Legislature. The Constitution now provides that "each stockholder in any corporation shall be liable to the amount of the stock held or owned by him." It is proposed to insert two words in this section, so that it shall read: "Each stockholder in any corporation (railroad excepted,) shall be liable," &c.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

One Hundred and Thirty-Four Members to be Chosen Next Week—The Nominees.

Of the twenty States named below, Arkansas and Louisiana will choose Congressmen on Monday next, Nov. 7, and the other States on the day following, Tuesday, Nov. 8. These States will elect 134 members of the Forty-second Congress. We give a carefully-prepared list of the names of the Republican and Democratic candidates:

	Republican.	Democratic.
NEW-YORK.		
1.	Caleb C. Norvell.	Dwight Townsend.
2.	Silas B. Dutcher.	Thomas Kinsella.
		J. O'R. Bennett, (Ind.)
3.	Erastus D. Webster.	*Henry W. Slocum.
	R. M. Whiting, Jr.	
4.	Andrew W. Leggatt.	R. B. Roosevelt, (Tam.)
		M. T. McMahon, (Y. D.)
5.		William R. Roberts.
6.	Horace Greeley.	*Samuel S. Cox.
7.	Benj. A. Willis.	Smith Ely, Jr.
8.	George Wilkes.	*James Brooks, (Tam.)
		J. Wadsworth, (Y. D.)
9.	William S. Hillyer.	*Fernando Wood.
10.	James Westervelt.	*Clarkson N. Potter.
11.	Charles St. John.	W. C. H. Sherman.
12.	*John H. Ketcham.	William H. Philip.
13.	James G. Lindsley.	Joseph H. Tuthill.
14.	Minard Harder.	Eli Perry.
15.	J. Thomas Davis.	Joseph M. Warren.
16.	Andrew Williams.	John Rogers.
17.	*Wm. A. Wheeler.	George Mott.
18.	James M. Marvin.	John M. Carroll.
	Sam. McKean, (Ind.)	
19.	Elizur H. Prindle.	Joseph Juliand.
20.	Clinton L. Merriam.	Andrew Cornwall.
21.	Ellis H. Roberts.	Abram B. Weaver.
22.	Wm. E. Lansing.	Matthew J. Shoecraft.
23.	R. Holland Duell.	No nomination.
	*D. McCarthy, (Ind.)	
24.	John E. Seeley.	George B. Daniels.
25.	Wm. H. Lamport.	Harlow L. Comstock.
26.	M. C. Goodrich, (Ind.)	Edgar K. Apgar.
27.	Horace B. Smith.	Lucius Robinson.
28.	Freeman Clarke.	John H. White.
	C. H. Holmes, (sh. tm.)	A. P. Butts, (sh. term.)
29.	Seth Wakeman.	James G. Shepard.
30.	Lyman K. Bass.	William Williams.
31.	Walter L. Sessions.	Charles D. Murray.
ALABAMA.		
1.	Benj. S. Turner.	S. J. Cumming.
2.	*Chas. W. Buckley.	M. B. Welborn.
3.	B. W. Norris.	W. A. Handley.
4.	*Charles Hays.	J. G. Harris.
5.	L. J. Standefer.	*Peter M. Dox.
6.	B. O. Masterson.	J. H. Sloss.
ARKANSAS.		
1.	*Logan H. Roots.	J. M. Hanks.
2.	O. P. Snyder.	*Anthony A. C. Rogers.
3.	*Thomas Boles.	John Edwards.
DELAWARE.		
	Joshua T. Heald.	*Benjamin T. Biggs.
FLORIDA.		
	Jos. T. Walls, (col'd,)	S. L. Niblack.
	W. H. Kendrick, (Ind.)	
	Samuel Wilson, (Ind.)	
ILLINOIS.		
At large.	*Jno. A. Logan.	Wm. B. Anderson.
1.	Chas. B. Farwell.	No nomination.
	Jno. Wentworth (Ind)	
2.	*J. F. Farnsworth.	Richard Bishop.
3.	*H. C. Burchard.	Chas. Betts.
4.	*John B. Hawley.	P. L. Cable.
5.	*Ebon C. Ingersoll.	Bradford N. Stevens.
6.	*Burton C. Cook.	Julius Avery.
7.	*Jesse H. Moore.	Andrew J. Hunter.
8.	Jon. H. Merriam.	James C. Robinson.
9.	B. F. Westlake.	*Thomp. W. McNeely.
10.	John W. Kitchell.	Edward Y. Rice.
11.	Wm. H. Robinson.	*Samuel S. Marshall.
12.	John B. Hay.	Wm. Hartzell.
13.	Daniel W. Munn.	*John M. Crebs.
KANSAS.		
	D. P. Lowe.	R. C. Foster.
KENTUCKY.		
1.	Nathan R. Black.	Edward Crossland.
		W. C. Clark, (Ind)
2.	M. J. Roark.	H. D. McHenry.
3.	R. D. Carr.	Joseph H. Lewis.
4.	J. M. Fidler.	W. B. Read.
5.	James Speed.	*Boyd Winchester.
6.	Thomas Wrightson.	Wm. E. Arthur.
7.	William Brown.	*James B. Beck.
8.	H. F. Finley.	*George M. Adams.
9.	Geo. M. Thomas.	*John M. Rice.
LOUISIANA.		
1.	James H. Sypher.	A. W. Walker.
	T. E. Dumas.	
2.	*Lionel A. Sheldon.	George A. Fosdick.
	L. Walsh.	
3.	C. B. Darrell.	*Adolphe Bailey.
4.	James McCleary.	*Michael Ryan.
5.	Frank Morey.	J. D. Watkins.
MARYLAND.		
1.	Henry R. Torbert.	*Samuel Hambleton.
2.	Wm. M. Marine.	*Stevenson Archer.
3.	Washington Booth.	*Thomas Swann.
4.	John E. Smith.	John Richie.
5.	James A. Gary.	Wm. M. Merrick.
MASSACHUSETTS.		
1.	*James Buffinton.	Wm. W. Comstock.
	Robert C. Pitman, (Ind.)	
2.	*Oakes Ames.	Edward Avery.
3.	*Ginery Twitchell.	William Gaston.
4.	*Samuel Hooper.	Leopold Morse.
5.	*Benj. F. Butler.	William C. Endicott.
6.	*Nath'l P. Banks.	John K. Tarbox.
7.	*George M. Brooks.	Seth Adams.
8.	*George F. Hoar.	Alvin Cook.
9.	*Wm. B. Washburn.	J. B. Jaquith.
10.	*Henry L. Dawes.	Reuben Noble.
MICHIGAN.		
1.	Henry Waldron.	Nathaniel B. Eldredge.
2.	*Wm. L. Stoughton.	Henry Chamberlain.
3.	*Austin Blair.	D. Darwin Hughes.
4.	*Thomas W. Ferry.	Myron Rider.
5.	*Omar D. Conger.	Byron G. Stout.
6.	John. F. Driggs.	Jabez G. Sutherland.
MINNESOTA.		
1.	Mark H. Dunnell.	C. F. Buck.
2.	John G. Averill.	Ignatius Donnelly.
NEVADA.		
	*Thomas Fitch.	C. W. Kendall.
NEW-JERSEY.		
1.	John W. Hazelton.	Benj. F. Lee.
2.	William A. Newell.	Samuel C. Forker.
3.	Robert Rusling.	*John T. Bird.
4.	*John Hill.	Philip Rafferty.
5.	George A. Halsey.	*Orestes Cleveland.
RHODE ISLAND.		
1.	*Thomas A. Jenckes.	Nicholas Van Slyck.
	Benj. T. Eames.	
	Thomas Davis.	
2.	James M. Pendleton.	
TENNESSEE.		
1.	*Roderick R. Butler.	James White.
	W. P. Gillenwaters, (Ind.)	N. G. Taylor, (Ind.)
2.	*Horace Maynard.	A. Blizzard.
3.	*William B. Stokes.	A. E. Garrett.
		Jos. H. Blackburn, (Ind)
4.	James Mullins.	John M. Bright.
5.	*Wm. F. Prosser.	Edward I. Golladay.
		Baillie Peyton.
6.	J. Bunyan Frierson.	W. C. Whitthorne.
7.	John Norman.	Robert P. Caldwell.
8.	*Wm. J. Smith.	Wm. W. Vaughan.
	Edward Shaw, (col'd)	
VIRGINIA.		
At Large—		Raleigh T. Daniel.
1.	W. N. Norton, (col'd.)	John Critcher.
	*W. W. Douglas.	
2.	James H. Platt.	Robert B. Bolling.
	Wm. Rodney Jones. (native Rep.)	J. T. Pretlow, (Ind.)
3.	*Chas. H. Porter.	Albert Ordway.
4.	H. H. Stowell.	Wm. L. Owen.
5.	Alexander Rives.	R. T. W. Duke.
6.		John T. Harris.
		C. M. Reynolds, (Ind.)
7.	L. McKenzie, (Ind.)	Eliot M. Braxton.
8.	R. W. Hughes, (Ind.)	William Terry.
WISCONSIN.		
1.	Wm. Penn Lyon.	Alex. Mitchell.
2.	Gerry W. Hazelton.	Amasa G. Cook.
3.	J. Allen Barber.	John Strachan.
4.	Jerome A. Watrous.	*Charles A. Eldridge.
5.	*Philetus Sawyer.	Joseph Stringham.
6.	Jeremiah M. Rusk.	Alexander Meggett.
MISSOURI.		
	Regular Republican.	Liberal Republican.
1.	Irving Z. Smith.	Charles P. Johnson.
2.	A. Van Wormer.	*Gustavus Finkelnburg.
	J. M. Turner, (col'd.)	
3.	G. I. Van Allen.	William N. Nalle.
4.	H. E. Havens.	W. E. Gilmore.
5.	*Samuel S. Burdett.	George R. Smith.
6.	George Smith.	James L. Price.
7.	Isaac C. Parker.	John H. Ellis.
8.	J. L. K. Haywood.	James G. Blair.
9.	Edwin Draper.	*D. Patrick Dyer.

Democratic.

1. *Erastus Wells. 6. Abraham Comingo.
3. *Jas. R. McCormick. 9. Andrew King.
5. Douglas Dale.

NEW-YORK ASSEMBLY.

Names of the Candidates of Both Parties.

The nominations for the Assembly are now nearly completed. We give the list for the country districts below:

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.
ALBANY COUNTY.		
1.	John Slingerland.	Wm. D. Murphy.
2.	Robert C. Blackall.	John Flood.
3.	John J. Haggerty.	Edward Coyle.
4.	Wm. D. Sunderlin.	John Reiley.
ALLEGHANY COUNTY.		
	Charles N. Flenagan.	William Richardson.
BROOME COUNTY.		
	William M. Ely.	Benj. W. Lawrence.
CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.		
1.	Claudius B. V. Barse.	William Smith.
2.	Stephen C. Green.	Judson Sibley.
CAYUGA COUNTY.		
1.	William H. Eaker.	Charles H. Curtis.
2.	Stephen S. Hewitt.	John Cuykendall.
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.		
1.	Matthew P. Bemus.	Henry C. Kingsbury.
2.	Orange S. Winans.	Franklin Burritt.
CHEMUNG COUNTY.		
	David Decker.	David B. Hill.
CHENANGO COUNTY.		
	And'w Shepardson.	John Shattuck.
CLINTON COUNTY.		
	A. P. Brand.	Smith M. Weed.
COLUMBIA COUNTY.		
1.	Jacob H. Duntz.	Benjamin Ray.
2.	Perkins F. Cady.	Henry N. Hanor.
CORTLAND COUNTY.		
	Erving Taintor.	Henry S. Randall.
DELAWARE COUNTY.		
1.	Alpheus Bolt.	J. A. Kenyon.
2.	James H. Graham.	F. R. Gilbert.
DUTCHESS COUNTY.		
1.	James A. Seward.	Phœnix Bockee.
2.	David H. Mulford.	Joel N. De Graff.
ERIE COUNTY.		
1.	Edward H. Myers.	George Chambers.
2.	James E. Thomson.	John Howell.
3.	Fr'klin A. Alberger.	John H. Vought.
4.	Levinus W. Cornwall.	Harry B. Ransom.
5.	Job Southwick, Jr.	John M. Wiley.
ESSEX COUNTY.		
	Clayton H. De Lano.	R. C. R. Chase.
FRANKLIN COUNTY.		
	James H. Pierce.	A. W. Ferguson.
FULTON AND HAMILTON.		
	Mortimer Wade.	John J. Mason.
GENESEE COUNTY.		
	Volney G. Knapp.	George Burt.
GREENE COUNTY.		
	Isaac Mygatt.	Hiram Van Steenburg.
HERKIMER COUNTY.		
	Daniel A. Northrop.	John W. Bridenbecker.
JEFFERSON COUNTY.		
1.	Oliver C. Wyman.	A. A. Davis.
2.	James Johnson.	
KINGS COUNTY.		
1.	Henry E. Bowen.	David C. Aitken.
2.	Samuel T. Jones.	Smith C. Baylis.
3.	Morris Earle.	Dominick H. Roche.
4.	J. G. L. Boettcher.	Wm. W. Mosely.
5.	Wm. W. Goodrich.	Chas B. Wylie.
6.		Bernard Haver.
7.	Fred. Cocheu.	Wm. Wainwright.
8.	Geo. C. Bennett.	Samuel F. Conselyea.
	David E. Williams, (Ind.)	
9.	Francis Fisher.	John C. Jacobs.
LEWIS COUNTY.		
	Joseph Pahud.	Isaac A. Warmuth.
LIVINGSTON COUNTY.		
	Richard Johnson.	W. H. C. Hosmer.
MADISON COUNTY.		
1.	David L. Fisk.	Ephraim Fisk.
2.	Leonard C. Kilham.	W. H. Walrath.
MONROE COUNTY.		
1.	James Harris.	Richard D. Cole.
2.	Charles S. Baker.	George D. Lord.
3.	Volney P. Brown.	James H. Warren.
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.		
	Webster Wagner.	Jacob G. Snell.
NIAGARA COUNTY.		
1.	John E. Pound.	Lewis S. Payne.
2.	Lee R. Sanborn.	Sylvester Parsons.
ONEIDA COUNTY.		
1.	Geo. W. Chadwick.	Theodore P. Cook.
2.	Sidney A. Bunce.	Joseph Benedict.
3.	Erastus G. Graves.	Thomas Mulhall.
4.	Isaac McDougall.	Nathaniel D. Bronson.
ONONDAGA COUNTY.		
1.	Thomas G. Alvord.	William D. Stewart.
2.	Peter Burns.	John Munroe.
3.	Gustavus Sniper.	Allen H. Avery.
ONTARIO COUNTY.		
1.	Nathan L. Aldrich.	George W. Nicholas.
2.	David E. Wilson.	David A Pierpont.
ORANGE COUNTY.		
1.	Robert H. Strahan.	Lewis Beach.
2.	Alfred B. Post.	Isaac V. Montayne.
ORLEANS COUNTY.		
	John Berry.	William N. Lee.
OSWEGO COUNTY.		
1.	DeWitt C. Littlejohn.	William A. Poucher.
2.	J. G. Reynolds.	Abraham Howe.
3.	Chauncey S. Sage.	Charles H. Cross.
OTSEGO COUNTY.		
1.	Davis W. Bates.	Alfred Chamberlain.
2.	J. Lee Tucker.	William S. Bentley.
QUEENS COUNTY.		
1.	L. Bradford Prince.	John Chester.
2.	George A. Everett.	Francis B. Baldwin.
		James M. Oakley, (Ind.)
RENSSELAER COUNTY.		
2.	Horace C. Gifford.	Christopher A. Banker.
3.	James Aiken.	Sylvester Waterbury.
RICHMOND COUNTY.		
	David W. Judd.	John Decker.
ROCKLAND COUNTY.		
	John W. Hutton.	James M. Nelson.
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.		
1.	George M. Gleason.	
2.	Dolphus S. Lynde.	W. C. Cooke.
3.	William Bradford.	Barnaby Lantry.
SARATOGA COUNTY.		
1.	William Buckwell.	Isaiah Fuller.
2.	Joseph W. Hill.	
SCHENECTADY COUNTY.		
	John A. De Remer.	Gershom Banker.
SCHOHARIE COUNTY.		
	George Mattice.	Silas Sweet.
SCHUYLER COUNTY.		
	Elnathan Wixom.	William C. Coon.
SENECA COUNTY.		
	Fredk. L. Manning.	Sanford R. Ten Eyck.
STEUBEN COUNTY.		
1.	James Clark.	James G. Bennett.
2.	A. C. Barney.	Lyman Balcom.
SUFFOLK COUNTY.		
	George F. Carman.	Robert W. Pearsall.
SULLIVAN COUNTY.		
	A. S. Rockwell.	Frank Buckley.
TIOGA COUNTY.		
	Burnett B. Bignall.	Ira A. Post.
TOMPKINS COUNTY.		
	John H. Selkreg.	W. Halsey.
ULSTER COUNTY.		
1.	Cyrus Burhans.	Patrick J. Flynn.
2.	C. Meech Woolsey.	Frank K. Hasbrouck.
3.	Martin Schutt.	Charles H. Krack.
WARREN COUNTY.		
	J. L. Cunningham.	Duncan Griffin.
WASHINGTON COUNTY.		
1.	Thomas Stevenson.	
2.	Isaac V. Baker, Jr.	
WAYNE COUNTY.		
1.	A. S. Wood.	
2.	Henry S. Durfee.	Charles D. Johnson.
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.		
1.	J. Hilton Scribner.	Hugh Lanney.
		Jas. J. Mooney (Tam.)
2.	John J. Hill.	Alfred W. Bartlett.
3.	James W. Husted.	Abraham B. Reynolds.
WYOMING COUNTY.		
	Orange L. Tozier.	Henry S. Joy.
YATES COUNTY.		
	George P. Lord.	Samuel S. Ellsworth.

LEGAL AND ILLEGAL VOTES.

Arithmetical Elucidation of the Election Returns of the City of New-York in 1868 and 1870.

A contemporary recently contained a careful comparison between the present United States census and the election returns of 1868 and 1870, from which deductions as to the number of fraudulent votes could be arrived at with mathematical precision. These conclusions will appear the more trustworthy, since all attacks of Democratic journals and the Mayor, OAKEY HALL, on the correctness of the United States census, have proved to be unfounded and slanderous.

The total number of inhabitants, according to the official census, amounts to 926,539. According to the most reliable authorities, and due to the peculiar condition of New-York, there can be allowed but one legal voter to each six and one-half, or at the highest to each six persons. The number of votes really cast at any previous election—not even that for President in 1864—did not reach the proportion of one vote to seven inhabitants, fraudulent votes included. If we base our calculations on these proportions, the following result is arrived at:

ELECTION FOR GOVERNOR IN 1868.

Number of Ward...	Population...	Votes cast...	Excess of votes cast over one-seventh of population...	Excess of votes cast over one-sixth of population...
I	15,185	3,202	1,025	696
II	1,005	450	307	282
III	5,643	1,070	263	141
IV	23,537	4,311	1,065	703
V	16,421	3,583	1,238	846
VI	21,272	5,403	2,323	1,850
VII	44,621	8,192	1,849	908
VIII	33,859	6,795	2,030	1,368
IX	46,792	9,765	3,013	1,965
X	41,256	5,990	296	23
XI	66,224	10,355	1,361	520
XII	47,026	6,631	3,003	2,667
XIII	32,950	5,757	1,537	1,129
XIV	29,694	5,252	1,063	450
XV	25,894	5,108	1,409	816
XVI	45,451	8,193	1,916	994
XVII	98,350	14,805	755	984
XVIII	60,661	10,209	2,136	1,061
XIX	81,401	9,567	250	100
XX	70,801	11,848	1,734	48
XXI	50,898	9,889	4,057	3,486
XXII	67,568	10,026	715	190
Total	926,539	156,001	33,403	20,143

The above table has been arrived at, as is shown in the adjoined complete list, by finding the aggregate of possible legal votes in each poll district through a division by 7 and 6 of the census returns, and then deducting this number of supposed legal votes from the real number cast, where the latter is in excess.

The total of 20,143 is the excess over and above the whole possible number of legal votes, and therefore by no means designates the whole number of fraudulent votes. In fact, this number is too small by more than half, and it is solely presented because it alone suffices to reduce SEYMOUR'S majority over GRANT to a decided minority, and added to the Brooklyn frauds it is sufficient to wipe out HOFFMAN'S pretended majority over GRISWOLD. Neither does the aggregate, 33,403, indicate the whole number of fraudulent votes, because our calculation only shows fraud in those districts in which the total number of votes cast amounts, in fact, to over one-seventh of the population, and not in such districts which, in spite of their own fraudulent votes, did not return a full poll, and consequently could not reach the proportion of 1 to 7.

The following table will make this fact appear clearer, and show more accurately the number of fraudulent votes. In its construction we have deducted from the total of population 26,230, to allow for nine districts of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards, for which we have no election returns, thus reducing the population to 900,309:

The Election returns arranged according to the proportion of the votes cast to the population.	Population...	Votes cast...	No. of legal voters, proportion 6 to 1	Votes not cast	Votes cast in excess...
16 districts that cast 1 vote for every 17 to 10 of population	55,504	4,480	9,251	4,771	....
47 districts that cast 1 vote for every 10 to 7 of population	151,476	18,702	25,246	6,544	....
63 districts, averaging 1 vote to every 9 of population	206,980	23,182	34,497	11,315	....
98 districts that cast 1 vote for every 7 to 6 of population	316,136	49,863	52,689	2,826	....
161 districts	523,116	73,045	87,186	14,141	....
73 districts that cast 1 vote for every 6 to 5 of population	197,936	36,162	32,856	....	4,306
91 districts that cast 1 vote for every 1 to 5 (averaging 3¼) of population	179,256	46,794	29,876	....	16,918
164 districts	377,193	82,956	62,732	....	21,224

According to this table, in 161 districts with 523,116 inhabitants, of which only six belong to the seven lower Wards, the vote did not reach the proportion of one vote to every six persons, and as nobody will deny that also in these districts, which includes the whole of the Tenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, (SWEENY'S,) and Twenty-second Wards, with the exception of five districts, a great number of fraudulent votes, at least 10,000, have been cast, it becomes evident that at the election in question the number of legal votes polled did not even average the proportion one to every eight persons. For deducting from 87,000—one-sixth of the population—14,000 and 10,000, we get 63,000, or about one-eighth of the number of inhabitants, a ratio which very seldom or never will be exceeded in a fair City election. It is also apparent that the legal vote must be smaller yet in those districts where repeaters have full sway, owing to the fact that real citizens, if not deprived of their vote by fraud or force, abstain from voting. If, therefore, 24,000 citizens did not cast their votes in these 161 districts, which were not entirely overrun by repeaters, we can well estimate that in the other 164 districts, that were entirely surrendered to repeaters, at least 20,000 did not vote, but were "voted for" in one or the other way.

The aggregate of fraudulent votes for HOFFMAN would accordingly be as follows, viz:

In 161 districts, where the proportion of six persons to one vote is not exceeded	10,000
In 164 districts, for legal voters who did not appear at the polls, but were "voted for"	20,000
In 164 districts, votes in excess of one to six persons	21,000
Total number of fraudulent votes	51,000

If our worthy (?) Mayor attempts to disprove the charges of fraud by basing his calculations in his phamplet on the aggregate of votes and population, although the vote was cast in 334 districts, he certainly cannot succeed, and only renders himself and his Ring associates contemptible in the eyes of the community. The alleged facts and figures clearly show that we could grant to him his supposition of one legal voter in every four and a half persons, and that his case would not thereby be improved, for this supposition would, indeed, greatly increase the number of voters abstaining from voting for one reason or the other, but not diminish the number of fraudulent votes.

From the above calculations, the following important results are proven:

1. Without reference to frauds in other counties, GRISWOLD'S majority over HOFFMAN was more than 20,000 votes, greater than FENTON'S majority in 1866.

2. In spite of all uncalled for legislation and bad management of the leaders, the Republican vote has steadily increased in the City of New-York in proportion to the steadily increasing opposition to the Tammany rule.

May this fact encourage the respectable citizens and the country voters to their full duty; we assure them that New-York City will do well this time, as every determination will be shown to protect the ballot-box, and prevent false counting.

3. In several Wards of the City, in the Ninth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and in one Congressional District, the Sixth, the Republicans have a decided majority of the legal voters.

4. In the districts densely populated by Germans, repeaters have thus far been comparatively few. The duty to prevent repeating and false counting, from this fact, especially devolves upon the voters of these districts, and will, we hope, be religiously fulfilled.

After our present rulers had mounted Tammany's throne they discovered that false representations and delusive promises to lighten the rigor of Excise and Sunday laws were not sufficient to secure victory in the State; the returns of 1866 had taught them better. They therefore resolved deliberately to commit the greatest crime known to a republic—to destroy the sovereignty of the people by the help of repeaters and perjured canvassers; and they founded their dynasty on the systematical organization of these hordes of criminals. The consequences of their own crimes force them to continue in this path of infamy until their doom will be irrevocably sealed.

Our last May election proves this most conclusively, and we will elucidate the returns to a limited extent. We will prove that Tammany had to continue in the perpetration of these enormous frauds, so that the naked fact would be screened; that with the existing disaffection in the ranks of the Young Democracy they were unable to poll even 30,000 legal votes.

THE JUDICIARY ELECTION of 1870.

According to the official returns, the aggregate vote has been 104,468, and, as there were no returns from four districts of the Thirteenth Ward, with 7,357 inhabitants, the population ought to be set down at 919,182.

The election returns arranged according to the proportion of the votes cast to the population.	Population...	Votes cast...	No. of legal voters, proportion 6 to 1	Votes not cast	Votes cast in excess...
90 districts that cast 1 vote in 15 to 50 of population	312,169	17,186	52,028	34,842	....
59 districts that cast 1 vote in 12 to 15 of population	162,018	12,175	27,003	14,828	....
149 districts, averaging 1 vote for every 17 of population	474,187	29,361	79,031	49,670	....
104 districts that cast 1 vote in 6 to 12 of population	267,271	29,521	47,878	18,307	....
253 districts, averaging 1 vote for every 13 of population	741,458	58,882	126,909	67,977	....
77 districts that cast 1 vote in 1 to 6 of population	177,724	45,586	29,621	....	75,965
230 districts	919,182	104,468	156,530	67,977	15,965

In 149 districts, not entirely overrun by repeaters, with 474,187 inhabitants—more than half of the whole population—the average of votes cast is only one vote for seventeen persons, and we may well suppose that the proportion was no more favorable in other parts of the City. In those districts 29,361 votes were cast for 79,031 presumed legal voters, and we accept them as legal, thus allowing every fraudulent vote cast in those districts. In the same proportion there would be 28,000 legal votes to be estimated for 77,499 presumed legal voters in the remaining 181 districts, but as out of these 77,499, there were counted 75,107, we arrive at a minimum of over 47,000 fraudulent votes, this number still remaining behind the fact.

In the adjoined complete list, concerning this election, the number of legal votes has been put down as one to every twelve persons, instead of one to fifteen or seventeen as shown above; notwithstanding the votes cast in excess of this proportion amount to 38,258, and would amount to over 50,000 for one to fifteen, to nearly 60,000 for one to seventeen.

To form a clear idea of the enormity of the frauds perpetrated at this election look at the following interesting contrasts.

In ninety up-town districts, none of them belonging to Wards One to Eight, 312,169 inhabitants cast 17,186 votes; in seventy-seven other districts, principally situated in Wards One to Eight and in the Twenty-first (O'BRIEN'S) Ward, 177,724 persons cast 45,586 votes.

In the Seventeenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards the average voting is 1 to 16¾, 1 to 16⅝, and 1 to 14¼, fraudulent votes included; in the Second, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards respectively, 1 to 2¼, 1 to 3¾, 1 to 3½ and 1 to 3½.

Our calculations, based on the proportion of one legal vote to twelve persons, instead of one to fifteen or seventeen, shows:

Ward.	Fraudulent Votes.	Votes Cast.	Democratic.
Second	387	470	313
Fifth	3,015	4,370	2,790
Sixth	4,977	6,350	5,403
Eighth	6,679	9,512	5,071

Thus, the fact, often mentioned of late, that in the Tenth District of the Sixth Ward, 934 votes, 884 being Democratic, were polled in a population of 870 persons, by no means stands isolated, but is only a little worse than quite a number of other instances:

Ninth District, Sixth Ward—1,045 votes, 1,031 Democratic, were cast in a population of 1,643.

Second District, Eighth Ward—957 votes, 942 Democratic, were cast in a population of 1,140.

Third District, Eighth Ward—865 votes, 833 Democratic, were cast in a population of 1,034.

Fifteenth District, Eighth Ward—1,022 votes, 1,003 Democratic, were cast in a population of 1,710.

Sixth District, Twenty-first Ward—552 votes, 530 Democratic, were cast in a population of 855.

Seventh District, Twenty-first Ward—517 votes, 510 Democratic, were cast in a population of 715.

A careful examination of the attached complete lists, by wards and districts, will not only prove quite interesting for all those who know the respective districts and their inspectors and canvassers of election, but will also, in many cases, be of use in preventing future frauds, at least in those districts that have not been altered of late.

Although these exposures are in the main discouraging and appalling, yet they arise and create hopes in the success of the present struggle. With the knowledge that the ballot-box will be protected from fraud and false canvassing by a competent and powerful authority, every good citizen may take heart, that once these enormous frauds will be prevented. Should, however, through the apathy and indolence of disgusted and discouraged citizens, the present opportunity be permitted to be lost, it will not return, for, a corrupt Democratic Legislature would change the days of election for City, county and State officers, thus successfully escaping the control of the Federal authorities and perpetuating the present system of fraudulent elections. May all freemen, Democrats and Republicans, unite for the purpose, "the recovery of our inalienable right of suffrage."

The right of suffrage is not only the primary condition, but also the safest security for future reform and all political progress.

Whoever, at the present juncture, votes with Tammany, becomes their accomplice in crime, without the show of ignorance for an excuse.

The yeomanry of the interior should see to it, that W. M. TWEED, who is almost the State himself, and who controls the Erie Railroad, and its employés, cannot extend his peculiar system of false voting and fraudulent counting over the entire State.

Let every honest citizen cast his vote next Tuesday without fail.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

International Coinage—The War in Europe and International Law.

The regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. WILLIAM E. DODGE, presiding. Mr. WILLIAM E. MILES was elected a member of the Chamber, and Mr. FRANCIS E. LATHROP was again chosen a member of the Committee on Arbitration. Mr. WILSON resigned as Assistant Treasurer of the Chamber, and Mr. WALLACE P. GROOM was appointed to fill the vacancy, without salary for the present. The change was made in accordance with the new by-laws.

Mr. OPDYKE stated that a communication on the subject of emigration, signed by the Governors of six of the Western States, had been laid before the Executive Committee, requesting them to use their influence to have a delegate appointed to a convention to be held at Indianapolis on the 23d inst., when the question of emigration would be considered. It was resolved that a committee be appointed, with power to consider the communication and appoint such delegate.

The Executive Committee reported the following communication in relation to international coinage:

The Executive Committee having reported to the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York that a letter had been laid before them from the Secretary of the National Board of Trade, proposing to bring into discussion at its next meeting the subject of international coinage, but it appearing to the Committee that under a resolution of the Senate of the United States, the Government has opened a correspondence on the subject with several of the Governments of Europe, the results to be laid before Congress at its next session. The Committee have therefore recommended to the Chamber to advise that no definite action be taken on the subject of international coinage until the results of the correspondence now in progress by the Government shall be laid before Congress; therefore

Resolved, That the Chamber adopt the recommendation of the Executive Committee, and they respectfully advise that any public discussion of the subject in question, before the results of the Governmental correspondence shall be laid before Congress would be premature and inexpedient.

Resolved, That this be sent to the National Board of Trade.

On motion, the subject of furnishing members with certificates of membership was referred to the Executive Committee, with power.

A motion was made that the members of the Chamber be asked to subscribe $10 each for meteorological purposes, to take observations, &c., and that a similar subscription be solicited from the Ship-owners' Association and the various marine insurance companies. It was proposed to erect an observatory in this City, at a cost of $500. The matter was referred to the Executive Committee, with power.

The report of the delegates to the late Canal Convention at Rochester was read and accepted.

Mr. BIERWITH moved that a committee be appointed to inquire and report as to the best manner of insuring the safety of private property on the high seas in time of war. It was stated that this was one of the points to be discussed in the treaty which would be made between France and Prussia at the close of the war, and it was important that some action should be taken by this Chamber. The motion was adopted and the Chamber adjourned.

Bold Robbery—Thieves Capture a Box Containing $300,000 in Bonds.

One of the most adroit and apparently gigantic sneak robberies lately committed was perpetrated yesterday morning, at 11¼ o'clock, in the office of WM. J. HOPPIN, lawyer, on the third floor of No. 59 Pine-street. Shortly before that hour Mr. F. H. WHITMORE, who is trustee for the estate of his father, J. C. WHITMORE, deceased, took from the Bank of America, where it was on deposit, a tin box, inscribed with the name of J. C. WHITMORE, and containing $300,000 in registered United States bonds and other securities equally valueless in surreptitious hands. Mr. WHITMORE having business with Mr. HOPPIN, who is his co-trustee in the management of the estate, stopped at the office of the latter, but finding him out, after waiting a few minutes, put the box in the safe, which was open, and saying he would be back in half an hour went away.

Mr. WHITMORE had been followed into the office by two strangers of genteel appearance, one of whom greatly desired to see Mr. HOPPIN, as he had some important business for him to do in his official capacity as a Commissioner of Rhode Island. These men tarried after Mr. WHITMORE left, one of them standing by the fire, in close proximity to the safe. Both seemed impatient, declaring their business was most urgent with almost suspicious emphasis and frequency. Finally, and in about five minutes after Mr. WHITMORE had left, but there being then, as there had been continuously, three persons in the room, they suddenly declared they could wait no longer, and departed with great precipitancy. They had scarcely left the room when the box was missed, and instant pursuit was made, but they had already made their escape.

Mr. WHITMORE, yesterday afternoon, waited upon Superintendent KELSO, whom he furnished with all the facts of the case, and a complete list of the stolen securities. The case was put in the hands of Detective GEORGE ELDER, by Superintendent KELSO, and the Police do not anticipate any serious tax upon their time by the affair. The persons in the room were able to give a minute description of the two men, from which they might be pursued with some hope of success, but it is believed that, finding their immense booty to be perfectly worthless in their hands, they will destroy the chief evidence by returning it by some clandestine channel to the rightful owners. This has been the usual practice with sneak thieves when they find themselves burdened with fortunes which they cannot use.

The Camden Murder—Coroner's Inquest—The Verdict—The Husband Declared Guilty.

The inquest upon the body of Mrs. HILL, of Camden, who was murdered on Sunday last, was resumed on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, and was concluded by a verdict rendered soon after midnight. The testimony given by the witnesses corroborated the statements made by previous witnesses regarding HILL's systematic cruelty to his wife. According to these stories he had repeatedly knocked her down with his fist, and had times without number beaten her almost to insensibility. No further evidence was adduced relative to the attack made by HILL on Sunday, but it had been proven that it was sufficient to justify a verdict of murder against HILL, which was returned by the jury after a short deliberation.

Charge Against an Officer.

BERNARD CARROLL, of No. 160 Cherry-street, appeared at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Alderman WALSH, and complained that early in the afternoon, while assisting to extinguish a fire which had broken out at No. 424 Mott-street, he was assaulted and kicked by Roundsman PETIT, of the Seventh Precinct, who finally threw him down two flights of stairs. A warrant was issued to compel the attendance of PETIT at the Police Court this morning. It was stated on the part of the defendant that CARROLL had been frequently in custody on charges of burglary, and that PETIT, who is described as a very efficient officer, was justified in driving him from the house, as his presence excited suspicion.

THE WAR.

Propositions for an Armistice Under Consideration.

Twenty-five Days' Peace for Holding an Election.

Paris to Receive Food for that Period Only.

A Flourens Riot in the French Capital.

The Members of the Government Prisoners for Hours.

RELEASED BY THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Disorder and Violence by Republicans in Marseilles.

The Government Representative Shot and Wounded.

A Characteristic Order from Gen. Garibaldi.

THE ARMISTICE QUESTION.

Prussian Willingness to Permit the Elections—M. Thiers Closeted With King William and M. Bismarck—Terms Agreed on for a Proposed Armistice.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Count BISMARCK, replying to Earl GRANVILLE's offers of mediation, through Count BERNSTORFF, the Prussian Minister to London, says there will be no obstacle offered by him to the French elections for members of the Legislative Assembly, but the consent of the French Provisional Government to the holding of such elections is wanting. He fears that Paris, misinterpreting England's motive in offering to mediate, is thereby encouraged to prolong resistance. He declares that Prussia is willing to receive and earnestly consider any proposition from France which seems to carry with it a genuine desire for peace.

OPENING OF NEGOTIATIONS.

At noon, on Tuesday, the 1st inst., M. THIERS was admitted to an audience with the King of Prussia. The conference lasted three hours. A military council was held at Versailles on Wednesday morning, in which Count BISMARCK participated. In the afternoon, M. THIERS was closeted with BISMARCK a long time. In consequence of the terms proposed yesterday by M. THIERS, and accepted today by Count BISMARCK, the latter offers to the French an armistice of twenty-five days, to allow general elections to be held throughout France, the armistice to be based on the military *status in quo* existing on the day of signature.

THE PROPOSED ARMISTICE.

TOURS, Nov. 3.—The conditions of the proposed armistice are the following:

The duration will be of twenty-five days.

The inhabitants will have the liberty to bring in food during this interval.

Free elections will be held in all the departments.

THE MATTER IN DOUBT.

It is not known here yet whether the armistice has been concluded.

A DISAGREEABLE RECOLLECTION.

A London dispatch says the German official papers recall the fact that France refused an armistice to Austria in 1866, until the latter had accepted preliminaries of peace; and that the First NAPOLEON always refused to grant a peace without territorial indemnity.

NO CESSION OF TERRITORY.

The Provisional Government has received reassuring advices from the Southern and Western Provinces of France. The people are unanimous for the continuance of the war until a peace is possible on some other basis than the cession of French territory.

NO CONFIRMATION—EFFECT ON STOCKS.

LONDON, Oct. 3—8 P. M.—At this hour no confirmation has been received of the report that an armistice had been definitively concluded at Versailles. The rumor was in circulation this morning, but received a contradiction this afternoon. The conflicting reports caused a commotion on the Stock Exchange, and all kinds of securities, including American, fluctuated violently in price.

NOV. 15 THE PROBABLE ELECTION DAY.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—A dispatch received here this morning from Tours says: "An armistice, probably, will be signed today, on the base proposed by GRANVILLE, viz.: for the Constituent Assembly to be called for the 15th inst. The Tours delegation do not approve of an armistice, believing it would be a sure preliminary to peace."

JOY OVER THE PROSPECT OF PEACE.

LONDON, Nov. 3—Midnight.—Information of the conclusion of an armistice was first received by the ROTHSCHILDS. Great Joy is manifested, and hopes are entertained that an ultimate peace will be the result. The conditions of the armistice are the same as were proposed by Earl GRANVILLE. The Constituent Assembly is to meet on the 15th inst. The exchange of signatures ratifying the armistice was to take place to-day.

A RIOT IN PARIS.

Reported Acceptance of an Armistice—Flourens Creates a Riot—Favre, Trochu, Arago, Ferry and Others in Custody in the Hotel de Ville—Their Release by the National Guard.

TOURS, Nov. 3.—The journals publish extracts from the *Journal Officiel*, of Paris, of the 1st inst., by which it is understood that the Paris Government had decided to accept an armistice, and that FLOURENS, who awaited a pretext, raised a temporary riot.

FAVRE, TROCHU AND OTHERS PRISONERS.

The *Journal Officiel* says: The Hotel de Ville was invaded and a Committee of Public Safety proclaimed. The members of the Provisional Government were detained for several hours.

RESCUE BY THE GARDE NATIONAL.

About 8 o'clock TROCHU, ARAGO and FERRY were freed from the hands of the rioters by a battalion of the National Guard. FAVRE, GARNIER-PAGES, SIMON, Gen. TAMISIER and the commander of the One Hundredth Regiment were still held prisoners.

THE RIOT SUPPRESSED.

It was not until 8 o'clock in the morning that these lamentable acts were repressed by the interference of some battalions of the National Guard, who ran up in great numbers and took position around the Hotel de Ville, headed by FERRY.

TROCHU'S RECEPTION BY THE TROOPS.

The court yards were occupied by the Mobiles, while several detachments of the National Guard and Carabineers were clearing the halls from the mob. At the same time the National Guards occupying the square, the quays and the Rue de Rivoli, shouted enthusiastic greetings in honor of TROCHU as he passed in front of the troops.

A DEFENSE.

The report on the day's events concludes as follows:

With the armistice tendered are connected other advantages which Paris can easily construe, without any necessity of presenting them here, and now the Government of the national defense is upbraided with its acquiescence, as having been weak, perhaps treacherous. A feeble minority, which cannot aim at representing the sentiments of the Parisian population, taking advantage of public emotion, tries to supersede by violence a Government which is conscious of having protected interests, such as it was, never given to any Government, to harmonize the interest of a city of 2,000,000 inhabitants shut up within their walls, and the interests of an unlimited liberty. You have participated in this arduous task, and your encouragement will be our strength for the future against our enemies, both within and without.

(Signed,) TROCHU.

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

The Paris Government, owing to the events that took place lately, is resolved to consult the people of Paris as to the maintenance of the authority that was conferred upon it. The vote was to take place today.

Tranquility Restored—Violence of the Leaders—Friends of Rochefort in the Movement.

TOURS, Nov. 3.—Advices from Paris to the 2d inst., have been received, complete tranquility prevailed in the city. GARNIER-PAGES, PELLETAU and Gen. TAMISSIER were ill in consequence of the violence to which they were subjected at the Hotel de Ville. The conduct of JULES FERRY is universally extolled. M. DORIAN endeavored to calm the agitation, but failed before the violence of the chiefs of the movement. It is noticed that ROCHFORT's name was not used by the malcontents, and that ROCHFORT did not sign the Government orders, revoking the commissions of FLOURENS and others as commanders of battalions in the National Guard.

MILITARY DISCIPLINE RESTORED.

The Government has decreed that all bodies of the National Guard appearing armed in the streets without orders shall be disbanded and disarmed; any Chief of Battalion calling out his men without orders shall be tried by Court-martial.

MARSEILLES.

The Government Representative Shot at His Reception—Gambetta's Appeal to the People of Marseilles.

TOURS, Nov. 2.—ALPHONSE GENT, appointed to succeed ESQUIROS as Government Administrator at Marseilles, was wounded by a pistol-shot on his reception at that city. He had previously addressed a dispatch from Lyons to the municipality of Marseilles, announcing that he would arrive there yesterday, and declaring that he came with but one thought—to save the nation, to save the Republic—and would assist the authorities in that great task. At 5 o'clock in the evening a dispatch reached Tours, stating that he had been shot. Minister GAMBETTA immediately sent the following telegram to the authorities of Marseilles:

"My Friends: Administrator GENT was the object of an ignoble attack. Make a supreme appeal to the people. Permit no longer violence and crime."

To M. GENT the Minister addressed a dispatch, saying:

"I am horror-struck by the thought that one to whom the Republic owes so much can be thus basely attacked. I am sure all good people must condemn the crime. All not desiring to be considered accomplices in it will acknowledge your rights, sealed with your blood, to rule in the name of the Government. I anxiously await news that the would-be murderer has been delivered up to justice."

THE RED REPUBLICANS.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Advices from Tours state that the Red Republicans at Marseilles are again rampant and revolutionary. A proclamation just issued by the Caders announces the establishment of a new Republic, embracing the cities and territory of sixteen departments to the southward.

M. Gent's Account of the Attack Upon Him—Discontent with the Removal to Esquiros.

TOURS, Nov. 3.—The following is the dispatch from M. GENT to GAMBETTA, reporting the attempt to assassinate him.

MARSEILLES, Nov. 2.—I was received here splendidly by the National Guards and people at the Prefecture. Afterward, armed men came and demanded that I should act with ESQUIROS or resign. On my refusing to do either a pistol was discharged at me. I am wounded in the abdomen, not seriously. I shall be about in a few days, but shall not be able to perform my official duties until I recover.

A GARIBALDI MANIFESTO.

The Old Patriot Issues a Characteristic Address—Republics Reproved for Their Apathy—Encouragement and Advice to the French Soldiers.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Gen. GARIBALDI, in an order of the day, reproaches Republics for their failure to act for mutual defense. Switzerland, he says, is kept down by the cash-boxes of her great bankers. With her lifted finger she might have kept PRIM from Madrid, but she allowed him to slaughter the Spanish nation. Referring to the United States, the General says: "One of WASHINGTON's great family barely permits the Republic to fling a word of sympathy to the brave descendants of LAFAYETTE. Thou, who first proclaimed the emancipation of races, classical land of liberty, home of the exile, wilt thou abandon in this struggle of giants thy sister nation, who marched and will march again at the van of human progress? Heroic struggle!" He continues: "France is in ruins, because her army of braves was led by the stupidest of tyrants. But the nation is here. It has risen as one man, and will make the old autocrat of Prussia repent his inhuman butchery." The order closes with an appeal to the soldiers, declaring that their courage is unquestionable, but that they want coolness and discipline, indispensable in war.

NAPOLEON'S PAMPHLET.

The Campaign of 1870 Reviewed by the Ex-Emperor—His Plan and Why it Failed—Comparison of the French and German Armies.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The *Figaro* of this evening publishes a version of the Emperor NAPOLEON's pamphlet on the campaign of 1870, and the causes which led to the capitulation at Sedan. The Emperor calls to mind his manifesto, issued just after the declaration of war, and the misgivings with which he listened to the cry, "On to Berlin."

FIRST PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

He says his plan was to mass 150,000 men at Metz, 100,000 at Strasbourg, and 50,000 at Chalons, and to cross the Rhine near Haguenau with a large force, in order to separate Southern Germany from the Northern Confederation. He hoped to win the first great battle, and secure the alliance of Austria and Italy with France in imposing neutrality on Bavaria, Baden and Wurtemburg.

WHY IT FAILED.

The defects in the French military system, and the delay in bringing up men and material defeated this plan. He enumerates the difficulties encountered, but acquits the War Office of blame. The Germans having had ample time to bring their forces into the field, the French were outnumbered, and on the defensive.

ANOTHER PLAN.

A new plan was necessary, involving a retreat on Chalons. This the Regency disapproved as discouraging to the public, and the Emperor was urged to resume the offensive. Yielding his convictions, MCMAHON's advice and plan were adopted. He alludes to his situation after he had given up the command of the army, and when his name and authority were ignored at Paris, as exceedingly painful. He acquiesced in the march for the relief of Metz, though conscious of the danger of that enterprise.

COMMENTS ON THE TWO ARMIES.

He describes the operations and analyzes the battles which preceded the surrender at Sedan, and gives an account of his interviews with Count BISMARCK and the King of Prussia. The pamphlet closes with the declaration that the German successes are due to superiority of numbers, improved artillery, rigorous discipline, respect for authority, and the military and patriotic spirit of the people, which absorbs all other interests and opinions. It censures the loose habits introduced by the African wars in which the French regular troops have been engaged, which it enumerates as want of discipline, lack of cohesion, absence of order, carelessness of bearing, and the excess of luggage carried by the infantry. The efficiency of the army was lessened, too, by the excesses of the opposition in the Corps Legislatif and of the Republican Press, introducing into it a spirit of criticism and insubordination.

METZ.

Bazaine's Treason—Testimony of Escaped Officers—Course of the Municipality—Rights of the Inhabitants to be Guarded by the Germans—A Plot to Seize the Arsenals—The German Army.

TOURS, Nov. 3.—The journals of Tours declare that the more the facts in regard to the surrender of Metz become known, the more it is evident that BAZAINE's course was treasonable. Much stress is laid upon the manner in which the officers and men were deceived in regard to the condition of France. The fact that 40,000,000 francs and enormous quantities of munitions were delivered to the enemy, is also dwelt upon as evidence of treason. The journals also ask for official proofs of BAZAINE's treasonable intentions.

STATEMENTS OF ESCAPED OFFICERS.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—From officers of high rank escaped from Metz the *Indépendance Belge* learns that the protocol relative to the magasines and mines was dictated by fears of some act of desperation, such as followed the surrender of Laon. The soldiers insisted on fighting either for escape or continuance of the siege, and Gens. DELIGNY and CLINCH desired to make a sortie even after the surrender was known, but could not muster a sufficient organized force. The *Indépendance* says: "We daily receive visits from escaped officers of BAZAINE's army. Their testimony is conclusive as to the treachery of their commander."

THE MUNICIPALITY.

The municipal officers of Metz have issued an address to the inhabitants, exhorting them to patience under misfortunes for which they are not responsible. The country and history will exonerate the people of Metz from any share in the ignominy of her surrender. The evening journals here print a supplementary agreement in regard to the capitulation of Metz, by which the Prussians grant the right to the French civil officials to remove or remain at their option, undisturbed in person or property. None of the inhabitants, either in their civil or military capacity, are to be interfered with, or held responsible for any previous acts, or for their political opinions. The sick and wounded are to have every care, and families of officers or soldiers serving in the armies of France are not to be molested in any of their rights. The public property, with archives, moneys and papers, are to have protection. The mode of disposing of wounded prisoners is also prescribed.

OPPOSITION TO THE SURRENDER.

There has been no disturbance at Metz since the capitulation. The reports of refusal of the garrison and town to surrender had their origin in a plot by the citizens and those soldiers who were not satisfied with the turn of affairs, to seize the arms in the arsenals and make forcible resistance to the entry of the Prussians. The consummation of the design was prevented by the Imperial Guard.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.

The Second Prussian Army Corps remains at Metz and before Thionville. Gen. KUMMER's corps will escort the captured French to Germany, and will remain there for guard duty. The greater portion of the Army of Metz, under Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, will operate in the centre of France.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE OF TREASON.

TOURS, Nov. 3.—The *Moniteur* prints a long report, made by M. VALCOUR, an official who escaped from Metz, charging Marshal BAZAINE with treachery. It says BAZAINE had but one motive—that was, to remain master of the political situation in France. A complete history is given of the campaign of the troops while under the command of BAZAINE, in the course of which it is shown that the Marshal opposed all proposals for a general sortie from the fortress.

OPERATIONS IN THE EAST.

Lyons Resolved Upon Defense—Non-Combatants to Leave the City—Siege of Neu-Briesach.

TOURS, Nov. 3.—The authorities of Lyons have published a resolution that it would be better to submit to any hardship than surrender the town. Lyons shall be defended to the death. None shall leave the place in anticipation of the struggle, save women, children and old men. All others who escape, or seek to escape, shall be considered infamous and dealt with as traitors.

NEU-BRIESACH.

BERLIN, Nov. 3.—The bombardment of Neu-Briesach is carried on by three batetries near Biesheim and Wolfgauzen. Fort Mortier is assailed by three batteries near Alt-Briesach. [Alt-Briesach is a town on the German side of the Rhine, directly opposite Neu-Briesach. Biesheim is a small village in the environs of the besieged city and on French territory.]

PARIS AND THE ENVIRONS.

Advices to the 31st Ult.—Orphans by the War to be Adopted by the Nation—An Early Attack on the Besiegers Promised.

TOURS, Nov. 3.—A dispatch from Laflèche, dated yesterday, says a balloon, passing over the town, dropped a copy of the Paris *Journal Officiel* of the 31st ult., containing the following intelligence: The Government had issued a decree declaring that the children of all citizens killed in the war will be adopted by the nation. M. THIERS had arrived in Paris.

THE NEWS FROM METZ.

The Government on the 30th announced that Metz had capitulated.

A PATRIOTIC MEETING.

An immense meeting was held in the evening at the Hotel de Ville. The Mayors of the departments of the Seine, Seine-et-Oise, Seine-et-Marne, and Oise were present. JULES FAVRE made a patriotic address. He said the Government was determined to carry on the war to the last. The army would soon attack the besiegers, break through their lines and join hands with the troops from the provinces. MM. ARAGO and FERRY also spoke in the same strain.

King William and Prince Frederick Charles Summoned Before the Tribunal of Freemasons—Alleged Murder of a Prussian Officer—Departure of Strangers.

TOURS, Nov. 3.—A telegram from Angers reports that a balloon landed there yesterday with favorable news from Paris. The Paris *Opinion Nationale*, of the 29th, contains a summons addressed to King WILLIAM and Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, to appear personally or by proxy before the tribunal of Freemasons in Paris to answer to charges of perjury, their cases to be adjudged by default should they not appear. The document is duly signed by the officers of the Grand Lodge of Paris.

THE SIEGE AND OTHER MATTERS.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—It is claimed by the Germans that the supply of meat in Paris is insufficient to meet the actual necessities of those within the walls for another fortnight. The French have only 2,100 prisoners in their hands....The charge is reiterated by the Prussians that Col. WALDERSEE, of the Queen's Guards, was betrayed and murdered near Bourget, by means of a flag of truce treacherously displayed by the French.

The Paris Government was about to distribute among the troops the new flags of the Republic.

STRANGERS LEAVING.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The last English and American families which will be permitted to leave Paris, take their departure this morning. At last advices Mr. WASHBURNE was preparing to come out. The courage and address of the American Ambulance Corps is the subject of especial praise.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Royal Order of the Day to the German Army—General Military Operations—Russia, Prussia and Poland—Arrival Out of a German Steamer.

BERLIN, Nov. 3.—The following royal order of the day is published this morning:

Soldiers of the Confederate Armies:

When, three months since, we took the field, I said God would be with our just cause. That this confidence has been fully realized, witness Woerth, Saarbrück, Metz, Sedan, Beaumont, Strasbourg, each a victory for our arms. To you belong the merit and the glory. You have maintained all the virtues which especially distinguish soldiers. With Metz, the last army of the enemy is destroyed. I take this opportunity to thank you all, from the General to the soldier. Whatever the future, I look forward to it calmly, because I know that with such soldiers victory cannot fail. WILLIAM.

GENERAL OPERATIONS.

TOURS, Nov. 3.—There are no official advices from the Army of the Loire.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The Prussians have commenced a movement northward from Soissons. A body of horse are reported at Hirson, in the Province of Aisne. Gen. MANTEUFFEL is to command the First Prussian Army. The Prussian forces which operated against Dijon, met with obstinate resistance before the town on the 30th. WILLIAM, of Baden, captured the heights on which the French forces were posted, when the latter retreated, and on the next day the authorities surrendered.

THE IMPERIAL FAMILY.

The Empress EUGENIE has gone to Hanover. The Duchess of HAMILTON and the Princess of MONACO have left Wilhelmshoehe for Frankfort. No particulars of the interview between NAPOLEON and Gens. CANROBERT and LEBŒUF are reported.

RUSSIA, POLAND AND PRUSSIA.

It is alleged that Russia is apprehensive of the revival of Polish nationality under Prussian protection.

THE SWISS FRONTIER.

The Swiss troops have been withdrawn from the French frontier.

A GERMAN STEAMER.

The North German Lloyds steam-ship *Union*, which sailed from New-York Oct. 22, has arrived at Grimsby, where she awaits instructions.

AID FOR THE SUFFERING IN FRANCE.

BIRMINGHAM, Nov. 3.—Large meetings have been held here for the purpose of soliciting relief for the suffering people and soldiery of France. The subscriptions thus far have been munificent.

CHANGARNIER AT BRUSSELS.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—French iron-clads are cruising off Dover, and the Tyne-German merchantmen have been warned of the danger. Gen. CHANGARNIER has arrived at Brussels. Gen. HURBAL, military commandant at Toulouse, has been relieved, and Col. DEMAY appointed in his place.

Distribution of the Armies of Metz—No Hostilities in Japanese Waters.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The special correspondent of the *Tribune* at Berlin, on the 2d inst., telegraphs as follows: "The First Army, under MANTEUFFEL, the Seventh Corps excepted, goes north, and will occupy Normandy, Picardy and Brittany, maintaining connection with the Fourth Army, under the Saxon Crown Prince, and will undertake the reduction of Verdun and Mazieres. The Seventh Corps will remain to garrison Metz and reduce Thionville. The second army, except the second corps, which proceeds to Paris, goes South, establishing connection on the left with Werder, and on the right with Von der Taun.

NEUTRALITY OF JAPANESE WATERS.

Through the American mediation it is stipulated that the German and French war ships in Chinese and Japanese waters shall abstain from hostilities.

An American Man-of-War After French Cruisers Off "The Capes."

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 3.—The United States steamer *Triana* has been cruising off the Capes the past day or two, looking out for a French cruiser which, it is rumored, is there to pick up passing German vessels.

The Armistice—Reception of the News in the City.

The announcement in the evening papers of yesterday that an armistice had been agreed upon between Prussia and France naturally created much excitement in the City. Particularly was this the case with our French and German fellow-citizens, and the intelligence formed the subject of conversation in almost every café and restaurant. The Germans appeared to feel great pleasure in contemplating the prospect of their gallant fellow-countrymen returning to the beloved fatherland crowned with the laurels of victory. The majority of Frenchmen seemed to feel pleasurably affected at the news, and to rejoice at the promised delivery of *la belle France* from the horrors to which she has recently been a prey. This feeling, however, was by no means universal, as several of Red Republican inclinings did not hesitate to express regret at the news, thinking that it was unworthy of the French Republic to treat for peace until she had first driven the enemy from her soil. The impression seemed to be general that the armistice would inevitably be followed by a peace. It was predicted, however, that any peace founded upon conditions involving dishonor to France, or dismemberment of her territory, would be of short duration. The good-natured Germans seemed to be quite as anxious as the French themselves that generous terms might be accorded to the vanquished.

Another Fire-Eating Speech from Hon. James Brooks.

The Eighteenth Ward William M. Tweed Association held a meeting, last evening, at their hall in Third-avenue and Twenty-third-street, to ratify the nomination of Hon. JAMES BROOKS for Congress. After addresses by Judge FREEMAN and others, Mr. BROOKS said he had taken no interest in the campaign until he had observed the recent movements to terrify and intimidate the people of this City. Since the close of the war the Republicans have been attempting to arrogate all the power in Washington, and rob the people of their rights by legislative attempts to control the elections in the several States. The Election law recently passed is unconstitutional, but, wicked as it is, our policy is to obey it, because it is the law. They tell us it is for the purity of the ballot-box, that we have repeaters here, frauds in our elections; but I tell you there were never such frauds perpetrated as when Congress ejected me from its halls. The hypocrites—the great fathers of frauds; let them have clean hands before they rebuke us. And then the class of persons they have appointed as marshals and supervisors, THE. ALLEN, MCCABE, and over one hundred negroes, and all this in addition to the regiment upon regiment of military they have concentrated in order to provoke a riot. In the Eighth Ward arrangements have been made to get the negro voters to the polls by daylight, so that if an Irish, German or American working man comes to vote early and lose no time, he must submit to wait until the negroes are through; and if he dares object, or raise his hand in anger at this state of affairs, these negro marshals have the power to arrest and incarcerate him. These things have aroused in me the greatest frenzy of anger. This assumption of power makes the President absolute, and places 40,000,000 people in subjection. Precisely the same state of affairs I observe in Berlin, and that in a profound state of peace. If these things are going to continue I do not wish to live another day in the United States of America. Unless they are made free I say liberty or death. It is absolutely essential that such men as I should be elected to Congress—men who are not afraid to speak and ventilate all such proceedings, bearing the cause of the people always in mind. In conclusion, I would say that it takes more than one thousand majority to elect me—a good deal more. It is not necessary to give me a majority alone, it must be a decided majority, or none.

At the conclusion of these remarks the meeting adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

Contemplated Official Changes—Navy-Yard Improvements—Collection and Distribution of Weather Reports—The Indian Policy and President Grant—Revenue Collections—Various Matters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The most important political movement now going on here is one looking to the withdrawal of Postmaster-General CRESWELL from the Cabinet, and the substitution of JOHN W. FORNEY. There is reason to believe that this change is strenuously urged upon the President by some of his most constant friends. The programme, by giving Pennsylvania a Cabinet officer, disposes of her claim to the Revenue Commissionership, and therefore includes the filling of the latter office by some person agreeable to the President. It is urged upon the President that Mr. CRESWELL is highly obnoxious to the majority in both Houses of Congress, partly because of his active attempt to procure the abolition of the franking privilege, and partly for various other reasons, and that this unpopularity was one of the causes which aided to defeat the cherished measures of the Executive before Congress at its last session. The plan of the reorganizers was at one time to make the change easier, by sending Mr. CRESWELL to England, but he has permitted it to be understood that he will not accept that Mission. Senator MORTON, who has daily long conferences with the President, was today accompanied by Senator THAYER and Mr. FORNEY, and the three occupied a large part of the President's business hours. It is understood that there will probably be some changes in heads of bureaus in the Interior Department, and that Commissioner FISHER and probably Assistant-Secretary OTTO will go out. An attempt will be made to oust Commissioner WILSON, but he is very strongly intrenched behind Pacific Coast influences of a very questionable sort.

POLITICAL PROSPECTS AT THE SOUTH.

The President, in conversation with his friends, says that his advices from the South indicate that everything is going well in Alabama and the South-western States.

PROPOSED NAVY-YARD IMPROVEMENT.

The engineer in charge of the Navy-yard here, in his report to the Department, recommends the purchase of sixteen acres more ground on the eastern, and forty-one acres on the western side of the yard, as absolutely necessary. He recommends the removal of the practice battery to shoals in the river, an appropriation for dredging the channel, which is filling up, and various other improvements. The total amount of appropriations which he asks for improvements, and for the expenses of the yard, is $840,000.

THE ENGLISH MISSION.

The statement that the English Mission will be tendered to Gen. SCHENCK does not appear to be well founded. At the interview which Senators MORTON and THAYER had with the President, today, this Mission was not mentioned.

A BIRTH IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Mrs. Secretary BELKNAP was safely delivered of a son this morning.

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

Lady YOUNG, wife of the Governor-General of Canada, is here, the guest of Mrs. THORNTON. She called at the White House today, accompanied by the British Minister.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Weather reports are now received here by telegraph three times a day from twenty stations, and are published in all the daily papers, beside being bulletined in conspicuous places. The telegraphic arrangements for their collection and distribution work so satisfactorily that they are all received in Washington and distributed throughout the country in less than one hour's time, although the points of observation range from Key West to Cheyenne. The system promises good results, and its development is watched with interest by the scientific world.

THE LOAN.

Secretary BOUTWELL this morning received another subscription of $60,000 to the new loan, from a New-York bank.

REDUCTION OF TAXES IN VIRGINIA.

At the request of the Central Republican Committee to report the amount of taxes from which Congress, at its last session, relieved the State of Virginia, Supervisor PRESBREY furnished a statement showing such reduction in that State to be $440,800 in internal revenue taxes, besides the reduction of duties on certain articles of importation.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE ELECTION LAW.

A similar order to that sent to the commanding officer of the United States troops at Fort McHenry, to use the forces under his command, if necessary, to assist the Federal authorities in carrying out the Election laws, was forwarded to the commanding officer at New-Orleans.

THE PRESIDENT'S INDIAN POLICY.

It can be asserted upon official authority that, instead of the President receding in any particular from the execution of his avowed Indian peace policy, as it has been ascertained and is believed by some, on the contrary, he is more convinced of the propriety and wisdom of securing the aid of the religious element of the country in the work of subduing and civilizing the Indians, and he is determined to carry out his views in this matter to the fullest extent practicable.

AN APPOINTMENT.

Dr. HEBER SMITH has been appointed Superintendent of the Marine Hospital at New-Orleans.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO VOTE.

The Commissioner of Pensions left here tonight for New-York; also forty clerks in his Bureau, who have received eight days' leave of absence with the view of voting next Tuesday. In all the Executive departments leaves are being granted to clerks holding residence in the States in which elections will be held next week.

REVENUE COLLECTIONS.

The revenue collections from all the States and Territories for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, were $168,560,107, against $143,027,988 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869. New-York State paid the largest amount, $36,361,550; Ohio, the next largest, $19,563,763; Illinois, $18,864,366; Pennsylvania, fourth on the list, $16,748,704; Massachusetts, the next, $10,864,090. All the other States paid less than $10,000,000 each.

CONSULS' ACCOUNTS.

Controller TAYLOR has sent a circular to each Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul and Commercial Agent of the United States, directing them, in accordance with a recent law, to render, in addition to their own quarterly accounts, the return for each agency in the Consular District, showing the amount of fees collected and the actual expenses incurred by such Consuls or Agents; also, a full list of the agencies in each district and the names of the agents in charge.

OFFICIAL STUMP SPEAKERS.

Secretary DELANO left here this morning for Petersburg, Va., where he will make a speech in support of the Republican ticket of that district....Secretary ROBESON returned here this morning, from Norfolk. He had left the platform when the riot occurred in that city, on Tuesday night last.

Elephants at Auction—Sale of a Menagerie at Trenton, N. J.

Yesterday morning an event of rare occurrence attracted an immense crowd to the circus grounds at Trenton, N. J. The event was the sale of French's Oriental Circus and Caravan, which was disposed of by the proprietor on account of pressing business engagements in New-Orleans. The sale, which was conducted by ALFRED M. HERKNESS, the well-known Philadelphia auctioneer, had been extensively advertised throughout the country, and was attended by representatives of all the leading showmen. Elephants, camels, performing donkeys, Shetland ponies, and other "living curiosities" were successively put up under the hammer, and were sold at good prices. The large elephant "Empress," was sold to JOHN O'BRIEN, of Philadelphia, for $5,000. A baby elephant was put up, but the bids rose no higher than $3,400, and the proprietor reserved the animal, demanding $5,000 for her. The train of double humped camels, thirteen in number, were sold for $5,200 to JACOB REED, of Philadelphia. The same purchaser bought a baby camel for $400, and the camel harnesses and outfit for $160. JAMES H. MCGUIRE, of Trenton, bought a performing pony for $65 that had been held at $400 by Mr. FRENCH, and two Shetland ponies were sold to two Trenton men for $125 and $75. The star horse of the establishment brought $925, JOHN O'BRIEN, of Philadelphia, being the purchaser. Other performing horses were sold at prices ranging from $200 to $375.

The Steam-ship De Soto in a Hurricane—Letter from Capt. Norton.

From the Hartford Courant, Nov. 3.

A letter from Capt. THOMAS H. NORTON, of the steam-ship *De Soto*, to a friend in this city, gives a graphic description of his experiences during a hurricane which the ship encountered on a recent voyage from New-York to New-Orleans. The *De Soto* sailed from New-York Oct. 16. The following is Capt. NORTON's letter:

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 2, 1870.

We arrived here on the 24th, but it is only by God's mercy that we ever reached here. Everything went well until we reached the coast of Florida on the 20th; it then commenced to blow from the south-east, everything indicating a hurricane. All hands were got up, and the ship secured as much as possible against the approaching storm. At 4 P. M. it was upon us, and I have never seen, and I hope never again to see, such another sight. The ship was thrown on her beam-ends and laid till 9 at night, the lee-rail and decks under water, with the sea all over us, it running to a terrible height and breaking all over her. I could not see twenty feet—the rain and sea blinding me. Everything was going overboard, and the men were all lashed to keep them from being blown overboard. The house-decks were torn off—pieces eighteen feet long and ten wide being blown in the air—iron ventilators weighing 200 pounds were broken off and blown away to leeward, the sails torn from the lashings and into ribbons; the cabin full of water; my room gutted; for twenty-four hours I stood there lashed by the wheel, with six men trying to steer her; my clothes blown off of me; the sea and rain beating on me; my ship on a lee-shore; to go on was instant destruction. No one on board here knows or can ever know the agony I endured. I knew the breakers were but a short distance off, and the ship in the Gulf Stream rapidly approaching them. With my speaking-trumpet in my hand I could make no one hear me. The ship laid over so much that the engines could not work. I threw my deck load overboard to ease the ship. The entire port paddle-box was torn off, together with water-closets, guards and everything overboard. The boats were torn from their lashings and smashed against the house. Human strength was nothing. The men all frightened and on their knees praying. I, too, silently prayed for my wife and little ones; although I can safely say that I never was cooler in my life, and I believe I gave my orders as calmly as I ever did. I thought, though, my last hours had come, and I did not want to die yet. I cannot describe to you how terrible the scene was. The elements were doing their worst, and when I thought we were close to the reef, the wind rapidly changed, and the centre of the cyclone had passed. We were safe, and it soon cleared away. But such a looking ship! I fear there are few that have come out in such good condition as the brave old *De Soto*. The next day I counted more than a dozen wrecks in the reef. Key West is destroyed, I hear, and the shipping all destroyed, and it will be long before they hear of all the disasters. Five steam-ships are missing, and when we approached the city crowds were down to see us and cheer as we passed by them. A great many have been down to see me, and congratulated me on my safe arrival.

The Loss of the Cambria—Honors to the Memory of Gen. Davis and Col. Hayden, of Chicago.

From the Chicago Tribune, Nov. 1.

A meeting of officers and soldiers, irrespective of any particular organization, was held in the parlors of the Briggs House, last evening, for the purpose of taking some appropriate action concerning Gen. HASBROUCK DAVIS and Col. HAYDEN, both of the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, who met their death in the wreck of the ill-fated steamer *Cambria*, off the coast of England a few days ago.

Gen. H. B. DOX called the meeting to order, and nominated Gen. J. D. WEBSTER for Chairman. In doing so he made some remarks referring to the sad occasion.

Gen. WEBSTER, on taking the chair, spoke touchingly of the deceased, Gen. DAVIS. As a soldier he was brave and true, and as a citizen he fulfilled the highest duties. His mind was one graced with rare gifts, and his deportment gave the true clue to his character—that of a refined and cultivated gentleman.

Col. GROSVENOR remarked that, as friends of the dead, they desired to express their loss in some more appropriate way than could be done at a single meeting, and hoped that definite action would be postponed. He understood that there would be a meeting of the Bar Saturday night, and he believed it would be advisable that Gen. DAVIS' friends at the Bar and those of the army should mingle their sentiments in a common testimonial. In conclusion, the speaker presented his sentiments, in the shape of a resolution, to the effect that a committee of five be appointed to present some worthy testimonial at a meeting on Saturday afternoon simultaneously with the meeting of the Bar, which was to be held at the Law Institute at 4 P. M.

In pursuance of the resolution, the following gentlemen were named a Committee on Resolutions: Col. GROSVENOR, Gen. BEVERIDGE, Gen. DOX, Dr. MCCARTHY, Capt. NISSEN and Major LUFF.

The meeting then adjourned till 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, to meet again at the parlors of the Briggs House.

Meeting in Favor of the "Quick Transit" Candidate.

A large and respectable meeting, composed mostly of property-owners of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards, was held last night, at Stalp's Hall, No. 2,250 Third-avenue. Mr. JOHN FOLEY, the candidate whose war-cry is "Harlem to the City Hall in fifteen minutes," explained that his object in running for Assembly was to carry through a sort of Arcade Railroad bill, and stated that in an interview he had on Wednesday with Mr. A. T. STEWART, the millionaire, Mr. STEWART assured him he would oppose it all he could and would spend $10,000,000 to defeat it. With Commodore VANDERBILT's assistance, and his election to the Assembly, Mr. FOLEY said he would succeed in spite of Mr. STEWART, and felt confident of election as he had the regular Democratic and Republican nominations.

Mr. JOHN MCDONALD stated that property had advanced twenty-five per cent. since the Fourth-avenue Railroad had been extended, and with the addition of the railroad advocated by Mr. FOLEY, property in the upper districts would still further advance in price. Mr. WILLIAM ANDERSON followed in a few remarks, and the meeting adjourned with cheers for Mr. FOLEY.

Excitement at Valley Stream, L. I.

During the Summer offers of prominent residents at Valley Stream to build a fine depot at that place, provided the South-side Railroad Company would contribute the amount which they intended to lay out in a structure, were accepted, and one of the finest depots on Long Island was commenced. The railroad contributed from time to time the sum which they had promised, and then discovered that the promised aid was not coming from the residents of the village. At this stage of the proceedings the men who had been at work upon the buildings found out that the Railroad Company had taken charge of the building, and fearing that the contractors did not intend to pay them, a few days since went to the contractors, demanded their money, threatening personal violence if it was not forthcoming. For a time appearances indicated a row. Pistols were drawn and a number of men were knocked down, but the matter was finally adjusted through the exertions of Superintendent DOUGLASS. The railroad guaranteed the wages of the men.

The Lord Scandal Again.

The Lord scandal case is again creating an excitement in Paterson. Mr. LORD, it will be remembered, was the pastor of the Morris-street M. E. Church, in that place, who a short time since married a Miss SYKES. It was charged at the time that he was not only engaged to a Cincinnati lady, but also had another wife living in England. The proofs brought before the Grand Jury were insufficient to bring an indictment, but since that time a brother of Miss SYKES has had additional proof from England of the minister's villainy. A certificate well authenticated of his first marriage has been forwarded, and a photograph sent to England has been returned, indorsed as that of the gentleman who has a wife living there. A certificate has also been sent to prove that the former wife is still living. These would seem all that is necessary to prove Mr. LORD's villainy, and the matter will be again carried to the Courts.

Personal.

Mr. BRYCE, Professor of Roman Law at Oxford, and Mr. ALBERT DICEY, an eminent London barrister, attended the Moot Court, held at the Columbia College Law School, yesterday forenoon. At the close of the discussion both gentlemen addressed the students present in a pleasant way, the remarks of Prof. BRYCE in particular being listened to with the marked attention which their eloquence deserved. Prof. DWIGHT answered, in behalf of the students, with a few well chosen words, and both gentlemen return to England today accompanied by the best wishes of those who had the privilege of meeting them.

French Readings.

The opening French readings by Mr. FAVARGER will be given this evening at the Hall of the Union League Club, Twenty-sixth-street and Madison-avenue, at 8½ P. M. The programme includes "Histoire du Chiene de Brisquet," by CHARLES NODIER; "Le Meunier Sans-Souci," by ANDRIEUX; "Le Serment des Trois Suisses," by Mme. TASTU; "L'Amphitryon," Act I., Scene I., MOLIERE; "Les Djinns," VICTOR HUGO; "Le Vieux Caporal," BERANGER; "Les Deux Perdrix," IMBERT.

REPUBLICANS TO THE FRONT.

Grand Mass-Meeting at the Cooper Institute.

Enthusiastic Ratification of the State Ticket.

Stirring Resolutions Unanimously Adopted.

Tammany Sends a Delegation Headed by Reddy the Blacksmith.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Create a Disturbance.

The Ruffians Thrust Out by the Police.

Speeches of Hon. Roscoe Conkling, Judge Pierrepont, Hon. Geo. Opdyke, Hon. Chas. S. Spencer and Marshal Sharpe—Poems, Songs and Recitations.

The Republican ratification meeting at Cooper Institute, last evening, was one of the largest assemblages of the worth, intelligence, and character of the community ever witnessed in this City. Without any of the clap-trap accessories of gunpowder and pyrotechnics that are usually employed to collect a crowd, the large hall of the Institute was filled to overflowing at an early hour with sober-thinking men, who rallied spontaneously to testify their fidelity to Republican principles, to ratify the ticket nominated by the party, and to listen to the argument and eloquence of some of its ablest champions. The contrast between this meeting and the noisy rabble that assembled in Tammany Hall last week to listen to the stuttering nonsense of TWEED, and the ribald blasphemies of FISK, Jr., was as striking as that between a deliberative assemblage of sages and philosophers and a chattering conclave of idiots and inebriates.

In order to give a practical illustration of the contrast, Tammany Hall sent one of its leading representatives, "Reddy, the Blacksmith," with a crowd of roughs, to get up a disturbance in the meeting, but the attempt proved a failure.

Upon the platform and scattered through the audience were large numbers of ladies—a sight never seen in a Democratic meeting in this City—while the great bulk of the assembly was made up of solid citizens—merchants, bankers, lawyers, mechanics, artisans and the like. The platform and speaker's desk were tastefully draped with the American colors, and portraits of LINCOLN and GRANT, with a bust of Gen. WASHINGTON, adorned the walls at the rear of the stage. A band of music entertained the audience with patriotic airs until the hour of 7½ o'clock, when the large assemblage was promptly called to order by Hon CHARLES S. SPENCER, who spoke as follows:

REMARKS OF MR. SPENCER.

REPUBLICAN LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: We have wearily waited and watched in this City the long, long hours of political night. At last, at last we behold evidences of the coming day. [Applause.] The Congress of the United States, the President, the Federal Courts and their officers have at last struck these conspirators against the purity of the ballot-box a staggering blow. [Great applause.] Nearly thirty thousand repeaters have been kept away from the registry, and today the just and able WOODRUFF has sentenced a convicted repeater to prison. [Applause.] When the counsel for this repeater complained that the course of the Judge was not usual, WOODRUFF replied: "It is not unusual, Sir, in the Federal Courts to indict criminals, and, when convicted, to sentence them as speedily as the ends of justice require." [Great applause.] I congratulate you, ladies and gentlemen, upon the prospect of a fair election on the 8th of November, and also upon the union of all true Republicans against the common enemy. A brightening pathway is opening up before us which should inspire every genuine Republican with renewed zeal. I have been requested by the Committee of Arrangements to nominate a presiding officer of this meeting. I have the honor and the pleasure of nominating an accomplished gentleman, a ripe scholar and a sterling Republican—Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE. [Applause.] Those who are in favor of this nomination—and woman suffrage will be in order so far as to allow the ladies to vote on the question—will say "Aye."

There was a unanimous response, and Mr. OPDYKE, assuming the chair, was greeted with applause, and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF EX-MAYOR OPDYKE.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We have met to ratify the Republican State ticket, and to pledge to the candidates and to each other our best efforts for its success. This crowded hall proves that you are prepared to make this ratification and pledge with an emphasis and enthusiasm that will greatly encourage our friends throughout the State. The ticket is an excellent one, and richly merits the enthusiastic support of every Republican. [Applause.] No one will be deterred from giving it such support by the detraction and abuse which our political opponents have showered upon the distinguished gentleman whose name stands at its head. The citizens of New-York have known Gen. WOODFORD too long and too favorably to heed such calumnies. They are never-failing accompaniments of a political canvass; and, very often, their intensity seems to be increased by the purity of the party assailed. No one of our best public men from Washington have escaped them. But, my friends, it is not alone on account of the personal merits of our candidates that we should feel impelled to labor earnestly for the success of our ticket. The political issues involved are of the gravest import to every friend of popular government. We are to decide whether the people shall choose their representatives, or whether they shall be defrauded of that choice. [Applause.] This is a vital question. The life of the Republic depends on its decision; for if the legal voters are not permitted to choose their representatives, and through them to exercise the functions of government, our elections are but a delusive mockery, which cannot fail to produce, and that speedily, either anarchy or despotism. It is conceded—nay, it has been proved—that our late elections in this City have been tainted with the grossest frauds. Many believe that these frauds have been perpetrated to an extent that has stifled the voice of the majority of legal voters, and thus placed the political power of the State in the hands of the minority. I repeat, if we would preserve our political institutions, these frauds must be suppressed, and that promptly and thoroughly. [Applause.] This is the leading, the paramount aim of the Republican Party in the present contest. All other issues pale before its transcendent importance. [Applause.] Aided by appropriate Congressional legislation, and supported by the National Executive and Judiciary, we have determined to employ every instrumentality at our command in the protection of the ballot-box from illegal votes and from false counts. We are also determined to aid to the extent of our ability, in securing the conviction and punishment of all who are guilty of this unpardonable political sin. In this patriotic effort we are entitled to the hearty co-operation of every good citizen, whatever may be his party affinities. [Applause.] Another important question to be determined in the present contest is whether we shall have in the administration of the laws honesty and economy, or corruption and extravagance. This question is squarely and distinctly presented for our decision. The Republican Administration at Washington, which is rapidly reducing the national debt under diminished taxation, exemplifies the one; the Democratic administration of this City, which, without reducing the City debt, is rapidly increasing our taxes, exemplifies the other. I simply ask your careful attention to the striking contrast between the two. No words that I could utter would add to its force. I shall not detain you longer from the rich treat that awaits us in listening to the eloquent appeals that will be made this evening in behalf of our cause.

Col. PINCKNEY then read a list of 250 Vice-Presidents, and about 100 Secretaries of the

meeting, who were unanimously elected. Among the Vice-Presidents are the following names:

Horace Greeley,	Dr. Frederick Jents,
William Orton,	Henry H. Haight,
Gov. Edward Salomon,	Hon. Wm. A. Darling,
John Sedgwick,	Richard H. Greene,
George P. Putnam,	Thomas Nast,
Gen. John Cochran,	Wm. M. Evarts,
Hon. Thomas Murphy,	Wm. H. Webb,
William M. Vermilye,	Richard M. Hunt,
James W. Booth,	Dr. G. Rampsperger,
Henry E. Davies,	Charles Butler,
Robert H. McCurdy,	Erastus C. Benedict,
Rev. W. F. Butler,	Wm. H. Lockwood,
Adrian Iselin,	Charles H. Opdyke,
William H. Lawrence,	Russell Sage,
Marshal B. Blake,	James Brown,
George Griswold,	Joseph P. Jardine,
Jackson S. Schultz,	Joseph H. Meredith,
Henry Clewes,	Wm. H. Falconer,
James Boorman Johnston,	Alonzo B. Cornell,
Rev. Nelson H. Turpin,	John R. Livingston,
George Wilkes,	David Van Nostrand,
James R. Taylor,	Luther R. Marsh,
Rev. H. Highland Garnett,	John H. White,
Theodore Roosevelt,	James W. Farr,
Dr. Herman Muhr,	Edward B. Wesley.

The Chairman then introduced as the first speaker Judge PIERREPONT, who was received with applause, and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF JUDGE PIERREPONT.

You, my fellow-citizens, the busiest, the intensest people upon the face of the earth, whose pressing avocations of today crowd out the memories of yesterday, need often to be reminded of what "you yourselves do know." In 1824 the great HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky was Speaker of the House of Representatives. He was the ablest orator in the Democratic Party. In that year the people failed to elect a President. ADAMS, CLAY, CRAWFORD and JACKSON, were all candidates; neither one had a majority of the electoral vote, and it fell upon the House of Representatives to choose the President. In a caucus of the dominant party, WM. H. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, was nominated, but Mr. CLAY, with his powerful influence, went over to Mr. ADAMS, who was thereby elected, and Mr. CLAY became the Secretary of State. From that time onward through a period of twenty-eight years, the great Whig Party flourished. CLAY and WEBSTER were its giant leaders. In 1852 the mission of that party was ended; its work was done, its fight was over, and its army was disbanded. Out of the fragments of the Whig Party, out of the Free-soil Party, out of the Liberty Party, out of Democrats who opposed the arrogant pretensions of the Slave Power, out of deeply religious men of all parties, who resisted the spread of inhuman slavery, arose the Republican Party, which took shape and name in 1854, and whose first great success in 1860, was the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the Presidency. But ten years of rule—and half those years of civil commotion or terrible war—years full of sorrows, which pressed the life from many hearts, and sent to untimely graves so many of your kindred; years in which, through faith, and toil, and prayer, and suffering, the nation was saved and the foulest crimes that ever cursed a Christian people were "burned and purged away." Has the party which did this Herculean work performed its full mission? Is it ready to disband its forces, to turn over the glorious fruits of all its labors, to be enjoyed, wasted or destroyed by those whose hands are yet stained with the blood of your own sons? The Savior tells us that when the unclean spirit is gone out of a man he wanders about seeking rest, and finding none, he returns into the house from whence he came out, and if he finds it all empty, swept and garnished, he takes with him other spirits more wicked than himself, and they enter in and dwell there, and the last state of that man is worse than the first. This foul spirit of slavery and rebellion you have driven from your house, and you have washed out his loathsome footstains with much blood. He has wandered through many places seeking rest, but finding none; he will surely return to the house from which you drove him, and if he finds it all swept and garnished, and we stand uncovered in the hall, ready to receive him, he will enter in, with others more wicked than himself, and dwell there, and our last state will be worse than the first. The spirit which has found no rest, and now proposes to return and take possession of your well-garnished house, has begun in earnest; its minions are numerous, bold and active; it can find no rest; it never will rest. It begins with high determination, zeal, and energy, and desperation; but in success it will leave no art untried, no labor neglected; it will succeed if it finds none but faithless servants, or jealous inmates, or greedy plunderers, or disappointed seekers, or craven cowards at the gates!

THE PAST AND THE FUTURE.

Pardon me while I turn you to the history of the past that you may read the future. "That which hath been will be again." For more than forty years the Congress which was elected two years before the Presidential contest, has determined that contest. And now a new House is to be elected; within a few days we shall know whether the Congress which continues through the term of Gen. GRANT is Republican or not. If it is Republican, then you may be reasonably sure that the next President will be a Republican; and if it is anti-Republican, then you may reasonably fear that the next President will be the humble tool of the rebel power: swift to do its bidding, ready, as they have promised, to set at naught the amendments to the Constitution which favor liberty, and ready to recompense the slaveholder for his liberated slaves. Do you think that the members of the late Convention, which was governed by rebel chieftains, have radically changed since then? Not at all. The same men generally, and the same spirit precisely, which ruled the last, will rule the next Democratic Convention. Let us look at this question in the light of common sense and of recent events. Last week the State Agricultural Society of Georgia held a great fair at Atlanta. When Hon. BENJAMIN YANCEY, President of the Society came, he found the old Star Spangled Banner waving over the congregated people, and he ordered the hated flag to be pulled down, and nothing but fear of future consequences, it is said, kept their dusty feet from trampling the abhored ensign in the mire. Last week, in this very hall, eulogiums of unmingled praise were pronounced over the rebel dead, and our younger children are puzzled to know whether LEE or LINCOLN was the worthier patriot. Last week, at Alexandria, close by the capital of the nation, a public reception was given to one called "the great Ex-President DAVIS." These are but a few of the many indications of what has already begun. Just now there is dissatisfaction felt by a few Republicans, I dare say. It is always so. Two years before the re-election of Mr. LINCOLN, SEYMOUR carried New-York; but in 1864, when the people had to face the real question, they forgot their differences, and redeemed the State. It is not given us to know the future—a kind Providence has vailed it from our eyes, and no wise man would lift the curtain, if he could, which God's hand has drawn over the stage of our destiny. But through reason and the history of the past, we may fairly predict what is likely to happen. We can plainly foresee that the Congress now about to be elected will be Republican, not in the ratio of two to one, but by a fair working number, which makes a far stronger Administration than a two-thirds majority. When the legislative branch of the Government is so numerous that it can pass laws over the veto of the Executive, the selfishness and vanity of abounding power is sure to cause disturbance in the harmony, and thus weaken the vigor of administration. We can foresee that the Republican Party, chastened and consolidated, will grow wiser in some respects: will more carefully consider the Internal Revenue, the Tariff and the Navigation laws, and adapt them to the intelligent wants and the real interests of the whole country.

THE PRESENT CAMPAIGN.

But we can also see that success does not spring up from the ground, and that without the use of means our desired ends will not be accomplished. You are soon to elect not only a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and other State officers, but you are also to elect an entire Congressional delegation. This, therefore, is a very important canvass; it bears directly upon national issues; it may determine the next Presidential election. Your candidates are all good men. Gen. WOODFORD as Governor and Mr. KAUFMAN as Lieutenant-Governor, would secure the best administration to the State; one had an excellent record in the war, both have an unsullied reputation in civil life. No honest man can doubt that, if elected, they would faithfully carry out the principles and the wishes of the Republican Party. No honest or dishonest man can doubt that the opposing candidates, if elected, would to the fullest extent carry out the principles and the wishes of their party. To which of the two parties can you most safely intrust the government of the State? To that which has proved true to the Union, or to that which is to-day in close alliance with the enemies of the Union? We judge a tree by its fruits. None but poison fruits ever grew upon the old slave-tree; and fruit from any branch engrafted on that stock will smell of death and taste of blood for many years to come. The Republican Party, during its short career, has done colossal work; but its labor is not ended. It is now in its prime of power; its greater work is yet to be done. It has torn down the decayed old fever-breeding tenement, and cleared away the rubbish. It has laid the new corner-stones, upon the rock of humanity, justice and equal liberty; and now the building of the structure requires more skillful hands, more wise forecasting minds than it required to tear down the ruined edifice, which incongruous and falsely reared, was tumbling to its fall. The soldier nobly did his work; he will have the undying gratitude of patriots of his own time, and "the thanks of millions yet to be." But the work of the Republican statesman has but just begun, and the Republican mission will not end until the statesman's work is finished. Expect some blundering in the beginning, which a generous people will forgive to a party which is honest in its main purpose, and which has such a record of great deeds, and heroic success in the saving of the nation. Be quite sure, that the Republican mission is not ended. It is the Democratic Party, which, untrue to its earlier history, and to the honest convictions of its best men, has lost the confidence of the people, and must perish as a national power; the only chance which it has of electing the one it nominates is to nominate a Republican.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

But I don't think they will nominate a Republican;—I think they will only nominate from the Republican State of Ohio its present Democratic Senator;—an able man—not destined to be elected. Let me give you some of the elements of my confidence. And first of all, the people, as a whole, desire what is best and right, and their instinct is wonderfully true in the discernment of what is best and right; and when they come soberly to consider the effect of restoring to power the old slaveholder, the rebel, the opposer of the war and the hater of the Union, and those who would, a thousandfold, have preferred the rebel Gen. LEE to the patriot Gen. GRANT, they will not hesitate to vote again for the great General who won heroic victories over the enemies of the Union, and saved the nation in its day of peril! Next, the entire emancipated vote will be given for those who proved the negro's friend. During the entire war, not an instance can be named where fear, or hope, or gain, or danger, could ever make the bondsman swerve from his fidelity or betray a soldier of the North; and it is all folly to suppose that the freed slave will vote for his old oppressor. Next, the country will gratefully remember what the Republican Party has done; that through weariness and every discouragement; through difficulties vast; through long and desolating war; through dangers and dissensions at home, it overcame all; it saved the country entire; made liberty real and universal; preserved our glorious heritage of freedom; prepared the way for our rapid development in wealth and greatness; gave a safe and uniform currency to the whole nation, and equal rights and equal laws to all; destroyed the inhuman monster so long our reproach, our blight, our terror and our curse; and ushered in the day when it was no longer statutory crime to teach a poor benighted soul to read the word of God; and made it no longer possible, under the Union flag, and under the very dome of the Capitol, for brutal ruffian to tear the child from its mother's arms and sell it to eternal slavery. Next, the country will remember at the fitting time, what the opposing party has done; it will remember its opposition to the war, its sympathy with our enemies, its readiness to receive with open arms the chiefest leaders of the rebellion; allies of those whose cruelties to our prisoned soldiers shocked humanity; allies of those who planned and executed those cold atrocities unknown to Christian war. They will remember Andersonville and the Libby! The country will remember that when the rebel Gen. LEE died, every Anti-Republican journal, from the Pacific coast to the furthermost corner of Maine, deplored his loss, as that of a pure patriot and a Christian hero, whose memory should be cherished, and whose name should be handed down to our children as one most honored in our history; and they will remember that Secretary BOUTWELL was assailed through these journals, because he did not wish to have raised in mourning for LEE the flag of the Union, which that General had dishonored and betrayed. Every hater of that flag was a sincere admirer of LEE—his memory is sacred in their love, and his virtues have been exalted through the party Press, as far above those of the martyred LINCOLN, or the great Union General, GEORGE H. THOMAS, who was from the same State as LEE, and who was LEE'S superior in every virtue and every heroic quality that can ennoble man! Turn me to a Democratic journal, even in the loyal States, which spoke of the dying THOMAS with one ten thousandth part of the love and admiration with which the same journal spoke of LEE. The two Generals were both from Virginia, both were educated at West Point at the national expense; both had registered a solemn oath to defend the Union, its flag and its laws; one before the war was of high rank in the armies of the Union, petted and trusted by Gen. SCOTT; great in place and influence; able, if determined, to have averted this fratricidal war. He violated his solemn oath, deserted his old friend SCOTT, betrayed the Union which had fostered, educated and made him; trampled in the dust the old flag which had waved so gloriously over him in Mexico, and bathed his recreant sword in the blood of his countrymen. THOMAS, also from the South, a much younger man, and under far greater temptations, was true to his country, to his flag and to his oath. THOMAS dies; having lived true to honor, to patriotism, to every Christian virtue. No half-mast flag was raised for him over Democratic journals. No parading of his great virtues and lofty patriotism appeared in Democratic prints. There is deep meaning in this, and it will not be forgotten. "Tell me where thou dwellest and whom thou lovest, and I will tell thee who thou art." All this will be remembered when the soldiers' graves are decorated, and on election day for one generation at least. This ovation to the shade of LEE was a *"got up"* affair. It was a cold political contrivance; it had no grief in it. A circular letter was sent round to many respectable and some eminent men to get them to join in the demonstration; their patriotic refusals, which will appear some day, upset the plan and changed the whole programme. All men respect heartfelt sorrow; but when the mother mourned for her children and the old father wept for the son whom the treason and the sword of LEE had slain, they did not come to Cooper Institute to parade their grief. A public ovation to the dead is given in honor of the acts and the principles of the hero's life; in this case it was given in honor of the acts and the principles of JEFFERSON DAVIS and ROBERT E. LEE! Every man well informed in public affairs, knows that the entire rebel element of the South will heartily join in electing any Northern Democrat who may be nominated; confident, as they are, that he who may thus be elected will be under the absolute sway of the same confederates who dominated over Tammany Hall in their late Convention. I do not say that if a Northern Democrat were elected President, he would wish to disturb the peace of the Union by violating the amended Constitution and the reconstruction laws; I dare say he would earnestly desire the prosperity of his country; but he would be utterly powerless for good in the hands of those who elected him. The great party which puts the President in power is stronger than the man; so must it always be in a Government like ours. Careless observers mistake the public mind; they meet with criticising men who are not personally satisfied; who want something different; who always do want something different; who are never content unless all goes as they direct, nor even then. I heard all and much more of this talk in 1862, about Mr. LINCOLN, and yet he was triumphantly re-elected in 1864. I hear much less of it in 1870, and I predict that Gen. GRANT'S election in 1872 will be equally triumphant. I know that the confidence of the people is strong and increasing; they believe in his honesty, his foresight, his firm purpose, his real sympathy with the people, in his silent, latent forces equal to any emergency, and in his luck and unfailing good fortune; they will vote for him again, as will all the more intelligent men who wish well for their country.

EVILS OF DISTRACTING COUNSELS.

It is of the utmost interest to the Republican Party that this question of the succession be settled; only a year from next May, and you make a new nomination. Nothing so much distracts and weakens the party in power as to be casting about for the next Presidential candidate. I regard the question as already settled; your enemies are trying to make you think that it is not settled. But it is settled. If Gen. GRANT is not the man, who is he? Name me any six out of whom one can possibly be selected as against Gen. GRANT. You cannot name them; and a President of the United States does not spring up in a day; he must have made a record. The people know that GRANT was a great General in our war; that he led our brave soldiers to difficult and to glorious victory; that by his great qualities he preserved the unity of this proud nation; they know that his latent powers appeared when most needed, and that they will again appear in all their determined vigor when necessity demands; they know that he was inexperienced in politics when he came into power; they know that he means to do right, and that he grows wiser by time; they believe in him; they trust him; they are determined that he shall have a fair chance; and if everything does not go exactly as they could wish, they wisely prefer "to bear the little ills they have, than fly to others that they know not of;" and if God spares the life of Gen. GRANT, he will be the next President of the United States. Let us look straight into the face of this business, my countrymen! The most tempting place of power now upon the earth is that held by the President of the United States—brief, in its tenure, to be sure, but dazzling, exceedingly, in the distance. In too eager chase after this receding rainbow, many of our best statesmen have stumbled to their ruin. No Southern rebel can soon hope to be President. No Northern Democrat can ever hope to be President, save through the aid of Southern votes. The Confederate vote will be given to the Northern Democrat only upon one condition. The condition is, that the South stand behind the recovered throne, and wield the sceptre as they will. If that day comes, your new amendments, your new guarantees of freedom, your reconstruction acts, and your vast financial system will be trampled into dust, and the debt incurred in subjugating the very men thus restored to power will be scoffed and repudiated. Be not again deceived, ye who did not believe that civil war could come! The brave men, the great Judges, who gave liberty and glory to England by condemning a traitor King and a corrupt nobility, (on the return of the STUARTS,) died upon the scaffold, or fled to this country, where they dragged out a wretched life in dens and caves of the earth. No one believed that such could be their fate when the great CROMWELL died. Don't you think it will be safer, at least, to keep Confederate Generals out of the Government during the present generation? The Southern demands upon the Northern Democracy have always been absolute, when these demands were reluctantly conceded the South threatened secession, when not wholly granted they made war. The price of Southern aid is abject submission. Uninformed men think that that the South must have changed, that they must have learned something by their defeat in 1868. Not a bit of it. They had nothing to learn. They perfer the rule of Gen. GRANT to any Democratic rule which is not entirely subservient. They say now, as they said to the Northern Democrats at the Charleston Convention, obey, or we leave you to your fate. They despise the Nothern doughface, they respect while they hate the Northern Radical who fights for his principles. I have said thus much, because I wish now at this stage of our history to call the attention of the great party which destroyed slavery and baptized "liberty and union" with their blood, to the evils of distracting counsels, to the sin of wandering after strange gods, and of thereby permitting the cast out spirits to return into possession of your reconstructed Government, and thus to make its last state worse than before the war! And one other word let me say. In politics as in war there must be a leader whose decision is final; without it there can be no success. The President is that leader; he is patient in listening to suggestions, ready to take advice, but when he decides upon a course all true men will cheerfully acquiesce. This is the only way to success. With many commanders and no General, victory was never won. Here lies the greatest danger against which I warn the Republican Party. In the vast diversity of interests the President has a most perplexing task. Ten thousand men press him with almost as many different views. He must decide; he cannot satisfy all. He will do the best he can. Sustain him, and he will prove as wise in peace as he was great in war. The candidates whom your Conventions have nominated are all good men; vote for them if you would retain your power; elect them by honest votes; neglect no honest means for success; show that you still mean fidelity to that great party which unbound the hands of four million slaves, and saved the nation from dissolution and eternal disgrace.

While Mr. PIERREPONT was speaking the Eighth Assembly District Club came in with a band of music, bearing a banner on which was inscribed, "Woodford and Kaufman Campaign Club. For Congress: Horace Greeley." The music interrupted the Judge, and cheers were given for "Old white coat and hat." These were given when "Reddy the Blacksmith's" crowd, which had assembled in one corner of the room, cheered for JOHN T. HOFFMAN and MATT. BRENNAN, which were answered by cheers for LEDWITH and groans for Tammany and OAKEY HALL. Judge PIERREPONT, taking the banner of the Club, which had been brought on the stage, stepped forward, and after a few remarks eulogistic of HORACE GREELEY continued his speech. A few moments after the Twentieth Ward Club entered the hall.

After the close of Judge PIERREPONT'S speech the Union Glee Club sang "The Union for ever" and a parody on "General Bowen," during which the Tammany gang renewed their disturbance, but they were promptly ejected from the quarter of the room where they had taken refuge.

Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH then came forward, and before reading the resolutions, said that if any one wanted to fight let him come forward, and he would get as much fight as he wanted, (alluding to the Tammany gang.) He defied them now, and would defy them in the City and State when the time came. He then proceeded to read the resolutions, which were as follows:

Resolved, That the Republican Party is a party of principle, owing its coherence to a common pursuit of objects, public and patriotic in their character. [Applause.]

Resolved, That bearing in mind this truth, the indifference of Republican voters to mere personal scrambles for place and power may be readily accounted for, and the exigency must be great to call forth our full and united strength. [Applause.]

Resolved, That this exigency is supplied by the detected tactics of Tammany Hall, whereby a sham Democracy aspire to power by fraud in the voting and falsehood in the count. [Applause.]

Resolved, That the unterrified Republican Democracy, having rested from herculean labors which gave Union to a distracted country and freedom to a downtrodden race, is now again armed and eager for a conflict, from which it will never recede until corruption in the franchise shall be buried in the grave where slavery and rebellion, united in their lives, in their deaths are not divided. [Prolonged applause.]

Resolved, That in the pending struggle for the purity of the ballot, we unite with good citizens of all political opinions in giving thanks that ULYSSES S. GRANT [tremendous applause] is President and LEWIS B. WOODRUFF is Judge. [Continued applause.]

Resolved, That we hereby pledge an earnest and united support to the upright and able men who compose the Republican State ticket. And to the eloquent and fearless young champion who heads it, we say, God speed you in your brave encounter, for the lovers of fair play, of tried integrity, and of vindicated honor, form the friendly and invincible guard of STEWART L. WOODFORD. [Great Applause.]

Resolved, That here, in the City of New-York, the first duty of Republicans is to strike with united energy at those "big Indians" who hold their savage revels at the wigwam, in Fourteenth-street. And when they are vanquished we can deliberate whether to scatter the other tribes or gather them to our own camps in the open air of freedom. [Prolonged applause.]

Mr. SMITH said that he would not delay the meeting by a speech, but he remembered that two years ago, in 1868, the Republicans of the country did nobly, while the City did badly; one year ago the City did well, and the country badly. The Republican Party had been like a balky Pennsylvania team—one horse pulling one way and the other another way—but now they were pulling alike in City and country, and victory would perch on the Republican banner. The resolutions were then formally adopted.

Senator CONKLING then came forward and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF SENATOR CONKLING.

Were I possessed of many voices, and every voice was trumpet-tongued, gladly would I raise them all to greet this great assemblage. But no voice from me is needed, to tell you how good a thing it is to see such a congregation of the earnestness, the patriotism, the integrity, of this imperial City—imperial in nothing more than in the virtues, the charities, the civilization, which, shining out of the darkness of misrule, have cast their beams throughout all Christendom. You come to-night in the name of right and decency, to protest against those who by fraud and force have laid hands on usurped power. You come to demand a fair election—a fair trial at the bar of public opinion, of an organization which has seized upon your City, stolen its revenues, swollen its taxes, tarnished its honor, polluted its places of power, and crimsoned its records with infamies known of all men. But we are told we must not speak of these things. Apologists for those who have disfranchised the majority in this City not only, but in the State, are anxious lest we soil the fame of New-York by public discussion of our wrongs. They think we should hush the matter up, and never speak of it aloud. Here, as everywhere, we differ with them. It is too late to hide the imposition put upon us, even if we were so disposed—a million eyes have seen it, a million tongues have told it. But we do not think disgrace lies in confronting crime, and denouncing it. We think there is disgrace, not in striving to purge New-York of political debauchery, but in tamely submitting to be longer ruled by the thugs and the thieves of Tammany Hall. Truth is like a torch—the more you shake it the brighter it burns, and outrages such as we complain of will not cease till they and their authors are gibbeted at the cross-roads of public condemnation.

RESULT OF TAMMANY RULE.

Here is a City in which what is called government costs as much as the whole civil service of the American nation at home and abroad. Twenty-three million dollars were levied and collected as taxes last year. Fifteen years ago it was three millions. Now it is twenty-three, and this does not include enormous assessments upon property for local improvements. The Tax Levy alone amounts to $25 for every soul on Manhattan Island. During the rebellion, with war-tax piled on war-tax, the aggregate never in any year exceeded $12 *per capita*. But in profound peace, government in this City costs more than twice as much. The running expenses of the Government of the United States, under President GRANT, are $1 64 for every inhabitant; the running expenses of Tammany Hall are sixteen times as much. How comes this monstrous expenditure? Are life and property guarded with costly and unsparing vigilance? Midnight murder broods in the air, and crime stalks high-headed in the public way. The machinery of the law is used to persecute and destroy the foes of a partisan oligarchy. Friendless culprits, petty offenders, and men who have committed no offense at all, are hunted down, while justice stands humbled and baffled, if not abashed, in the presence of criminals too great and too useful to be punished. Public affairs are jobs. Trustees of the public moneys turn almost in the twinkling of an eye from bankrupts into millionaires. Fraud holds high carnival. Even the homage of concealment which vice pays to virtue is no longer regarded. Men branded with dishonor and reeking with robbery, proclaim their scorn of decency from public platforms, and roll with insolent ostentation in bedizened chariots, drawn by horses harnessed in procession. Public offices, to which no duties are attached, are dispensed by thousands as bribes and stipends to desperate emissaries. Only the other day we had the sworn confession of a man produced in Court as a witness by Tammany Hall, that he held two offices and received two salaries, rendering no service whatever, except as bookkeeper in the private business of one anointed with the privileges of New-York Democracy. Even the Judiciary is a slave and an accomplice. Society is a prey to the Government it pays to protect it. This is not the work of a majority. It does not speak of a degenerate or depraved population—far from it. No spot of earth shines brighter than the City of New-York in the highest virtues or in the most exalted civilization. But public sentiment is defied, the public voice is stifled, the ballot-box is dethroned. Repeaters vote and scoundrels count, until the case has become hopeless, or had become hopeless, when Congress stretched out to us a helping hand.

THE REVELATIONS OF THE CENSUS.

Look at the revelations of the census just completed—that census of which the Marshal has challenged scrutiny. Gen. SHARPE has invited the Mayor to appoint Mr. TILDEN to join Mr. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ in verifying the census, if true, and nailing it to the counter, if false. While that invitation is declined, let no man impeach the fairness of the enumeration. Look at its revelations, in connection with the vote counted and certified last May, at an election of State Judges—an election arousing so little interest that not much more than half the entire vote of the State was cast. You find district after district in which the count was twice, three times, four times, five times, six times, as large as an honest vote could be, if every honest vote was cast. You find districts in which the count of votes could not be true, if every man voted, and every woman, every boy and every girl, and the babies in their cradles, and the cattle, and the strangers that were within the gates. These things occur in the lower part of the City. The census was taken in Summer and in early Autumn. The people who are absent then from New-York, do not reside down toward the Battery. Saratoga trunks are not packed, and houses closed for the Summer, in Cow Bay, or Mulberry or Water streets. The belles and the beaux of these localities are too staid to mingle in the frivolities of sea-side or watering-place; their parents do not approve of round dances and such gayeties, and families remain soberly at home. Absenteeism never leaves the lower Wards deficient any time of year. On the contrary, the presence of strangers and sojourners must always unduly swell the count of residents in these localities. New-York is the *entrepot* for a continent, and emigrants in great numbers are always here, tarrying for a space before starting for the West, and their resting-places are in the lower town. But why explore the census for facts as patent as the sun? We have the proofs, including in some instances a confession, that at the last Presidential election the same men registered more than a hundred times, under different names, one man 127 times. There are known and admitted instances, in which the same man, on the same day, voted more than twenty times for JOHN T. HOFFMAN. Recent fallings-out between former boon companions have laid bare facts which no man can examine and doubt that the Democratic majorities counted on this island in recent years have been false by more than thirty thousand.

NEW DEVICES TO PERPETUATE THE INFAMIES.

To perpetuate this infamy, new devices are now set before us. The Mayor has invented new shelter and new escapes for repeaters. He has acted in violation of the statutes of the State. But what cares Tammany Hall, or Mayor HALL, for the statutes of the State? Since the census was taken he has changed the number of every election district on Manhattan Island, excepting four. Of 142 districts, the boundaries remain unchanged, but even of these, 138 have their numbers changed. Thus every citizen has been puzzled to know the number of his district and the place to register. The statute of the State requires the districts to be so proportioned that each shall contain four hundred voters, as near as may be. But the Mayor has so divided districts that in sixty of them the voters number less than two hundred, and in some of them, less than one hundred. At the same time he has so arranged that in other instances six hundred or seven hundred voters are left in a single district. How convenient all this is! How it destroys the identity of the districts by which the census was taken, and how it prevents comparisons after the election! The President evidently appreciates it all, and so he has ordered the census to be taken over again, according to these new demarkations. The new mask will be torn off, as the old one has been. In making these new districts, blocks have been bisected, and lines so run as to cut blocks, and I am told, buildings, in two, leaving buildings and rooms on the same premises, in different districts. Thus, colonized repeaters may register in different districts, vote in different districts, violate law in different districts, and find doors of escape left open by the very officials who have sworn to keep them closed. The registry is now completed. It mounts above 142,000. Every unit above 125,000 is a fraud, but, thanks to law and the vigilance of honest men, the fraud is more than 20,000 less than two years ago. Moreover, to register is not to vote, and repeaters who have enrolled fictitious names may find a stumpy road to the polls, and trouble afterward.

THREATENED VIOLATIONS OF THE LAWS.

As part of these flagitious preparations we are threatened with violent resistance of the law. The New-York *Express* calls upon its followers to rise against soldiers who may be held in readiness to support the civil authorities, and "pitch them into the river." The *Express* and its followers may find themselves playing with a kind of a "pitch" which will defile those who touch it. The New-York *World* plainly incites the desperadoes of its party "to go to the polls with arms in their hands." What is the pretext for all this? The adoption by Congress of a law containing two sections which I drew, and of which I would gladly take the whole responsibility. They are not as strong as they should be, but they were the best we could get through at the late stage of the session when this subject could gain attention. The first of these provisions authorizes the Circuit Court of the United States to appoint for each election district one person, from each political party, to watch the registration, and the casting and the count of votes. What is the objection to this? What harm can it do? Oh! it is "unconstitutional!" That cry would command more respect had we not heard it from the same quarter leveled against all the measures by which the rebellion was crushed and the Union restored. I will not argue its constitutionality. I believe, however, no clause of the Constitution provides that the validity of laws shall be ascertained or declared by mobs at elections. We will discuss its constitutionality in the proper forum, unless the lawyers of Tammany have had enough of spending the forenoon in splitting a hair, and the afternoon in guessing, which is the biggest piece. Judge WOODRUFF will perhaps give them further light when further light is needed.

THE DUTIES OF SUPERVISORS.

One thing, however, let me say about this provision, and the duties of the supervisors. They are to be present and witness all the voting and counting from beginning to end. They are not to be prevented from knowing how many ballots are cast, nor from reading and knowing the names on every ballot when they come to be counted. Their supervision and counting is not to be of the ballots in the Congressional box alone, but in every box. Should these officers be hindered or cut short in their duties, it may be bad in many ways—it will certainly be bad for any candidate for Congress who comes claiming a seat from a district in which the law has not had free course. The law might, perhaps, be trodden under foot on election day, but the Congressman counted in or repeated in, might be lonesome waiting for his seat. The other provision empowers the Marshal to appoint deputies to keep order at the polls, and it empowers these deputies to arrest for offenses committed in their presence. "What," say Democratic newspapers, "arrest a man without first going and swearing out a warrant against him!" What, I inquire, does this outcry mean? I speak in the hearing of lawyers, and ask, when was it, in this land, or in the land whence the great body of our laws are derived, that without a warrant, without a statute even, a public officer might not arrest for felonies and breaches of the peace committed in his view? Was there ever a time in this State when such arrests were not lawful? This law is one of those covered by the oath of the President of the United States to see that the laws are faithfully executed. Yet this law, so needed and wholesome, and the preparations to execute it, are the excuse for calling upon the lawless, in the words of a leading journal in this City, to "consider what they are willing to do and dare." We know the meaning of such utterances; they are designed to frighten the timid, and inflame the brutal and the reckless. I reply, first, that if the present law proves insufficient, Congress will so strengthen it as to lay an effectual grasp upon piracies of the ballot-box, and upon the pirates who commit them.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF THE MILITARY.

I reply again that the marshals are instructed and determined to enfore the law, at all events; and the President of the United States—who has, first and last, seen quite a number of men "with arms in their hands"—standing behind the marshals, is determined unflinchingly to sustain them in their duty, even to the uttermost. We have seen a Democratic mob on Manhattan Island hold bloody parlance with the Government before. I hope we shall not see it now—and my hope is not near so much for the sake of the Government as for the sake of the mob. We hear a cry against the President for so disposing military force as to guard against riot or disorder. Who utter the cry of centralism and National usurpation now? The men who uttered it on an occasion not long gone by. But another cry comes from the dark and bloody ground of the riots of a well-remembered July. Then we heard a hurricane of denunciation because National troops were ordered here—but troops, on their way to fight rebels in front, hurried here to curb duped and imbruited men, and they saved from sack and rapine the mansions of the rich and the habitations of the poor. This time forewarned, you will be forearmed, and no burning orphan asylum will send up its smoke to tell in heaven of the unhuman bigotry or the law-defying effrontery of man. We have a bitter precedent for having troops on the ground too late; let us have a precedent of troops sent in season, so that a pound of prevention may dispense with tons of remedy.

"To fear the worst, oft cures the worst."

You will have no disturbance, because ample provision will be made to prevent it. And beside, the Mayor has offered a hundred dollars reward for election frauds, to be paid on the certificate of his own inspectors and District-Attorney! Such a wealth of patriotism and honest determination, must strike terror into all evil doers. This proclamation should be deposited in the archives, along with the secret circular sent through the State two years ago, calling for guesses by telegraph the moment the polls closed, so that the counters here could count accordingly.

REPUBLICANS DO YOUR DUTY!

If Republicans but do their duty, you will have a fairer election than you have had for years. We, in the interior counties, appeal to you to put an end to the doings by which our majorities are swallowed by false majorities here. The law of Congress and the schism in the Democratic ranks come to help you. If we have nothing in common with the men who have shaken off Tammany, and made a manly stand against it, we can, at least, join them against the common enemy of all. This we should do, and every earnest Republican should labor to frustrate the purpose of those who are discouraging our party in the State, by proclaiming that confusion and discouragement prevail in the party here. The party here was, in my belief, never so strong for the future as now, I have waited long for revelations which at last have come. Heretofore, the tamperings of Tammany with the Republican organization have been clandestine and denied, and therefore all the more baneful and effective. Now the mask is torn off. Now Tammany Hall sends its Police to control by force the primary meetings of the Republican Party. Now the ringleaders of Tammany offer bribes to members of Republican associations to influence their action inside the Republican ranks. And now, as PIZARRO drew a line with his sword on the sand, and invited the true to stand on one side and the false on the other, so a line has been drawn for us which separates Republicans who are in earnest from politicians who are not.

AIMS OF THE RING.

I have been speaking, not of a political party, but of a corporation located here, called by Judge CLERKE, the other evening, a "conspiracy of spoilsmen." I do not mean to speak of general politics, but to leave the broad field of discussion to those who will come after me. But how shall we separate Tammany Hall from the Democratic Party? It is the Aaron's rod which has swallowed up the Democratic Party. In this State it has complete dominion of the party, and now it grooms one of its most pliant agents as a candidate for the Presidency. Amassing fortunes from the Tax Levies of New-York, and electing a Governor who will so arrange Judges and Courts as to shield from justice the gamblers of the Erie Railroad, are no longer the great ends of these bold huntsmen. They fly their falcon after higher game. They propose to spread their sway over the Republic, and to dispense their benign influence from the chair now held by the modest citizen, the unpretending patriot, the illustrious soldier, whom the people have elected, and will elect again, President of the United States.

THE GRANT ADMINISTRATION.

What has the National Administration done to incline the people to a change? It has been in power eighteen months, and its frugality has exceeded that of any Administration for twenty-six years. With the data in my hand, I will not detain you with particulars, but I affirm that the "running expenses," so to speak, of the Government under President GRANT, being $1 64½ per capita, are less than they have been since ANDREW JACKSON left the Presidential chair. By faithfully collecting and faithfully accounting for the revenue, it has been increased $87,213,765 60 beyond the sum rendered to the Treasury during the preceding eighteen months—and this upon annual taxation, $41,000,000 less than previously prevailed. By earnest economy, expenses compared with the preceding eighteen months, have been reduced $82,853,060 77. This honest rendition of revenue, and this honest saving of revenue, makes a clear gain of $170,066,826 37. These gains have been applied to the payment of the debt, and it has been reduced up to Nov. 1, $183,678,904 46. This saves of interest annually about $13,000,000. The payments have been at a rate which would pay off the whole debt in fifteen years. Wise administration has made the currency in the pockets of the people worth $60,000,000 more than it was eighteen months ago. Wise administration has raised the value of American securities everywhere—twelve per cent. in London, and correspondingly in every money centre of the globe. Wise administration enabled Congress last July to strike from annual taxation at a single blow $78,848,827 33—($55,212,000 from internal revenue, $23,636,827 33 from the tariff.) This dismissal of taxes added to those dismissed before, make the reduction of annual taxation since July 12, 1866, $251,848,827 33. The number of articles previously taxed, and now free, is more than ten thousand.

DEMOCRACY AND THE TAXES.

The Democrats cry, "Down with the taxes," but they cry in the wilderness better than they vote in Congress. When the bill reducing taxes was passed in July, not a Democrat voted for it in either House. Why? We are told because the tariff reductions were not upon those articles most used by the "masses." I will not speak of spices or iron, or other articles, but I call attention to the fact that twenty-one million dollars was lifted from tea, coffee and sugar, and now the tariff on tea and coffee is less than it ever was under WASHINGTON, ADAMS, JEFFERSON, MADISON or MONROE. Will some one point out articles more largely consumed by "the masses" than tea and coffee? If he will, those who are demagogues, and those who are not, will unite in exempting them. Indiscriminate opposition has become the be-all and end all of modern Democracy. As they opposed every measure aimed at the rebellion, so they have opposed everything since.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

We passed at the last session a bill to refund the public debt at lower interest, so as to save $26,500,000 annually; but not a Democrat in Congress gave it his vote. Having raised the cry of repudiation when the war was over, and tarnished our credit, and postponed the time when we could borrow money at cheap rates, they seem unwilling to desist. Whether the effort to fund at low interest shall succeed, will depend much upon the noise our opponents keep up over schemes of repudiation, such as were again repeated the other night at Tammany Hall. They have so far been quite successful in scaring foreign capitalists, but when they have been repudiated themselves at one more election, their hue and cry will pass for only noise.

THE COOLIE TRADE.

We tried to pass a bill excluding coolies' servile labor from the country. The Tammany Convention, at Rochester, assured working men that the Democracy is against coolie labor. But it didn't seem so in the Senate. We couldn't pass the bill, because Democrats held the floor, and delayed a vote till the bill was lost for want of time.

AMERICAN SHIPPING.

The last day of the session we knew by the click of the cable that war would rage in Europe. Germany and France were to grapple on the Rhine. Both had ships, and both would be glad to be rid of them, and saved the risk and trouble of watching against their destruction. Here was a great opportunity. We needed ships, and a few bought abroad would make a nucleus from which we could go on and build up a commercial marine. The starry banner had vanished from the seas—it was driven off during the rebellion, when British Tories and Southern Democrats cruised and robbed in couples. The national pride had longed for the time when the sails of our commerce should again whiten that mid-ocean, which had been lit up at midnight by the flames of our unarmed ships. Something more than national pride longed for American shipping on the seas—American interest demanded it. To build up a commercial marine by building ships at home, and buying them meanwhile, ought to be a darling object of American statesmanship, and ought to be fostered by the Government. The carrying trade of the ocean is now in England's hands, and England makes us suffer. The immense tonnage of the West sweeps down the lakes, but shuns every American port of departure—it goes to Canada and seeks departure in a British ship from a British port. Why? Because England puts down freights at every port of her own, from Montreal to Halifax, and puts up freights from this and every other port of ours. Thus the canals of our State lose the carrying trade, the State loses the business, and the nation pays extortionate tribute to Great Britain. The President saw the golden opportunity to acquire the beginning of a navy if we would throw open our laws and allow our citizens to purchase ships and bring them under our flag, duty and restrictions free. It was the last day of the session. The President hurried a special message to Congress, urging us to make hay while the sun shone, but Democrats came into the field and wouldn't let us make hay. A Democrat in the Senate and a Democrat in the House held the floor, and persisting in holding it until the sands ran out, the bill was lost. Now the Republican Party is belabored because it didn't pass the bill.

NEW ROLE OF THE OPPOSITION.

But our opponents are very versatile. They appear of late in a new and attractive rôle. They announce themselves as champions of the homestead policy, and defenders of the rights of settlers on the public domain. They denounce us for giving land grants to railroads. In warmer weather, this would be refreshing. I will not argue the policy of devoting public lands to aid in building railroads in the unsettled West—a word of history will do. This policy was initiated by STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, in the grants to the Illinois Central. It was adopted and repeated many times by a Democratic President and Congress. Mr. BUCHANAN vetoed the Homestead bill. We could never get a Homestead bill till it was signed by ABRAHAM LINCOLN; but Mr. BUCHANAN signed bill after bill, giving away vast tracts for railroad purposes. These grants made no reservation of rights to settlers, but the Democracy approved them all, and at their last National Convention declared expressly in favor of aiding railroads with the public lands, the resolution saying the lands should be sold and the avails paid in money to the railroad companies.

GRANTS TO RAILROADS.

One of the crimes of the Republican Party is that it built a railroad to the Pacific and bound San Francisco to New-York with iron bands. The Democrats had the power to do it in years of peace—the Republicans found time to do it in months of war. The policy of land-grants to railroads has been carried a good way, no doubt, and needs watching, but for the Democracy to bridle up about homesteads on the public lands, is as benevolent as for satan to appear in one of Ma or HALL'S new election districts and put on the overcoat of Mr. BERGH and go into spasms over cruelty to animals. That mistakes have been made by Congress and by the Administration is matter of course.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

The defect of all human government is that it must be administered by men, and all men are weak and fallible. But human and fallible as our agents have been, the condition of the country is surprisingly good. The nation was never more prosperous than now. No other nation was ever so prosperous. Labor was never better rewarded. The wages of labor never purchased more of life's luxuries or comforts. Honest enterprise and industry thrive everywhere. Some industries not so honest do not languish—grumbling, for example.

Steadfastness is all we need, and a destiny of greatness is in store for our country, reserved for us alone among all the children of men. We shall reach specie payments without shock or stringency. We shall refund the debt at interest so low, that its payment will not be seriously felt, and the principal must stand till the country grows up to it, and is peopled by the thick-crowding millions of the future—the debt can then be paid with hardship to none. Meanwhile, resources will grow great and taxes grow small, till onerous taxation becomes only an obsolete tradition of the great rebellion.

AN UNSULLIED BALLOT.

Give us one thing more—we need but one—an unsullied ballot, elections undefiled, a triumph of the truth for which our fathers died—that the ballot-box is the power, among earthly powers, to which in this land every knee must bow. Give us this, and the problem of the centuries is solved. Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS wants a party with a "living idea." We can give it to him. The "living idea" of the Republican Party, is honest and successful self-government in the Western hemisphere. Everybody knew that we could fight—that was never the problem. Norman and Saxon, German and Gaul, African and Celt, all can fight. America has fought, and has shown on hundreds of stricken fields that she holds in her hands the elements of indurance and success in war, beyond any other people in any country or in any age. More than forty centuries look down upon us now, but not to see us fight. Thrones are tottering, dynasties are crumbling into dust, despotism and oppression wither from the earth, and the blazing star of America guides the vanguard of the race. From the tomb of buried epocs and nationalities, from every clime where human rights are trodden down, from the blood-stained fields of Europe, from every people panting to be free, there comes a prayer and a wail, teaching us "a

Continued on Seventh Page.

ONE WHO WAS THERE.

Scenes on the Battle-Fields of France.

A Graphic Story From an Eye-Witness.

Interview with Dr. J. Marion Sims, Recently Surgeon-in-Chief of the Anglo-American Ambulance Corps in France—Condition of the Contending Forces—The French Without Commissariat and Without a Leader—Frightful Scenes of Suffering and Cruelty.

DR. J. MARION SIMS, recent Surgeon-in-Chief of the Anglo-American ambulance which rendered such excellent service to the sick and wounded soldiers, both French and German, has recently returned to this country from France. Having resided eight years in the latter country, and being intimately acquainted from personal observation with the subjects of which he speaks, his statements on the recent events connected with the Franco-German war, will be found peculiarly interesting. It is evident that he has had excellent facilities for acquiring information, as the scenes in the bloody drama, whose horrors he and his *confrères* voluntarily endeavored to assuage, passed before his eyes, and left on his memory pictures more vivid, and information more precise than would the most brilliant penpictures of the ablest historian. The subjoined narrative will be found to throw light on many subjects, of which hitherto the accounts have been either partisan or inadequate, and will, besides, place in a true light other questions which groundless rumors, oft-repeated, have placed under an entirely false aspect.

Last evening a TIMES reporter called upon Dr. SIMS to learn his views of what had come under his observation. The Doctor surrendered at discretion, and very civilly signified his willingness to undergo the "pumporial" operation, saying he had no desire to withhold anything that might be thought interesting to his fellow-citizens. If the following report of the Doctor's statements will save him from being buttonholed at every street corner, as well as serve to throw light on the important events which he witnessed, a double advantage will have been gained.

REPORTER—I am informed you were at Sedan during the siege. Will you please state when you arrived there, and the principal noteworthy facts of which you have personal knowledge?

Dr. SIMS—I was there during the siege and capture of the place. I was Surgeon-in-Chief of the "Anglo-American Ambulance Corps," composed of eight Americans and eight Englishmen. We went out from Paris under a French organization. They gave us tents and wagons, and instruments, and everything necessary to make an ambulance corps complete—everything for giving aid to the wounded on the field of battle. There were eleven French ambulances, besides this one, sent from Paris. I am glad to say we were the most fortunate of the twelve, arrived in the right time, at the right place, while the others were driving through the country on the lookout. We left Paris on the 28th of August, and arrived at Sedan on the 30th. There we found that a barrack, containing 360 odd beds, had already been converted into a hospital, which the French authorities very gladly gave us. Before we got possession of the hospital, the battle of the 31st began, and at night we went to the field of battle, which was between Balan and Bazeilles, just outside the walls of Sedan, and there we attended to the wounded, and transferred many of them to the hospital in Sedan, leaving many others at Balan in cottages, where we established a branch of our ambulance.

Dr. SIMS here exhibited a diagram representing Sedan and the surrounding country, with the towns of Balan and Bazeilles stretching away toward the Prussian lines, and the situation of the various army corps of the contending forces. The Prussians appeared to have Sedan almost hemmed in on the 31st.

REPORTER—You witnessed the great battle of Sedan?

Dr. SIMS—Yes. The battle began early on the 1st of September, and during that and the following days the wounded were brought in streams, as it were, to the hospital in Sedan. The 360 odd beds were filled on the 2d. We attended upward of 1,000 patients at Sedan, and upward of 400 at Balen.

REPORTER—The newly-invented fire-arms inflict terrible wounds, I believe?

Dr. SIMS—Yes. The wounds made by modern implements of war are truly terrific. Yet I have seen extraordinary cases of recovery of men shot through and through the breast and abdomen. There is not so much bleeding; the bullet in its passage seems to lacerate the parts so as to close the bleeding vessels. We saw wounds of every form and variety, made by the bursting of bombs and by the nee le-guns, the Chassepots and the *mitrailleuse*.

REPORTER—The *mitrailleuse* is described as a terribly destructive weapon?

Dr. SIMS—It is a dreadful weapon, and must become an essential arm of the service. Its effects are terrific, and the noise it makes is something dreadful—that of musketry and cannon is music compared with it. I could not describe the effect produced by it. The Bavarians attempted to cross the River Meuse, near Balan, on a railroad bridge, which the French, with their usual want of generalship, had failed to destroy, but the fire of the *mitrailleuse* was so destructive that they were forced to retire further up the stream and throw a pontoon bridge over it, out of the range of the French fire.

In regard to the killed and wounded at Sedan, I must observe that it was not so bloody as the battle of Gravellotte. Of the French there were less than 15,000 killed and wounded at Sedan, while the Germans suffered much more severely. The Germans do not state falsehoods in their bulletins, but they cover up their own losses; and without mentioning the names of German doctors I may state I learned from medical men, who had a perfect knowledge of the facts, that the Bavarian and Würtemburg legions occupying the centre of the Prussian lines went into battle 60,000 strong, and lost 129 officers and upward of 2,000 men killed, the wounded making up 15,000, or one-fourth of the whole amount *hors de combat*.

THE FRENCH SHORT OF AMMUNITION.

REPORTER—Is it true that the French were badly supplied with ammunition?

Dr. SIMS—I will tell you. A great number of batteries of artillery—I cannot state the exact number, but they covered quite an acre of ground—came in from the battle of the 1st September, to the hospital yards, so early as 1 o'clock in the day, and on inquiring why they left the field of battle, they told us they were out of ammunition, and were only in the way.

REPORTER—You must have been in some danger during the fight, judging from the relative positions of the combatants?

Dr. SIMS.—We were under the Prussian fire for fourteen hours. The Prussian batteries were about two miles from us. Our hospital was on the heights of Sedan, only thirty or forty steps from the outer wall. The French Army was in our rear, the German left, in our front, and the Germans were firing over us all day. If we had been a quarter of a mile nearer to the Prussian batteries we would not have been in any danger. As it was, bombs were bursting around us all the time. Fortunately, our hospital was bomb-proof. It was 300 feet long, two stories high, and had eighteen large windows on the side exposed to the fire, each window opened into a ward containing twenty-four wounded soldiers, besides doctors and nurses. The building was struck several times. One bomb struck about ten or fifteen feet above one of the upper windows. The Prussian artillery continued for fourteen hours firing across the town at the French. It was a regular artillery battle for two days. In the hospital yards six men were struck by exploding bombs from the Prussian batteries, and others were struck outside it. Many were killed fifty yards on the other side of the hospital. We had two of our servants (nurses) killed in the hospital-yard, also a demoralized French soldier who retreated from the army. Two French Generals and many citizens were killed in the streets of Sedan. I counted ten dead horses in the Place Turenne.

REPORTER—I hope none of the medical gentlemen needlessly exposed their valuable lives?

Dr. SIMS—Oh, nothing could restrain the young doctors—the attraction was irresistible, and they exposed themselves on the ramparts, such was the excitement.

REPORTER—Were the French greatly demoralized?

Dr. SIMS—I can state that the marines fought unflinchingly, also the Zouaves and Turcos, but I am sorry to say that the men of the line—I do not know how many regiments—but a great many were demoralized, and retreated after firing once or twice, in spite of the imprecations and commands of their officers. A great many of these retired within the walls and around the hospital.

REPORTER—Could the French have made the defense good; were they under the necessity of capitulating?

Dr. SIMS—It was impossible for them to do otherwise than surrender. The Emperor was not to be blamed; it was simply an act of humanity to have surrendered. On the morning of the 1st of September, MCMAHON left his hotel at 6 o'clock; the battle was then progressing for some time; at 6½ o'clock he received his wound in the thigh, which, by the way, never was dangerous, and being disabled was carried back to his hotel at 7 o'clock the same morning. The command then devolved on Gen. WIMPFFEN, who had only arrived the day before. At 5 o'clock in the evening white flags were raised on the fortifications near the military hospital, and at 6 o'clock the firing ceased entirely, and that night (the 1st) two-thirds of the French Army—those that had not gone into Belgium—retired within the walls of Sedan. On the next day when the Emperor had an interview with the King, and talked of capitulation, Gen. WIMPFFEN said he couldn't sign the articles, but BISMARCK showed him how the forces were situated, the French hemmed in, and without ammunition or provision and no way of escape, so that there was nothing for it but to surrender. Then Gen. WIMPFFEN, seeing he was surrounded by three times his own strength and was powerless, had to sign the articles, however unpleasant it must have been, after being but a few hours in command.

REPORTER—How about supplies for the hospital?

Dr. SIMS—The town was not provisioned: the army had comparatively nothing to eat; even in the hospital we were on short rations, and could not get what we wanted for the sick and wounded. I was the only doctor out of sixteen who was not sick, and all because they hadn't proper food to eat.

REPORTER—The suffering for want of food must have been frightful?

Dr. SIMS—It was, and a most revolting sight it was—soldiers skinning the bodies of horses and eating the raw flesh, they were so hungry.

PRUSSIAN INHUMANITY.

REPORTER—I wish you would candidly state whether there is any truth in the reports published in the papers of Prussian inhumanity to the French prisoners.

Dr. SIMS—I was asked the same question last night by a friend of mine, a German doctor of this City, Dr. HENSCHELL, and I answered him I was sorry to say that the stories he heard of the cruelty of his countrymen are true. The newspaper reports were not in the least exaggerated. The particulars are not fit for publication of what the prisoners suffered. Some 80,000 French marched from Sedan, before the Prussian lines, to the little peninsula formed by the river, where they were halted after the capitulation. I was there and saw the peasants come in and sell bread to the poor fellows at twenty-five cents a slice. It was the saddest day in my life when I followed the poor French prisoners, and if I lived a hundred years I could never forget what I saw them endure. They were several days there on that piece of land absolutely dying of sickness and starvation.

HORRIBLE BARBARITY OF THE BAVARIANS.

REPORTER—There is a story of the destruction of a whole town by the Bavarians of the besieging army. Are you aware of the facts?

DR. SIMS—They utterly destroyed Bazeilles, a town of 3,000 inhabitants. But one single house was left standing, and why it escaped I cannot tell. The reason they destroyed it was this: They say they were fired upon from the windows of the houses, and in their rage they fastened up the doors and set fire to each house, burning a great number of women and children. The smell of charred human flesh for several days afterward was sickening. The Bavarians also shot a priest there, and some nuns and school girls, besides a great number of citizens. One of our Ambulance Corps, Dr. BLEWETT, saw the Bavarians driving before them an old man and an old woman, who had their hands tied behind their backs, the Bavarians kicking them along the streets of Bazeilles, and the next day he saw these old people shot dead. Dr. BLEWETT, also, on the day of the 31st, visited, in a room at Bazeilles, two soldiers who were shot in the thigh. The house in which he saw them on the 31st, was burnt the next day—and Dr. BLEWETT saw their dead bodies near the house, and conjectures that, wounded as they were, they had endeavored to escape from the fire through the windows, for they were in a room upstairs.

REPORTER—Of course the Anglo-American ambulance treated the wounded of both armies?

Dr. SIMS—Yes; the Prussians did not want anything in that way, but they were willing to take money. Our branch ambulance at Balan, which is near Bazeilles, was under Dr. FRANK and Dr. BLEWETT, and half the wounded under their care were Prussians, while we had but twenty Prussian wounded at Sedan.

HEALTH OF THE EMPEROR AND PRINCE IMPERIAL.

REPORTER—Did you notice whether the Emperor was sickly, and had "lost head," as some of the correspondents alleged?

Dr. SIMS—I do not think the Emperor ever looked better than on the day of his surrender. 'Tis a great mistake to suppose he is a decrepit old man. His intellect was never more vigorous, and his physical health is perfect, with the exception of some mere infirmities; he is occasionally subject to sciatica, but to no disease that threatens life. It is said the Prince Imperial is a scrofulous boy; that is another great mistake. He is strong and rosy, in perfect health, and very intelligent—a splendid boy, take him all in all; and when he was ill a few years ago, and was reported scrofulous, he simply had an abscess, the result of pressure in taking horse-riding lessons—nothing connected in the least with disease of the bones or joints.

REPORTER—When was MCMAHON removed from Sedan?

Dr. SIMS—I went with him, his doctors and friends from Sedan to a chateau at Pourru aux Bois, two miles from the Belgian frontier, where he remained about three weeks. As we went along, it was very affecting to see the *paysans* gathering by the road-sides—old men, women and children—and as he passed by in his carriage, dropping on their knees, with their hands clasped and the tears streaming down their cheeks, while they cried out *"Ah, pauvre France—pauvre McMahon."* On our arrival at Pourru aux Bois Marshal MCMAHON gave me a thousand francs to be expended for the benefit of the wounded soldiers under my care, and expressed himself as greatly gratified by the services rendered by our ambulance corps.

REPORTER—It is believed, at all events, that the Emperor is well provided for?

Dr. SIMS—They say the Emperor has millions; I sincerely hope it may be so, but I have it on the highest authority that he is poor. The Empress has property, and the Prince Imperial has property left him two years ago by an Italian lady who died in Paris; but the Emperor is not a rich man.

REPORTER—You say it was an artillery battle for two days; was the Prussian artillery superior to the French?

Dr. SIMS—The Krupp cannon fires with wonderful accuracy. It will shoot a mile further than the French cannon, and the Prussian bombs are exploded by percussion, and do not burst until they strike some object; but the French bombs were fired by fuses, and burst sometimes in the air and often fell short of their aim. But of the great number of Prussian bomb-shells that fell in the yard and around the hospital at Sedan, we found only two that had not exploded.

REPORTER—What about the Chassepot and the needle-gun?

Dr. SIMS—As an arm the Chassepot is superior to the needle-gun. It will carry further; but I do not think that is such an enormous advantage, for great masses of men do not fire at each other under 600 yards, and the needle-gun is as effective as the other at that distance. The Prussian artillery fired with wonderful accuracy. Their officers are gentlemen and educated. The physique of the Germans is superior to that of the French. I could not help making the comparison, as the 80,000 French prisoners passed along the Prussian lines. I may add here a fact that may interest some; every French and German soldier smokes tobacco, and it was ludicrous to see a whole German regiment moving along smoking. French and Germans smoke to a man, and, contrary to some theories, with the most perfect impunity. It is worthy of note that, subsequent to the surrender, typhus was very prevalent among the Germans, while there was none among the French. I do not account for it.

THE FRENCH WITHOUT A GENERAL.

Among the French wounded in the hospital at Sedan were twenty-six officers, and they all said all they lacked was a General; that it was want of generalship demoralized the soldiers, because they had no confidence in their leaders. The French officers were all burning with a desire for revenge. My own belief is that if they changed Generals, they would change the issue of the contest.

REPORTER—At what time did you return?

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN AMBULANCE.

Dr. SIMS—I resigned my position on the 24th of September, and Dr. THOS. T. PRATT is now in command of the Ambulance. The American doctors here—Drs. Sims, Pratt, May, Tilghman, Nicoll, and Hayden, Wallis, and Sims, Jr. On the first week in October they left en route to Paris with the English doctors, and accompanied by two English ladies, Miss PEARSON and Miss MACLOUGHLIN, as nurses. I have no doubt of the future usefulness of the Anglo-American ambulances under Dr. PRATT. They are liberally supplied with all they require from Col. LINDSAY, the chief of the English Society. I do not know what would have become of the sick and wounded at Sedan were it not for these volunteer ambulances. Almost the whole of the French sick and wounded there were attended by volunteer ambulances.

REPORTER—But, of course, the French had army surgeons?

Dr. SIMS—Army surgeons! It is perfectly shameful and disgraceful. I state a fact, and you can mention it if you think fit. There were forty or fifty army surgeons at Sedan, after the surrender, and Dr. MCCORMICK, Dr. PRATT, and others told me those surgeons were walking about the streets with their hands in their pockets and cigars in their mouths, and did not a single thing for their own sick. They did not even go down to the place where the 80,000 prisoners were starving and in sickness.

REPORTER.—Is there anything else you would wish to state which might be interesting?

Dr. SIMS.—It may be asked, what would be wanted on the field of battle? It is this: water, brandy, essence of beef, chloral chloroform and morphine, besides lint and bandages. The greatest relief was given in hundreds of cases by a subcutaneous injection of morphine. On the field of battle very little more is needed than these few articles.

The Doctor then mentioned some interesting cases of wonderful recoveries from bullet wounds, and showed me photographs of Sedan and its environs; also of the ruins of Bazeilles; and the interview then terminated.

THE FIRST SENTENCE.

Two Years in the Albany Penitentiary for Illegal Registration.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE CIRCUIT COURT.

The Case of Terence Quinn—Punishment of the Prisoner—Delivery of the Sentence by Judge Woodruff.

There was another dense crowd of spectators assembled at the United States Circuit Courtroom, yesterday morning, it being still larger in numbers than the one witnessed on Wednesday. The place fairly overflowed with people, who watched with keen interest for the delivery of the stern judicial sentence which was to remand TERENCE QUINN, the ex-State convict, to prison for fraudulent registration. A painful anxiety was depicted in the faces of three or four fellow-violators of the United States Election law, who were present; these probably regarded the speedy punishment in QUINN's case as a forewarning of the result in their own. Judges WOODRUFF and BLATCHFORD took their seats on the bench at 11 o'clock, precisely. Immediately after the opening of the Court, District-Attorney DAVIS moved for final judgment on the prisoner. The junior counsel for the defense wished to read some affidavits, hoping they might tend to mitigate the severity of the sentence, which the Court might otherwise feel its duty to impose. It is evident to the Court, he said, that the accused is a man of lowly condition in life, with but little knowledge of the duties and privileges of a citizen. At the time when he is charged with having committed the offense, to which he stands convicted, he was intoxicated, and was morally not responsible for what he did. Counsel read the affidavits, which allege that QUINN is a poor man, dependent on his weekly wages for a living; that he is the only support of his old and infirm mother; and that he was so intoxicated at the time of his offense as not to know what he was doing, and was induced by others to falsely register his name. In reply to these statements, the District-Attorney read an affidavit from Police Captain PETTY, showing that the prisoner was perfectly sober when arrested. Subsequently Judge WOODRUFF proceeded in a slow and impressive manner to pronounce sentence on QUINN, who stood facing the Bench. The sentence is as follows:

The Court has listened patiently during the progress of your trial to what the eminent counsel deemed it practicable to say to save you from the consequences of the offense which you have committed. They have listened, disposed to give all the consideration to which it was entitled, to whatever might be said in mitigation of your offense. The extreme punishment which the law permits is imprisonment for a term of three years and a fine of $500, together with the imposition of the costs of the suit. In view of all the considerations which arise in the mind of the Court, and have been pressed on their attention by the counsel, the Court has deemed it consistent with the ends of public justice—and they hope it may be useful in all the beneficial purposes that may result to you—not to go to the extreme length which the law allows, notwithstanding their conviction of the enormity of the offense, and the great importance that by example or otherwise its commission may be prevented. The sentence of the Court is that you be imprisoned in the Albany Penitentiary for a term of two years, and that you pay the costs of the prosecution, which latter are not in the discretion of the Court.

At the conclusion of the sentence, QUINN, in a few words, expressed dissatisfaction because he had not received a trial, for which, in fact, he has to blame his counsel, who believed that a demurrer to the indictment was a more safe course to follow than to resort to a trial. They desired to test the constitutionality of the law, which affected several illegal registry cases which were considered of more importance than QUINN'S. It is proper to assert that QUINN was sacrificed by his counsel in one sense, although if they had proceeded to trial, the result in his case would have been the same on the evidence. QUINN will be detained at Ludlow-street Jail, until Saturday, after which he will be removed to the Albany Penitentiary.

The news of the sentence spread rapidly, and was received with hearty approval by the defenders of the purity of the ballot-box. It had an opposite effect, however, on the Tammany officeholders, who showed their hatred and fear of the just law in a variety of ways.

HERMAN SCHROEDER, indicted for fraudulent registration, was arraigned yesterday, and entered a plea of not guilty. His trial was then adjourned.

The trial of JOHN MCLAUGHLIN, a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee, will commence at the Circuit Court this morning at 11 o'clock. He is charged with having registered his name in several different places in the Eighth Ward.

Several new indictments were found against election offenders by the Grand Jury, yesterday, and were subsequently presented to the Court.

Arrest of Dr. Powers, Charged with Malpractice.

Armed with a warrant issued by Coroner FLYNN, Capt. THOMAS J. KENNEDY, of the Sixth Precinct, with Detective NOLAN and other officers, proceeded to Long Island on Wednesday night in search of Dr. WALTER POWERS, alias Thomas Lookup, alias Evans, who is accused of malpractice in causing the death of Miss MARY GEARY at his den, No. 94 Chatham-street. The Captain ascertained that Dr. POWERS was the owner of Rump's Farm, situated a few miles from Jamaica, so he proceeded thither in a carriage and arrived at his destination at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The farm was in a miserable condition, and when the Police applied for admission to the house they were unable to obtain any response, so an entrance was effected through a window. By the aid of a dark lantern the person of the fugitive was discovered reclining on a wretched couch in the midst of a heterogeneous assemblage of fowls, geese and ducks, who raised a great commotion on the appearance of the officers. As soon as Dr. POWERS found himself in danger of an arrest, he made a desperate resistance, but was finally induced to surrender to the weight of numbers, and finally removed to this City. When arraigned before Coroner FLYNN, the prisoner was remanded to the Tombs to await an examination on Monday next.

A Decline in Gold.

The price of gold fell, yesterday afternoon, to 110⅛, which is lower than the price at which it was sold on the 9th of March last, and just about the figure which prevailed immediately before the commencement of the disturbances which led to the Franco-Prussian war. The decline of March last was influenced by the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in selling gold; the fall at this time is occasioned by natural causes, accelerated by the probability of a peace in Europe. The comparatively abundant supply of cash gold, resulting from the Treasury sales and disbursements, is aiding the decline, and were it not for the continued short interest, it is considered probable that gold would fall to even lower figures in a very short time. The decline yesterday was not attended by any great excitement in the Gold Room. The rumors that an armistice had been signed sent the price down from 110½ to 110⅛, which was the latest quotation of the day.

The Gold Exchange held a secret meeting yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of determining what punishment should be meted out to a member who had violated one of the rules. The discussion was quite spirited for a time, but at length the meeting was adjourned, and the business of the Exchange was resumed.

A Coroner's Jury Censures the Jersey City Authorities.

Coroner BURNS, of Jersey City, yesterday held an inquest on the bodies of FALLON, HERNDON and GAGHEGON, the men who were drowned in South Cove, at the foot of Washington-street, during the gale on Monday. It was shown in the evidence that the boat had capsized from being overloaded. A verdict of accidental death was returned. The jury united in censuring the city authorities for not having built a bridge there, which is almost imperatively demanded by the immense amount of travel to Communipaw at that place, and which could be built at a small expense.

Strange Doings on Board of the Pereire—"Stowaways" Arrested—French Recruits Turned Back—A Protest by the French Committee of National Defense.

In connection with the departure of the steamer *Pereire* for France, on Saturday, an incident occurred which has induced the French Committee of National Defense in this City to issue a protest. It appears, in this document, that seventeen Frenchmen, under the auspices of this Committee, were to be returned to their country, no doubt for the purpose of taking up arms for its defense, who, however, could not go on board of the steamer, at her dock, as she sailed at the unusual hour of 9 o'clock in the morning. Therefore they were placed on board of a tug-boat to convey them to Sandy Hook, there to await the arrival of the steamer. When the steamer arrived the sea was too high for the tug-boat to approach the steamer, and the boat had to return. On its return the tug-boat met a steamer having on board the Chancellor of the French Consulate on his way to overtake the French steamer. The steamer was hailed, and the request was made to take those seventeen Frenchmen on board, which was refused. Hence the complaint of the French Committee of Defense.

M. ROUHAND, the Chancellor of the Consulate, who, with two other attachés, was on board of the *Schultz*, the steamer referred to, replied in yesterday's *Courrier* to the protest, that he had no orders to give to the Captain of that vessel, and that the Committee should address its grievances to the Consul-General.

Yesterday's *Courrier* also relates another incident connected with the departure of the *Pereire*, which is a rather mysterious affair. When the steamer arrived at a point about fifty miles out on the high sea she changed her course, and, to the surprise of the passengers, began to cruise to and fro from north to south, and *vice versa*, instead of continuing her course east. Finally, a steamer having on board the French Consul-General was signalized, and approached, when a man, supposed to be a German, and an Irishman, were brought on the deck of the *Pereire*, and transferred to the other steamer. It is said that these two individuals were found stowed away in the steamer, and that the German was a Prussian spy. These two captured individuals were taken to New-York, and the *Pereire* continued her course.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

TENNESSEE.

Agitation in Political Circles—A Decision of the Democratic Supreme Court—The Coming Election.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Monday, Oct. 31, 1870.

The political and legal circles in Tennessee have been considerably agitated the past week by a decision of the present Democratic Supreme Court upon a case growing out of the war, and presenting for the decision of the Court the character of the rebel Government under whose authority the acts complained of were committed. The opinion is a very long one, and was delivered by Hon. THOMAS A. R. NELSON, one of JOHNSON'S counsel in his impeachment trial. In the dictum, the Court argue at great length that the Confederacy was "a *de facto* Government to all intents and purposes," and that it was entitled to the laws of belligerents under the law of nations, independent of the action of our own Government. The decision is a very important one in this State, because there are still hundreds of cases growing out of the war—commonly known as damage suits—still undetermined. The practical effect of this decision is to wipe out all these actions and to leave many of the grossest outrages perpetrated during the war go unpunished. I do not wish to be understood as saying that this decision in fact covers all these cases, but that the legitimate conclusion from the arguments used in the opinion leave no doubt but that the Court, when the proper time comes, will go so far as to wipe them all from the docket. The Court, on all such questions, will naturally be extreme, and this opinion is thought to be but the forerunner of others that will follow when necessary.

The decision is evidently in conflict with the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, for the latter Court has only gone to the extent of saying that the Confederacy was a *de facto* Government of a low grade. In the HICKMAN case, reported in the 9th *Wallace*, p. 200, they say that the Rebel Government was only an insurrection on an enlarged scale, and that while its military authorities were pushing the war recognized as belligerents for the sake of humanity, its Courts and civil officers were without legal authority, and their acts trespasses. In the case referred to, Gen. HICKMAN was imprisoned by order of the Rebel Court at Huntsville, Ala. He afterward sued the Judge, marshal and officers for trespass. The defended on the ground that acting under authority of a belligerent and *de facto* Power, they were a *de facto* Court. The United States Supreme Court holds them but trespassers.

The decision of our Supreme Court now in session here goes much further. They say, "without hesitation," that if it were an original question they would declare the Confederacy to "all intents and purposes a *de facto* government." The decision has caused a great deal of excitement, and has been of great service to the Republicans in their Congressional elections, for it has driven many Conservative Union men into our ranks.

It has been evident ever since this Court qualified last month that the law officers of the Government would be compelled, under the act of Congress, to proceed against the Judges, who are believed to be ineligible under the third section of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Under this law the United States Attorney for the District, on the 22d inst., instituted proceedings in the motion of a *quo warranto* against Chief-Justice A. O. P. NICHOLSON, Judges J. L. T. SNEED, THOS. A. R. NELSON and Attorney-General J. B. HIASKELL. Each of these gentlemen, the District-Attorney charges, took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States before the war and during it; either were open, active rebels or gave aid and comfort to it. The cases are returnable to the next term of the Circuit Court of the United States for this District, to be held in this City next January. The Judges before whom the proceedings are to proceed are Judge EMMONS, of Michigan, the Circuit Judge, and District Judge TRIGG. Chief Justice NICHOLSON was a Senator in Congress from Tennessee when the war broke out. Last Summer he applied to Congress for the removal of his disabilities. He himself is of the opinion that he is not intelligible and says he only applied to Congress to remove all possible objections to his election. The whole Court it is but just to say, believe themselves eligible. They fully discussed their cases before they qualified. The United States authorities here are of a different opinion and the case, which is a legal one, is to be decided by the Courts.

Our Congressional and State election comes off next week Tuesday. Our State ticket will of course be defeated, but we will elect two Congressmen at least—Judge BUTLER from the First and Hon. HORACE MAYNARD from the Second. Gen. STOKES will probably be defeated in the Third as he has been sick and unable to speak in his district until within a few days past.

OMEGA.

THE CANVASS.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* seems to think it idle to regard HOFFMAN, HENDRICKS or PENDLETON as the possible Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1872, and brings forward Chief-Justice CHASE once more as the inevitable nominee.

Judge DANIEL PRATT, of Syracuse, has written a long letter to show that no Democrat can consistently vote for the re-election of Congressman DENNIS MCCARTHY.

An address from the Democratic Executive Committee of Tennessee to the party in that State complains that, while the Republicans are full of life and action, thoroughly organized and at work, they find great apathy existing in the Democratic ranks.

CHARLES S. BAKER and GEORGE D. LORD, the opposing candidates for Congress in the Second District of Monroe County (City of Rochester) have published a joint card, in which they say that, "deeming the expenditure of money in a political contest prejudicial to the public good, they agree and give notice that they will not expend, or sanction in others the expenditure, of money for such purposes, other than ordinary election expenses."

The Democratic majority for Congressman in the First District of West Virginia is about 1,500.

The Sons of Liberty of Massachusetts have published an address to the voters, telling them very gravely the reasons which, in their opinion, demand the repeal of the present Liquor law of the State.

There are now five candidates for Congress in the First District of Rhode Island, BENJAMIN MUMFORD, a temperance candidate, being the latest addition to the list.

Gen. GEORGE P. HAWKES has declined the temperance nomination for Congress in the Ninth District of Massachusetts, saying he approves the course pursued by Congressman WASHBURN on the subject of temperance, and trusts he will receive no opposition from temperance men.

Mr. WHITTIER's letter declining a nomination for Congress in Massachusetts is as follows:

AMESBURY, 11th Mo., 1, 1870.

To the Editors of the Boston Journal:

I have read, with some surprise, in the *Journal* of this date, the proceedings of the Prohibition Convention of the Fifth Congressional District.

I had flattered myself that my Republicanism was above suspicion; but if there is anybody in the Commonwealth who entertains a doubt of it in consequence of the proceedings referred to, it is sufficient to say that the use of my name was wholly unauthorized, and that the nomination has been promptly declined.

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

THE REGISTRY INSPECTION.

The Lists Carefully Examined—Names Marked to be Challenged.

The numerous registry places throughout the City were opened at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and the lists of voters were kept open for public inspection and examination. This protection against election frauds met with the reluctant acquiescence of the Tammany inspectors, but they were compelled to execute the registration in accordance with one of the provisions of the New State Election law. The law concedes to every elector the right to examine the registry lists, and if he declares any person on the rolls not to be, in his opinion, a qualified voter, the inspectors must put opposite such person's name the words, "To be challenged." On election day it becomes the duty of the inspector to challenge all such persons, and to administer an oath for the purpose of determining whether they are qualified voters or not, before receiving their ballots. This duty is imperative. The privilege of challenging was pretty generally taken advantage of yesterday, with a view of preventing supposed repeaters and persons not entitled to vote from doing so. The lists were carefully scrutinized in advance. Particular attention was devoted to the lists in the Sixth Ward, and a large number of challenges were entered.

In the Third District, Supervisor PAT DOWNING challenged Joseph Curran, George James, Charles Kerrigan, E. J. Raux and Hermann Wolfe, all residing in Pearl-street.

In the Second District, Supervisor COSTELLO brought in a long list containing thirty-three names, all of which he challenged peremptorily. He expected to find about 100 suspicious names on the list in his district. A large number were also marked "To be challenged" in the Seventh Ward.

MISCELLANEOUS LOCAL POLITICS

George Wilkes for Congress.

The following correspondence has taken place in relation to the United Republican nomination of GEORGE WILKES as representative of the Eighth District in Congress, now represented by JAMES BROOKS:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1870.

George Wilkes, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the Eighth Congressional District Union Republican Convention, held at Republican Head-quarters, corner Fifth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, on Monday evening, Oct. 24, you were unanimously nominated for Congress. Respectfully yours,

JOHN A. FOSTER,
Eighteenth Ward, Chairman.

GEORGE H. COACHMAN,
Twenty-first Ward, Secretary.

ACCEPTANCE OF MR. WILKES.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL, New-York, Oct. 25, 1870.

Gen. John A. Foster, Chairman:

SIR: I am in receipt of your notification that I have been unanimously chosen by the Union Republican Convention as their candidate for the Eighth Congressional District of the City of New-York, and I hardly need say that, in view of the many eminent and able Republicans located in that district who have more experience in political matters than myself, I feel flattered by the compliment thus paid me. The offer of such an honor, and, at the same time of such an opportunity to be of service to the Republican Party, are not to be declined, and I therefore accept the nomination, and beg leave to say that what abilities I have will be earnestly devoted to the cause in which I have labored with you and the Union Republican Party of the country heretofore. I presume it will not be considered necessary to discuss, within the limits of this note, the issues of the campaign in which we are now engaged. As a journalist, my political opinions are well known; they have been expressed upon every public topic connected with State and National affairs for years, and will, I am persuaded, bear the closest examination for consistency in the promotion of Republican principles and measures. Again thanking you for the flattering trust which has been reposed in me, I remain, faithfully yours,

GEORGE WILKES.

INDORSEMENT AT LARGE.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1870.

The undersigned respectfully represent to the Republican voters of the Eighth Congressional District (consisting of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards) that among the most urgent reasons why they should be sure to vote at the forthcoming election is, that the Republican Party may secure a representative in Congress in the person of GEORGE WILKES, to the seat which is now occupied by JAMES BROOKS.

Mr. WILKES has received the united Republican nomination, and as the Democrats of the Eighth District are seriously divided between rival candidates, the election of Mr. WILKES may be rendered certain by the full Republican vote of the district being cast for him.

The undersigned cheerfully represent that Mr. WILKES is in every way qualified and entitled to this choice at your hands. His services to the Republican Party, from the commencement of the rebellion down to the present day, are too well known and too universally acknowledged by the country to need recapitulation.

It is, perhaps, sufficient to say that, during the most stormy period of the nation's history, he has been a bold, effective and unwavering supporter of Republican principles, and is now presented to your suffrages by the United nominations of both the local General Committee, as well as by the approbation of the State Central Committee.

Hoping, therefore, that the election of Mr. WILKES will, in itself, be deemed an adequate motive to call every Republican voter in the Eighth District to the polls, we remain, respectfully,

(Signed,) Marshall O. Roberts, C. L. Tiffany, John A. Griswold, W. A. Darling, Nathaniel Hayden, James G. De Forest, Wm. Laimbeer, Wm. Armstrong, Samuel C. Reed, J. W. Goddard, Charles Butler, N. Chandler, Henry Whitin, S. H. Wales, G. S. Moulton, Henry F. Hitch, G. W. Cotterill, George Bliss, Jr., Wm. Blake, Walter W. Franklin, R. B. Treat, S. Baldwin, N. Kingsley, John Armstrong, P. H. Jones, John D. Lawson, I. Green Pearson, F. W. Coggill, Thomas Murphy, F. N. Doddard, Rush C. Hawkins, Geo. W. Blunt, A. H. Pinkney, Charles L. Frost, A. P. Mann, George H. Sharpe, Thomas C. Acton, LeG. B. Cannon, Samuel J. Glassey, F. D. Tappen, Wm. H. Maxwell, D. F. Appleton, W. H. Foster, P. McMartin, M. W. Cooper, and many others.

The Congressional Ticket.

Since the earlier nominations several candidates have withdrawn, and others been substituted in their places. The following are now the candidates:

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Tammany.	Republican.
Robt. B. Roosevelt.	Andrew W. Leggatt.
	M. T. McMahon.
Young Dem.	Mozart.
M. T. McMahon.	Robt. B. Roosevelt.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Tammany.	Republican.
Wm. R. Roberts.	Wm. Gibbons.
Young Dem.	Mozart.
Wm. R. Roberts.	Wm. R. Roberts.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Tammany.	Republican.
S. S. Cox.	Horace Greeley.
Young Dem.	Mozart.
S. S. Cox.	S. S. Cox.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Tammany.	Republican.
Smith Ely, Jr.	Benj. A. Willis.
Young Dem.	Mozart.
Smith Ely, Jr.	

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Tammany.	Republican.
James Brooks.	Geo. Wilkes.
Young Dem.	Mozart.
Julius Wadsworth.	

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Tammany.	Republican.
Fernando Wood.	Wm. S. Hillyer.
Young Dem.	Mozart.
Fernando Wood.	Fernando Wood.

The Chief Deputy Marshal's List to the Appointees.

Under the new Election law, Marshal SHARPE is authorized to appoint special deputies for the enforcement of the act. These, for the most part, have been already commissioned in the various election districts, the entire force numbering 4,000 or 5,000. In addition to these, a grand chief deputy has been selected, together with chief deputies for the different Assembly districts. The gentlemen who have been appointed as such are well known in this City, and are possessed of courage, intelligence and integrity.

The following are their names:

Grand Chief Deputy, Col. R. Des Anges.

1. Col. A. S. Pell.	12. Capt. C. H. Southworth.
2. Matthew E. Stewart.	13. James Hunter.
3. Adolph Borst.	14. Gen. Geo. Van Schack.
4. Capt. C. N. Brackett.	15. Col. Edward Murray.
5. Major Sam'l J. Glassey.	16. Richard H. Barry.
6. Henry A. Smith.	17. Major Wm. Alexander.
7. Col. B. T. Morgan.	18. Capt. James Bryan.
8. John J. O'Brien.	19. J. T. Van Winkle.
9. Col. E. M. Ehlers.	20. Major Geo. W. Cooney.
10. J. M. Patterson.	21. Sergt. Wm. J. Robinson.
11. Col. Addison Ware, Jr.	

Republican Meeting at Hempstead, L. I.—The Candidate for Congress.

On Wednesday evening an enthusiastic Republican meeting was held at Hempstead, L. I. It was addressed by Dr. EVERETT, candidate for the Assembly, and Col. T. B. THORPE. The last-named speaker, when alluding to the local candidates, among other things, said:

"A quarter of a century ago, when HENRY CLAY was running for the Presidency, there was a paper published in Nashville, Tenn., which distinguished itself, even in that intellectual political combat, for its earnestness and judicious management in its support of the 'Sage of Ashland.' No Southern Whig paper was more quoted at the North, and the nation felt that the editorials of that sheet—the Nashville *Whig*—were a power in support of the Whig Party. These editorials were written by your present candidate for Congress, C. C. NORVELL. Such a record is security that he is well-grounded in Republican principles, and that if elected to Congress he will make an able representative."

Republican General Committee—Reorganizing the Party.

The Republican General Committee met last evening at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, Gen. JOHN COCHRANE in the chair. A communication was read from the First District, announcing the expulsion of NATHAN KINGSLEY and the election of JAMES KENNEDY in his stead. It was resolved that the name of Mr. KENNEDY be placed on the roll as a member of the Committee. Resolutions of condolence and respect to the memory of ALBERT CARROLL, of the Fifth District, recently deceased, were offered and unanimously carried. It was resolved that the Executive Committee be empowered to make all necessary arrangements for the coming election. The Treasurer reported that liberal responses had been received to applications for financial aid. A communication was received from the State Committee, directing attention to resolutions inviting a committee to appear before the State Committee in case it (the State Committee) should take any steps toward reorganizing the party. Gen. COCHRANE stated that on personal inquiry as to the proposed action of the State Committee in relation to reorganization of the party in this City, he was informed that there was no defined plan for such action now, and no such action was contemplated until after the election. The whole matter was referred to the Executive Committee, with power. THOMAS E. STEWART was voted a member of the Executive Committee in place of J. WILSON GREEN, retired. The meeting then adjourned to Saturday evening next.

Police Election Order.

The following general order from Police Head-quarters will be issued to the force today:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 300 Mulberry-st. NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1870.

To Captains of Police:

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 35.—Tuesday, the 8th day of November instant, is assigned for holding an election in the City of New-York. The polls of election are required by law to be opened at 6 A. M., and close at 5 P. M.

On that day you will order the whole of your command on duty. Except those who are specially detailed by the Superintendent for that day, excuse no member of your command who is able to do patrol duty.

You will detail two members of your force to duty at each of the polling places, from 6 o'clock A. M. until the completion of the canvassing of votes at evening, with such tours of duty and relief as you shall deem proper.

You will instruct the members of your force to keep order in the streets, and especially in the vicinity of the polls and about the election booths or boxes; to promptly arrest all persons violating the provisions of the Election law, and charge them with the offense committed; to enforce the observance of the provisions of the Excise law, prohibiting the "selling or giving away of intoxicating liquors," on the day "when any election is held," within a quarter of a mile of the place where the election is held.

You will see that your telegraph instrument is in order, and in charge of a Sergeant fully competent to work it, from 6 A. M. until the completion of the canvass.

In case you require assistance on election day, call on the adjoining precincts for their reserve, and furnish the required aid when called on by adjoining precincts, and if the disorder assumes a serious aspect, telegraph to this office.

You will see that your ballot-boxes, locks and keys are in order, the ballot-boxes marked or labelled as required, and properly distributed to the several polling places in your precinct, and delivered to the inspectors of election at 6 o'clock on the morning of election day.

You will instruct the members of your force to protect all persons who may be legally acting in an orderly manner as challengers at any poll of election within your precinct; and to prevent the erection of, and to remove if erected, any box, booth, or structure for distributing ballots within 150 feet of any polling-place.

Inspectors of election are now, by law, canvassers of the votes cast at elections. You will therefore, under all circumstances, protect them in the undisturbed possession of the ballot-boxes, and repress all improper interference with them while canvassing the votes and completing the canvass. When that is done, take charge of the ballot-boxes and keys, and return them to the Station-house.

JAMES J. KELSO, Superintendent.
GEORGE W. DILKS, Inspector.

Public Apathy in New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is as you say. Our leading business men stand aloof and refuse to move hand or finger against men who pillage them openly. But you must go deeper than "apathy" to reach the root of this shameful indifference. The moral tone of the community is relaxed, if not corrupted. FISK, in his uniforms, with his six horses and his four —— women, excite amusement rather than indignation; smiles and shrugs, not curses and scowls, in the lookers-on. There is a certain sympathy with him—a disposition to admire smartness and success, no matter to what meanness and rascality it may be owing. The haste to grow rich, stimulated by paper money and war prices, has entered into every man's heart. Our prominent business men's hands are not clean. After all, TWEED and SWEENY are only manipulating City affairs as many of these gentlemen have managed railroad and gold companies—that is, solely with a view to their own individual profit. How can the "prominent" consistently object to a little knavery, when they have grown rich on it themselves? Look at the list of directors of the three or four railway and coal companies who refuse to pay gold on their bonds issued before the passage of the Legal-tender act, in spite of a decision of the United States Supreme Court, and you will find some of the first names in the City. FERNANDO WOOD in his rebellion only nullified a law of the State of New-York. If, for the sake of so small a gain, these gentlemen are willing to disobey the highest law of the land, and rely upon their wealth, their position, and the weakness of their creditors, for impunity, how can they point the finger at Tammany for doing the same thing on a larger and coarser scale? Since you are fairly launched in a bold attempt at reform, cut to the bone, and spare no one. A rotten Government like ours could not stand and flourish if the people were not stricken with corruption.

A READER.

An Open Confession.

Superintendent KELSO daily receives large numbers of letters from every part of the Union, calling his attention to the counterfeit swindle which is carried on by persons in this City, flooding the country with circular letters offering to sell counterfeit money which is as good as the genuine, at marvelously low rates. Very few ever admit that they have nibbled at this tempting bait, and the following letter is therefore a curiosity which deserves to be rescued from the obscurity of the general mass:

MCGREGOR, Iowa, Oct. 30, 1870.

Mr. James J. Kelso, Superintendent of Police, New-York:

DEAR SIR: Inclosed find circulars of a swindling concern in New-York. By your leave will state my case: Had been sick with fever. Was out of money and in debt. Received a circular from swindlers. Was green enough to bite, as I was in a very hard pinch. Sent them $10 in advance for their cursed stuff. Received a package by United States Express Company marked C. O. D. $27 50. Would not pay it. They finally reduced it one-half. Was "verdant" enough to pay it. Opened package. Contents: waste paper and about one pound of old iron. Hope you will have one of your officers see to them, that their operations on "greenhorns" and villains may be wound up. (Unexperienced villains I have reference to, like myself.)

Gen. Sigel and Sigismund Kaufman.

The *New-York German Democrat* says:

"Gen. SIGEL is said to have declared to members of the German Republican Central Committee that he regrets that he is brought in connection with the present campaign, much against his will, and that his name is used in a manner that may lead to misunderstandings; although Mr. SIGISMUND KAUFMAN, while he, Gen. SIGEL, was President of the German Republican Central Committee did not agree with him in reference to the temperance question, and also supported other candidates than those whom he supported; he says, however, that he has no knowledge of any personal denunciation of himself by SIGISMUND KAUFMAN at Washington, and that such perfidious action on the part of Mr. KAUFMAN is not to be presumed, as is set forth in a circular issued by Messrs. OSWALD OTTENDORFER, Judge FREEDMAN and MAGNUS GROSS."

The Real Question.

Those Republicans who find fault with the war record of Mr. LEDWITH, would do well to compare it with A. OAKEY HALL'S. It will be found that the Mayor has no advantage in the comparison; but this question has nothing to do with the present election. The people are not called on now to vote whether the war shall be vigorously prosecuted. The question is, shall we have an honest man, or a tool of the Ring for Mayor of this City? All who prefer the former should vote for THOS. A. LEDWITH.

Nominations Last Night.

The Republicans of the Fifth Congressional District nominated, last evening, WILLIAM GIBBONS as their candidate for Congress.

The Republican Conventions of the Eighth Assembly District and of the Tenth Ward resolved last night, respectively, to make no nominations.

The Young Democracy Sixth Ward School Convention met last night and resolved to make no nomination.

Vote for the Triumph of Honesty Over Rascality.

Mr. JOHN FOLEY, the opponent of corruption, who fought his way to the Board of Supervisors against the Tammany election frauds and Tammany Judges, and was cheated out of his seat at last by the abolition of the Board, has received the united nomination of all parties opposed to the Ring for Assembly in the Twenty-first District. He will certainly be elected, if citizens who hate fraud and corruption go to the polls. His opponent is Mr. HITCHMAN, who has occupied the position of Speaker in the Tammany Legislature two years, and never failed to assist the Ring in carrying through any and all of their legislative swindles.

Judge Dowling's Maiden Effort to Prevent Illegal Voting.

In the Court of Special Sessions yesterday morning a colored man, named GEORGE STRONG, was placed at the bar, accused of illegal registering. He pleaded "not guilty" to the charge, and Judge DOWLING called as the witness against him MICHAEL MCKINLEY, who deposed as follows: I am a Police officer attached to the Eighth Precinct Police; I caused the arrest of STRONG, prisoner here present; he registered his name at the poll, and said he resided at No. 29 Grand-street; I suspected from his actions something wrong, and brought him to No. 29 Grand-street; here I ascertained he lived at No. 81 Thompson-street, and hadn't lived in Grand-street for a week past; he did not mention at the registry that he resided in Thompson-street, but said so after his arrest.

Judge (to prisoner)—"Have you any witnesses?"

Prisoner—"No, sir."

Judge DOWLING—"The Court is then bound to find you guilty of violating the Registry laws, and I will here announce that as this is the first case under the new law, I am determined as we are just entering on an election, to deter others from committing like offenses, and teach them that they cannot vote illegally with impunity. This Court is determined to protect the elective franchise, and insomuch as you falsely registered your name and address, the presumption is that you intended to vote illegally on election day. As a lesson, I will inflict the extreme punishment in your case—six months' imprisonment at the Penitentiary."

The prisoner was then removed to his new quarters.

THE BOSTON BERGH.

The Massachusetts Prevention of Cruelty Society—Its Peculiarities—Moral Suasion, Not Force, Used—The Prophet of the New Dispensation.

A Boston affair is nothing if not a little better, a little more "advanced," than anything of its kind in New-York. Accordingly, the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals must needs assume to work on a higher plane than its counterpart in New-York. It must curl its Athenian lip at street fights with brutal carmen, and unseemly rows with overloading stage-drivers, and sensational scenes in the Police Courts. It must have its being, rather, in those mutual admiration *conversazioni* of philanthropists, philosophers and poets, male and female, and "solid men of State-street," which agitate the rest of the central economy of the universe. The result has been the evolution of a programme of work which strikes the New-York admirers of the brave and energetic BERGH as milk-and-waterish to a degree, but which the Bostonians regard as a triumph of social science, destined not only to save our dumb animals from abuse, but to strike at the foundations of society, at things which underlie the very Church itself, and promising to eventually accomplish, among other millennial blessings, the solution of the labor question, the abolition of war and the brotherhood of man!

MORAL POWER.

Moral suasion, it is reckoned in this *rationale*, will accomplish more than force, whether in prevailing on junkmen to turn out their faithful steeds to spend their old age in the green pastures by the living waters, or on irate truckmen to use the appointed lash, if need be, rather than a cart-rung or a crowbar, in applying stimulus to a loitering animal, or on greedy contractors to pack their cattle only one deep in railroad cars, instead of tier upon tier, with the horns and hoofs of the under beasts sticking out to knock against convenient objects.

HUMANE EDUCATION.

And this moral power is not to be applied by descending into wrangles with angry and unreasonable men on the very scenes of their brutality, but is brought to bear through the force of public opinion, which, after a due course of humane education, (and this it will be the great object of the Massachusetts Society to supply,) will be such that a man would as soon lay a cruel blow on his wife or mother as on his beast. They say, "we shall strive to prevent rather than to punish;" "we have a three-fold work before us, first, to protect dumb animals; second, to convert human brutes into merciful men; third, to educate the children," &c., &c. The "humane education" of children seems to be the cardinal principle of this new gospel of good-will to animals. "There is only one way to do it," says *Our Dumb Animals*, the organ of the Society, "and that is to go down to the foundation and build up. We must educate the children. We must create a great public opinion. We must wake up the pulpit and the Press, and scatter the literature of humanity until it shall be read in the homes, taught in the schools, hung upon the walls, and all the children of the State shall feel that these animals have been mercifully given us to use, but not to abuse." Such is the wild and non-aggressive character of the campaign which the Boston Prevention of Cruelty Society has mapped out.

PROSECUTIONS DISCOURAGED.

One dollar even goes so far in its gentle and peace-loving policy as to discourage prosecutions. The publication above quoted from, in a leading article headed "Convert, not Convict," says:

"Our purpose is to convince the people that kind treatment of animals is not only a duty, but good policy, and we have no desire to make prosecutions when other measures will suffice. But we must use the law enough to convince men that law exists, and especially when remonstrance fails. We know well that when a man is convinced that he is addicted to cruel practices, and is willing to abandon them, a greater victory is obtained than by conviction before a Court; and yet some men prefer to force us into the latter course. This does not lessen our regret that we cannot so present the beauty of humanity and the deformity of cruelty as to avoid placing ourselves in seeming antagonism to the rights or interests of any one."

Again *Our Dumb Animals* complains that.

"Our friends often ask, 'How many prosecutions have you commenced?' in a manner seeming to imply that they suppose the sole object of our Society to be criminal prosecution. Is it by wholesale prosecutions, right and left of everybody everywhere, that we shall accomplish our mission? Or is it by informing and appealing to the better men of each class, by winning their confidence and sympathy, and getting their influence on the side of humanity?"

The obvious reflection herein upon Mr. BERGH's method may or may not have been intended; but we would ask, how much could be done, on the mild-mannered, colporteur plan of the Boston philanthropists, among the vicious classes of this great world-maelstrom? It is pleasant to know that a little sheet, countenanced and supported by "one hundred of the leading men of the State" as Vice-Presidents of the Society, and distributed in schools, Sunday-schools and families, has been able to reform Massachusetts; but it must be admitted that New-York is not to be controlled so easily. Pamphlet propagandism would not go far among swill-milk merchants, for instance, and it is to be feared that neither dog-pit frequenters nor railroad corporations are to be reached through the Sunday-schools. It must in justice be added, however, that the Boston Society gives due formal and official recognition to Mr. BERGH and his work, and that there has never been any rupture of the *entente cordiale* between the two schools in the great cause, widely different though they are.

THE PROPHET OF THE NEW DISPENSATION.

And now as to the origin and the prophet of the new dispensation. The head and front of the Massachusetts movement for the prevention of cruelty to animals is GEO. T. ANGELL, Esq., of Boston. In the Spring of 1868 the superb mare *Empress* was driven from Brighton to Worcester in a match against time, and literally "dead beat"—killed. The affair aroused great indignation, and many of our readers will remember the thrill of horror that ran through the community at the shocking details of the noble animal's cruel struggle over bad roads, up hill and down dale, at an average speed the entire distance of fifteen and two-sevenths miles per hour, until she staggered and fell in the road never to rise again. It was found on an attempt being made to prosecute the guilty parties that there was no law that reached the case, and the determined lawyer who had espoused the cause of the animal so cruelly slain, resolved that there should be a law. From that time forward GEO. T. ANGELL daily saw his mission clearly, and more clearly still. As though commanded from on high, he forsook his business and went about enlisting forces in aid of his great cause. He passed sleepless on his bed at night, revolving plans and projects, and waiting for the daylight to carry them into execution. By the force of his own deep earnestness, by the beauty of his high self-devotion, by the sweetness and purity of his character, by the magnetism of his gentle enthusiasm, he soon gathered about him the requisite support of wealth, of political influence, and of social standing. The Howes, the Adamses, the Grays, the Motleys, the Lawrences, the Appletons, the Fays, of Boston, the Governor, and the higher officials of the Commonwealth, were proud to be enrolled among the Vice-Presidents of the Society, of which he was by acclamation made President. As results of his labors, the desired law, stringent and all-embracing, was passed, the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was incorporated, the public was stirred into active interest by public meetings and by a shower of tracts and circulars, prosecuting agents were established throughout the State, and a newspaper organ for the Society was started, *Our Dumb Animals*, the first publication of the kind in the world for general circulation. The journalistic enterprise forms a large part of the means employed by the Society in its special and principal work, viz.: The "humane education" of the people. It contains stories, paragraphs, poetry and pictures, illustrating the beauty of kindness to animals, addressed in general to the taste and capacity of the infant mind, on the principle of beginning at the foundation and working up. Half a million copies of this paper were distributed during the first working year of the Society, and through it much "animal" literature has been introduced into newspapers all over the country.

THE BOSTON BERGH ABROAD.

Having got well-nigh broken down in health with the intense labor incident to starting a great enterprise, Mr. ANGELL, at the beginning of last year, left Boston for a trip to Europe, and while there succeeded in inaugurating a work even more important and pregnant with far-reaching results than what he had done in this country. Well might any man be proud of such success as attended this American among the conservative and hide-bound upper classes of Great Britain. Going straight to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty, he made an exposition of his plans and purposes in a speech which aroused the liveliest interest among the Lords and Bishops and other great people who compose that powerful but old-fogyish organization, and opened their eyes amazingly, to the possibilities of their work. He urged upon them especially the necessity of establishing a newspaper like his own *Dumb Animals* to create public opinion in favor of their objects, and thus facilitate the obtaining of such legislation as they desired, but had hitherto been unable to secure. Such was the convincing power of his earnest and eloquent pleading, that before four months had elapsed the Society established that beautiful illustrated journal, the *Animal World*, almost equal to the *Graphic* in beauty and excellence, substantially on the plan sketched out for them by Mr. ANGELL, issuing 25,000 copies in each edition, and scattering them broadcast through the land.

MR. ANGELL AND MISS BURDETT COUTTS.

But Mr. ANGELL did not stop here. With a chivalrous confidence begotten of his noble cause, Mr. ANGELL resolved to enlist in his aid the ladies of England, and to that end called on Miss BURDETT COUTTS, the wealthiest and most benevolent lady in Great Britain. Here he was so well received that, as he modestly writes, he "was at her house from about 5 P. M. till 11 P. M., explaining to her and others my plans in regard to the formation of a Ladies' Humane Society." Mr. ANGELL was profoundly impressed with the importance of this interview. It was in Miss COUTTS' power, he thought, to accomplish more good than any woman ever did before. He remarks in his letter: "I have acted under a deep sense of my responsibility and shall look hopefully for results." He was not disappointed. In the London *Times*, a short time afterward, appeared a strong, earnest and eloquent letter from Miss COUTTS, followed by an editorial calling attention to the horrors of the cattle trade, and announcing her determination to obey the suggestion of "an American gentleman, Mr. ANGELL," to do all she could to form a Ladies' Humane Society, whose object should be to inculcate in some definite manner, in all the schools of Great Britain, principles of humanity toward animals. The effect of this letter was an extraordinary awakening of interest throughout England. Bishops and the clergy preached and took up collections for the Society; branch societies were formed; meetings of teachers and others were held in various parts of the Kingdom, many of the best writers and most influential men and women of England took hold of the subject, and the call became general for a system of humane education in the schools. Thus was the Boston Bergh rewarded with success and honors even greater than those accorded him in his own country. From England, after this great triumph, he took his way through Europe, and what was so beautifully said of the tour of HOWARD, the prisoner's friend, might with equal justice be repeated concerning Mr. ANGELL's, "Not the palaces of the great," &c., but the treatment of our dumb fellow-creatures in the various nations were the objects of his interest and study. He represented his Society at the Congress of the Cruelty-Prevention Societies of the world in Zurich. His report here was a simple dry statement of results achieved by the Massachusetts Society, but its concluding sentence takes up the grand humanitarian idea which dominates his whole existence. "Our Society," he says, "is endeavoring to send a humane literature and education into all the schools of the country, and thus not only insure the protection of animals, but also the prevention of crimes, unnecessary wars and forms of violence. When the leading minds of all nations shall act together on this question, and the nations shall be humanely educated, wars between nations will end."

How faithfully the seed has been sown by this modest and gentle reformer, (in whom Boston is just beginning to see that it has, indeed, entertained an angel unawares,) may be seen in the incident of two of the shining lights of the Hub going about proclaiming from the platform the grand philosophy of humanity so simply and unpretentiously put forth in *Our Dumb Animals* nearly two years ago.

CITY WAR NEWS.

The French National Bazaar.

The ladies having in charge the French National Bazaar, the object of which is to raise funds in aid of the wounded and sick Frenchmen and their families who have suffered in the war, are working with energy to attain substantial results. Our French population is comparatively small, but the contributions have been liberal, and the prospects, we are glad to hear, are quite encouraging. There are probably many who would like to contribute their mite to this cause, but do not precisely know how to set about it. We therefore state that the following ladies have been delegated by the Executive Committee to receive donations, either in money or in objects to be sold at the tables of the Bazaar:

Mme. JUMEL PERY, Washington Heights.
Mme. LESPINASSE, Fort Washington.
Mme. DE COMEAU, Staten Island.
Mme. G. REYNAUD, Fleetwood.
Mme. D'HERVILLY, Philadelphia, Penn.
Mme. RUIZ, Philadelphia, Penn.

We are informed that the ladies of Washington Heights have been especially active and generous in their efforts for the Bazaar. Mme. JUMEL PERY, the benevolent and estimable daughter of the late well-known Mme. JUMEL, has already collected quite a handsome sum to contribute to the treasury. We trust that all who sympathize with France, or who, without believing in the justice of her quarrel, can feel for the sufferings of her children, will now come forward with alacrity and swell the funds of the Bazaar up to a figure of which New-York need not be ashamed.

The French National Subscription.

From Baltimore, where only a small number of the natives of France are domiciled, the Committee in this City has just received a liberal contribution in aid of the wounded defenders of France, with a promise that more will be forthcoming. M. RIGUEUR, the Secretary of the French Patriotic Committee of that city, has transmitted to M. LASSALLE a check on the Third National Bank in this City, for $2,000. M. DECOURT, the French Consul in Baltimore, has been unceasing in his efforts to enlist the sympathies of the Americans there in aid of the charitable cause, which has been the principal means of rendering the French subscription there so successful. From the French at Nashville another remittance of $147 45 has been received, in addition to previous contributions, amounting to $700. The collections received by Messrs. LASSALLE & Co., at the *Courrier* office, during the past week, on account of the French Committee, amounted to $695, making, with the previous collections, a total of $19,121 78.

The French Subscription Committee held a meeting in West Houston-street, yesterday, when an account of the subscription was rendered as follows:

Amount of subscriptions received up to the last meeting	$42,950 54
Subscriptions during the past week	2,191 45
Total	$45,141 99
Remittances to France	$34,554 32
Balance on hand	$10,554 32

The Committee has received $400 25, the proceeds of the recent collections among the French and Americans in Philadelphia, in addition to previous contributions. From Frenchtown, a small town in Pennsylvania, principally inhabited by the descendants of natives of France, $244 90 was received, the proceeds of the collections by a patriotic society in that town. The French Aid Society at Utica has made a remittance to the Committee in this City of $400, and the correspondent announces that $800 in addition will shortly be forthcoming.

A New Market.

Among the new buildings proposed for immediate erection in New-York, is that of a new market to be located on the east side of Broadway, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets. Plans for the building have already been submitted and approved by the Superintendent of Buildings. The market is to be a very large one, covering the front of the entire block, which is 200 feet 10 inches. Its depth will be from 82 to 114 feet. The whole building, two stories and a basement in height, will be devoted to the use for which it is erected. The material is of brick, with brown and blue stone trimmings, and the style of architecture a plain one, the roof being flat, with a pavillion or tower 20 feet high on each corner. The basement story will be 8, between joints, the first floor 22 feet, and the second 18 feet. The entire cost of the structure, when finished, will be about $60,000, exclusive of the cost of the ground. The owner of the proposed building is R. T. FORD; the architect, J. F. MEYER, No. 111 Broadway; the builder, N. PAUL, and the mason, L. N. CROW.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The lecture season was opened in Harlem Tuesday night with a lecture on MARTIN LUTHER, in the One Hundred and Sixteenth-street United Presbyterian Church, by Mr. RICHARD L. PURDY, a resident of Harlem, and at present Chairman of the Harlem Branch Y. M. C. A. The lecture was listened to with an attentive interest throughout.

JAMES SMITH was arrested yesterday for an assault upon SANDY SAXON, of No. 11 Moore-street, Brooklyn, whom he stabbed in the side while they were packing cotton in Jefferson-street. Justice HOGAN held him for trial.

The bodies of three infants were found in the streets yesterday, and sent to the Morgue.

GEORGE FREEMAN, a colored man, who stabbed DAVID GREEN, also colored, a few months ago, in Sixth-avenue, near Twenty-ninth-street, was arrested yesterday by Detective FIELD, of the Fifth Ward, and Justice HOGAN held him for examination.

JOHN JENNINGS was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, yesterday, charged with having personated a Deputy Sheriff, and endeavoring to extort money from LOUIS DAGRON, of No. 39 South William-street. The Magistrate held the fellow for trial.

The Supreme Court, General Term, has decided that mortgages made prior to the passage of the Legal-tender act, but in which an agreement to extend the time of payment was made subsequently to the act, are payable in gold.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York County Woman's Suffrage Association will be held this (Friday) afternoon at the rooms of the society, Broadway, corner Sixteenth-street. It is expected that the meeting will be unusually interesting. The public are invited.

JACOB STEWART was committed to answer at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge SHANDLEY, for being one of a party who assaulted CASPER DELVILLE, of No. 162 Pine-street, on Wednesday evening in Laurens-street, robbing him of a watch worth $20. JAMES MCBRIDE, of No. 434 West Seventy-ninth-street, was also held for robbing the premises of GEORGE WARREN, No. 416 West Thirty-second-street, on the 31st of December, 1869.

The Eleventh Presbyterian Church, of Fifty-fifth-street, formerly that of Rev. A. E. KITTRIDGE, has extended a call to Rev. Dr. ROBINSON, formerly of Brooklyn, and the celebrated author of "The Songs of the Sanctuary," at a salary of $6,000 per year and a parsonage. Dr. ROBINSON is at present in England. A letter, urging him to accept the charge, has been forwarded him by Rev. Drs. CROSBY and HASTINGS, of this City.

BROOKLYN.

The quarterly report of the Boiler Inspectors was submitted to the Police Commissioners yesterday; by it it appears that there were 601 boilers examined during the period named, of which 199 were found defective. During that period 198 engineers have been licensed to take charge of engines.

The orders in regard to the election printed in the TIMES yesterday were only issued by the Police authorities to the Captains of the different precincts.

The regular Police trials took place yesterday. Officer SIMONSON, of the Fifth Precinct, was fined five days' pay and transferred to another station, for maliciously assaulting a colored man on the 16th ult.; Officer PETER HUNT, of the Fourth Precinct, was dismissed the force for neglect of duty; JOHN MERRIL, of the Eighth Precinct, was fined five days' pay for inattention to business.

An indefinite number of sick burglars broke into the pill manufactory of Mr. WRIGHT, at No. 111 Water-street, at an early hour yesterday morning, but had to retire without finding anything more valuable than several boxes full of doubtful remedies.

Shortly before 11 o'clock yesterday morning an over-heated retort in the Phenix Chemical Works, at the foot of Thirty-third-street, exploded, and burned one of the workmen, named JOSEPH CARBERY, severely about the arms and body.

There are at present 600 men employed on Prospect Park, and not one of them is to be discharged until after election; but that event being over, the Commissioners think the natural inclemency of the weather will necessitate a reduction of the force.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A complimentary concert to Miss HATTIE C. BULKLEY, the popular soprano of Warburton-avenue Baptist Church, Yonkers, took place on Wednesday evening, at Assembly Hall, in that place. A large and highly-gratified audience was present. Nearly all the pieces were encored. The Misses Hattie and Anna Bulkley, Miss Brainerd, Messrs. Wm. H. Beckett, Charles C. Bush, A. T. Schauffler, Charles B. Kendall, H. B. Howland and Dr. Clare W. Beames, appeared in an interesting programme.

The Voorhees Forgery Case—The Accused Held for Examination.

HENRY S. VOORHEES, the broker arrested on Wednesday for having uttered a forged check for $14,250 on the Market National Bank, was arraigned before Justice HOGAN yesterday. DAVID P. GILBERT, cashier for Messrs. SOUTTER & Co., of No. 53 William-street, testified that the prisoner had obtained from him fifteen $1,000 bonds of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad by means of a certified check for $14,250, purporting to have been signed by JAMES C. WILSON, of No. 81 Beekman-street. JAMES STIVERS, the paying teller of the bank, testified that the certification on the check was a forgery, and Mr. WILSON also pronounced the check itself a forgery. Counsel for the prisoner asked for an adjournment in order to offer evidence; so the Magistrate set down Saturday for the proposed hearing.

The Doctors Puzzled—Another Case of Probable Suspended Animation.

From the Pittsburg, Penn., Gazette, Nov. 1.

A most singular case occurred in Allegheny, the circumstances of which are as follows: Early Saturday morning ELIZABETH ANDERSON, a young lady about sixteen years of age, residing with her parents on Franklin-street, Sixth Ward, Allegheny, was taken suddenly ill and complained of a violent pain and peculiar sensation in her head. She continued to grow worse until about 9 o'clock, when respiration ceased. There was no perceptible pulsation, and a physician who had been called in pronounced her dead. The body did not have that ghastly appearance incident to death. There were no pallid cheeks and sunken eyes, no clammy coldness about the face, body or extremities, but, on the contrary, the face was slightly flushed, and bore an expression as if in peaceful sleep. The body, face and extremities were warm as those of a person in full life and being. Saturday evening Alderman DONALDSON was sent for to hold an inquest, and on visiting the house, and finding the facts as stated above, he postponed the investigation until yesterday morning, and at 9½ o'clock yesterday he returned, and held the inquest. The body still retained its warmth at that late hour, although there was an apparent coldness about the face and extremities not noticeable Saturday night. Several physicians having heard of the matter, visited the house, and all pronounced her dead, but were unable to account for or explain the mystery. The friends refused to permit a post-mortem examination to be made, and from what could be ascertained, the doctors agreed that death had resulted from congestion of the brain, from causes unknown to them. The Jury returned a verdict in accordance with this opinion.

Interesting Breach of Promise Case.

A very interesting breach of promise case was recently tried at the Middlesex, Canada, Fall Assizes. The plaintiff was a Miss MARTHA WAIT, daughter of a rich farmer at South Dumfries, and the defendant a Dr. ECCLES, of Lambton. It appeared in evidence that the young lady has arrived at that uncertain period of life when she might be mistaken for either twenty-five or thirty, and that she has been afflicted with a desire for melancholy subjects, and walks by the sad sea waves since the failure of the defendant to keep his engagement. After a deliberation of several hours, the jury finally returned a verdict for the plaintiff with $500 damages and costs. The finding had no sooner been announced by the Clerk of the Court, than the defendant hastily drew out a well-filled wallet, and robbed the whole proceedings of its romance, by settling the damages and costs on the spot, very much to the disgust of the plaintiff, who had "wait"-ed patiently for the verdict in hopes that the injury to her health and feelings might have induced the jury to award her a good round sum.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 4, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE SERIOUS FAMILY. Characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Geo. Clarke, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Barry and Miss Fowler.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-av., corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE.
14th-st. near 6th-av.
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND. Leading characters by Mrs. F. W. Lander and Mr. J. H. Taylor.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
IL TROVATORE, (English opera.) Characters by Mrs. C. R. Bernard, Mrs. Zelda Seguin and Messrs. A. Laurence and Castle.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LE PETIT FAUST, (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Miss Lea Silly, Miss Persine, and Messrs. Hittemans, Gauzins, Antony, and others.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
MAN AND WIFE. Characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Clara Morris.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Mrs. Yeamans, and others.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Waverley-place.
ALADDIN and BLACK-EYED SUSAN. Leading characters by Messrs. Harry Beckett and Stuart Robson.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st., near Court-st.
MARY STUART. Leading character by Mme. Marie Seebach.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
LE DAME BLANCHE, (German Opera.)

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
2d-av., corner 63d-st.
ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

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The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2
Five copies, one year.....10
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Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.
Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.
Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.
Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.
Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.
City Items, with word "advertisement" prefixed, 30 cents per line each insertion.
Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.
The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.
Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.
☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 33d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.
☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.
We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

On Tuesday last M. THIERS was admitted to a three hours' audience with the King of Prussia at Versailles, and Wednesday a council of war was held there, after which M. THIERS was closeted with Count BISMARCK a long time. A Versailles dispatch says that in consequence of the terms proposed on the 2d and accepted on the 3d inst., by Count BISMARCK, the latter offers an armistice for twenty-five days, in which to hold the elections, to be based on the "situation" on the day of signature. According to a Tours dispatch the conditions of the armistice are: Its duration, twenty days; the inhabitants to bring in food for this interval; elections to be held in all the Departments. It is not known at Tours that the conditions of the armistice have been concluded. On the 1st inst., it was rumored in Paris that the Government had agreed to an armistice, when FLOURENS, who, it is said, awaited a pretext, created a temporary riot. The account given in the *Journal Officiel* is that the Hotel de Ville was surrounded, a Committee of Public Safety proclaimed, the members of the Provisional Government detained in custody several hours, when, at 8 P. M., TROCHU, ARAGO and FERRY were released by a battalion of the Garde Nationale, but that MM. FAVRE, GARNIER PAGES, SIMON and some military officers were not released until 3 A. M. the following morning, when a force of the Garde Nationale was brought up, led by M. FERRY.

M. GENT, who was appointed to succeed M. ESQUIROS as administrator at Marseilles, was shot and wounded at the first reception at which he was presented to the people. M. GAMBETTA made an appeal to the people of that city to preserve order. The Lyons authorities have published a resolution that any hardship is preferable to the surrender of the town; that none be permitted to leave the city in anticipation of the struggle except women, children and old men, and that all others attempting to leave should be dealt with as traitors. GARIBALDI has issued a characteristic "order of the day," in which he reproves republics for not acting for mutual defense.

A version of what is called the Emperor NAPOLEON'S pamphlet on the campaign of 1870, appeared yesterday in a London paper. The Imperial plan of campaign was to mass 150,000 men at Metz, 100,000 at Strasbourg, and 50,000 at Chalons, and to cross the Rhine near Haguenau with a large force so as to divide Germany, win the first great battle, and secure the alliance of Austria and Italy in imposing neutrality on the South German States. The defective military system and delay in bringing up men and material frustrated the plan, and the Germans, having had time to bring their forces forward, outnumbered the French and put them on the defensive. A new plan was then made necessary, involving a retreat on Chalons. This the Regency opposed as discouraging to the public. He yielded his convictions, and adopted MCMAHON'S plan of relieving Metz, which ended in catastrophe. The author analyzes the battle of Sedan and the causes of the German successes, and points out many of the defects in the French Army.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

One hundred and eighty of the 340 Deputies of the Spanish Cortes are said to be in favor of AOSTA....There are rumors at Madrid of disturbances on the frontier....The wreck of the *Cambria* is said to be a dangerous obstruction to navigation for vessels following the Irish coast through the North Channel.

GENERAL.

A committee of the Chicago Board of Trade has taken action against reciprocity with Canada and the opening of the St. Lawrence route to the ocean.

A disastrous fire occurred at Frankfort, Ky., yesterday, destroying property to the extent of $200,000 to $300,000.

The Knox and Lincoln Railroad in the State of Maine, will be open to Wiscasset in a few weeks. Twenty-two thousand yards of solid rock and 30,000 yards of earth have been removed from an excavation at Woolwich.

The loss by the fire at Cincinnati on Friday night was $25,000.

Ex-Secretary COX reached his home in Cincinnati on Wednesday.

TOM ALLEN, JAMES GALLAGHER, and their backers, have determined that their fight shall come off next Tuesday, somewhere in Kansas.

Mr. ASHBURY, of the yacht *Cambria*, is at San Francisco, the guest of the yacht club of that city.

Prof. GEORGE DAVIDSON, of the United States Coast Survey, has been appointed Professor of Astronomy and Geology in the University of California.

The weather observations from Key West to Cheyenne are all received at Washington and distributed over the country within one hour's time.

The caisson for the east abutment of the bridge over the Mississippi, at St. Louis, was launched yesterday.

The steam-ship *Varuna*, of C. H. MALLORY & Co.'s line, for Galveston, Texas, foundered during the night of Oct. 20 off Jupiter Inlet, Fla., and all on board except the second mate and four men were lost. She carried thirty-six passengers, among whom was Mr. JENKINSON, member of the British House of Commons.

WENDELL PHILLIPS delivered another address at Boston last evening, in which he arraigned the Republican Party.

The revenue collections of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1870, amounted to $168,550,107, an increase of more than $15,500,000 over those of the preceding year.

The Mutual Base-ball Club, of this City, left Cincinnati on Wednesday night, thus apparently avoiding the test game to which they had challenged the White Stockings.

The Beginning of Victory.

The meeting last night at the Cooper Institute was more than a mere partisan demonstration. It was not a huge crowd, drawn together from the holes and corners of the City by appliances which the agents of Tammany knew how to handle. Curiosity had as little to do with it as corruption. Squalid children were not dragged about the streets in dismal procession. Our meeting represented the intelligence, the industry, the character and wealth of the community. None could scan the elements composing it, or watch the workings of its temper, without discovering that this contest has already been attended with one good result in dispelling the apathy that has heretofore led so large a proportion of our citizens to submit passively to outrages which in almost any other City would have provoked revolution. The old indifference has disappeared. The classes most deeply interested in the maintenance of order and the promotion of prosperity are manifesting a determination to exercise their proper influence in municipal affairs.

The old timidity on the part of speakers is also vanishing before the exigencies of a canvass which has brought into glaring light the iniquities and dangers that surround us. The platitudes of an every-day contest are not adapted to the necessities of the hour. We stand face to face with a faction whose cunning and audacity have made them lords and masters in the Democratic Party, and absolute masters of this City. To fight these men effectively, gloves must be thrown aside—gentle words would be thrown away on their hardened consciences. Remonstrances, arguments, appeals—all are wasted when addressed to those who have made brigandage a power in politics, and whose sway is marked by infamies that have no parallel in any self-governing community in the world. There can be but one way of dealing with these wretches. We must call them by their right names, and point them in their true colors. The perpetrators of theft we must call thieves. Those who swindle we must brand as swindlers. The managers of an organization which prostitutes Judges and makes Courts of law instruments of knavery and wrong—which relies on fraud as a means of carrying elections, and perverts what is supposed to be representative government until it becomes an odious despotism—are scoundrels and usurpers, against whom the hand of every honest man should be raised. Forbearance has no place in a fight like this. We are battling with a band of Thugs, supported only by the freebooters of the Press. It would be worse than useless to go into such a fight as this armed only with a bottle of rose-water.

These are considerations of which Senator CONKLING last night evinced his appreciation. There was no mistaken delicacy in his indictment of Tammany, and no lack of courage or explicitness in his recital of the facts which convict its managers of crimes best expiated in the Penitentiary. The taxation of the City exemplifies the extent to which it is plundered. Fifteen years ago, three million dollars were ample provision for the requirements of the local government. Now, the annual local taxation amounts to twenty-three millions, exclusive of enormous assessments upon property for improvements, real or imaginary. No other city under the sun carries so oppressive a burden. Twenty-five dollars for every soul in the City—man, woman, or child—is what Tammany exacts as part, and only part, of the price of its abominable rule; a rate of taxation—as Senator CONKLING proves—more than double that collected by the National Government to meet the lavish expenditures of the war, and sixteen times more than the rate required to cover the running expenses of that Government under the administration of Gen. GRANT. This burden, onerous as it is, might be borne with some degree of patience if the result were visible in the good order, the beauty, or the salubrity of the City. We might be content to pay liberally for public works, constructed and maintained with a due regard for honesty and economy—for a Police force thoroughly disciplined and effective—for a judicial system which inspired confidence in the administration of the law—for public functionaries whose faithful performance of duty won for them respect, and for the City general good government. But the annual exaction of twenty-three millions as only a part of the cost, becomes monstrous when compared with the results. Every public work a flagrant job—every public trust a notorious swindle—the Police a partisan machine, inoperative where efficiency is most required—a Judiciary, whose doings are a scandal and a by-word throughout the world—public officers who trample on law, and use their influence to shield notorious offenders from the arm of justice. This is the sum of the government our tax-payers obtain for their money. This is the equivalent for an expenditure exceeding by twenty millions the expenditure which fifteen years ago sufficed for better government than we possess now!

And this whole system, with its taxes and its robbery, has been built up and is perpetuated by usurpers. If it were the will of the people, or of a clear majority of the people, that TWEED, and SWEENY, and HALL, and CONNOLLY should be our civic rulers, we might be resigned to their practices. If the people, by a decisive and honest vote, put HOFFMAN into the Governor's chair, and approved of the Judiciary whose chief business is to do the bidding of FISK, we might wonder but we should submit. The case against these men, however, admits of no such extenuating plea. They hold their positions, not because the people placed them there, but by virtue of frauds which render an election a nullity and a farce. They are our rulers by the grace of an army of repeaters, with the help of ballot-box stuffers and ruffians strong enough to get and keep possession of the polls. In fighting Tammany, therefore, we fight not for the reversal of the popular judgment, but to secure a free and fair expression of the popular will. We have against us, not simply a corrupt and dishonest combination, but a combination whose power has been obtained by lawless arts, and a violence which has practically disfranchised thousands of our citizens.

To the growing appreciation of the issue arising out of these facts the great meeting of last night was due. The effect is seen with equal distinctness in the purification experienced by the Republican organization, and in the determination to hold no further parley with the Ring or its emissaries. It is a contest in which compromise is impossible. The choice is between robbers and honest men—between an oligarchy which is indebted for its existence to frauds on election day and a government which shall be the product of the people's will, and shall be guided in all things by a regard for the people's interest. The trading politicians have been driven out of the Republican councils, and today the Republican Party is hopeful and united. Only let the people in the interior do their duty, and we shall achieve a victory which will mark a new era in the history of this great State.

The Star-Chamber of New-York.

Whether the citizens of New-York are freemen, is a question which is exciting much attention among thinking men. We have all the machinery of self-government, but this machinery is but the skeleton, and, if it fails to secure the freedom of the citizen, calling the Government republican will not make it so, any more than making entries in a bank-book will establish a merchant's credit. HALLAM, in his *Constitutional History*, states that the most indispensable guarantee of civil liberty is "the open administration of justice, according to known laws truly interpreted;" and he adds that "the subjects of any State cannot be reckoned to enjoy a real freedom where this condition is not found, both in its judicial institutions, and in its constant exercise." Judging the condition of this City by this proposition, can we claim to be in any real sense free?

Let us look for a moment at a single instance, that of Room Thirteen. Here is a case where, for the purpose of preventing "the open administration of justice," a gang of corrupt politicians have deliberately established a Court of their own. Not having yet reached the audacity of sitting with closed doors, they have adopted the expedient of selecting a room in which to hold their Court, situated in an out-of-the-way corner of the Court-house, and not likely to be entered by the public, and of such a limited area that none but those directly interested in the matter brought before it can gain admittance. They have selected a Judge who is entirely their creature, and who is so confident of the power he derives from their support as to openly defy the rules of the Court of which he is a member. These men have also arranged with the Corporation Counsel—the official selected expressly to defend the legal rights of the City—to have such public business as they desire to see moulded to suit their own interests, brought before that tribunal. How this is done is well illustrated in the matter of widening Broadway between Thirty-fourth and Fifty-ninth streets. The appointment of the Commissioners, to estimate the amount of benefit or damage caused to property-owners by the proposed improvement, should have been brought up in the regular Court assigned for the Special Term business; and the counsel for the tax-payers interested, who was entitled to be heard, and even to nominate one of the Commissioners, attended at that place in the performance of his duty. After patiently waiting some time, he was informed that the Corporation Counsel had brought up the affair in Room Thirteen, before Judge CARDOZO, and that the latter had appointed the Commissioners. It may further be remarked that these Commissioners, thus privately appointed, have valued the property belonging to the Ring in that vicinity at rates which make the City pay, for what was equivalent to fifty-five full lots, at an average price of fifty thousand dollars each, or from four to five times their real value; the total cost of improving twenty-four blocks of a single street being over three millions of dollars.

For the further purpose of converting this private Court into an engine for promoting their own pecuniary interests, the "Ring" have organized the system for the collection of personal taxes into a bureau, and placed it in charge of one of their own creatures, who confines these proceedings, although involving the personal arrest of the debtor, exclusively within Room Thirteen, and before the Judge selected by the Ring to preside there.

The Court, thus established in violation of all rules, and in utter contempt of all authority, sits privately, day after day, in opposition to the wishes of the Bench and Bar, and in contravention of the elementary principles upon which our Government is founded. It disposes of business which properly belongs to the regular Court-room, and should be transacted before other Judges regularly assigned to hear it. The sole and obvious purpose is to keep certain matters from the knowledge of the public, and to facilitate the schemes of the Ring who have established it. The truth of these assertions is known to every Judge on the Bench, and to all practising lawyers. No member of the Ring, and no journal engaged in their service, has dared to dispute the accuracy of our previous statements on the subject. While this state of things continues, if is idle for any man to pride himself upon his rights as an American citizen, or to cherish the idea that he is in the enjoyment of freedom. He is, in effect, the slave of the Ring. We can imagine the astonishment with which some one of our substantial citizens would receive a summons to "attend before Mr. Justice CARDOZO, at Room Thirteen," to answer for non-payment of a personal tax, and then to be informed by the Ring lawyer that he could do nothing but "make the best settlement possible or go to jail." He would be very likely to conclude that his guarantees of liberty and justice are not so perfect as he has been in the habit of considering them. This star-chamber system exists, however, and Gov. HOFFMAN has done his best to continue it, by appointing its presiding Judge to hold the position of Associate Justice of the General Term of the Supreme Court of this Department.

The coming election affords an opportunity to strike a blow at the organization which thus disregard the principles of justice, and make forms of law subservient to their infamous ends. The frantic exertions made by the Ring, the inflammatory proclamations, the circulars sent to every householder, the troops of horsemen, the firing of bombs, and the other devices employed "to get out the vote," show plainly that they are frightened at the indignation which the exposure of their proceedings has awakened in the public mind. These extraordinary efforts are all made at the cost of the tax-payers, who will next Tuesday have the power of punishing the men who are robbing them, and of destroying the system of which Judge CARDOZO'S star-chamber is a characteristic illustration.

Paris and the Armistice.

The young Republic has passed through a crisis of momentous import for France and for the world. On Monday last the forces of order and of chaos stood face to face in Paris, and France narrowly escaped a worse scourge than that of invasion. It has been made by its enemies a standing reproach against the Provisional Government that it held no higher patent of authority than the will of a Parisian mob. Had the riot of Monday succeeded in displacing it, there would, practically, have remained no authority in France at all, for the caprice of a republican and armed capital must have been accepted as equally valid with the sudden impulse of a populace under the régime of Imperialism. That the elevation to any semblance of authority of FLOURENS, the hero of the sword, the pistol and the running away, would have been a veritable calamity for France, need hardly be stated. That some such outburst was to be expected on the first announcement of an accepted armistice is equally obvious. That republicanism has proved itself strong enough to quell the disorderly elements within its own ranks is the strongest guarantee that could be afforded of its permanence. Reason and moderation will be heard with increased distinctness in the councils of France, now that the red spectre has been looked fairly in the face, and its impotence fully proved.

The intelligence from Versailles combines with that from the other side of the fortifications to establish these three important points: M. THIERS was the bearer of a proposal for an armistice to which all the members of the Provisional Government had subscribed; the basis so adopted was approved of by King WILLIAM and Count BISMARCK, and an armistice of twenty days to admit of the election for the Constituent Assembly has been offered to France, and has, in all probability, been accepted. It would be premature to speculate upon the temper in which the nine hundred or so of popular representatives will proceed to the consideration of the momentous questions that will be submitted to them. Whether the Provisional Government stands committed to the principle of territorial concession as a preliminary to the cessation of hostilities, we cannot as yet determine. As no signs of relenting on this point have been manifested by the conqueror, it would appear probable that a sort of conditional assent has been given to it. On the other hand we have intelligence, only one day earlier, of the expressed determination of the members of the Provisional Government in Paris to refuse to cede one inch of French territory, so that we must conclude that the basis of the armistice which emanated from the British Government, succeeded in keeping this delicate question in abeyance. That the maintenance of the military *statu quo* will be a substantial gain to France, is perfectly obvious. The concession that enables the people of Paris to supply themselves with provisions during the term of the armistice, removes the only disadvantage it could entail upon them, while the near approach of Winter makes the Prussian position every day more hazardous, and gives an appearance of magnanimity to their concession of such terms. There is every reason to hope that hostilities, once suspended, will not be resumed. The conqueror is sated with military glory, and France is prostrated beyond all possibility of renewed aggression for a long time to come. A little moderation on the one side, and calm reflection on the other, can scarcely fail, therefore, to bring about peace.

Poor Mr. Brooks.

Mr. JAMES BROOKS is afflicted with a very short memory. We have said so on one or two occasions, and now have fresh evidence of the fact. In the *Express* of last evening he takes us fiercely to task for the publication of what he calls a "forgery" in reference to a speech recently delivered by him, in which he is made to declare that he would drive the Federal soldiers into the river if they interfered with Democratic voters. He avers that he never said anything of the kind, and dares us to publish what he *did* say at the Tammany Hall meeting, as reported in the *World*. Now, if Mr. BROOKS will take the trouble to refer again to the TIMES, he will see that we referred, not to what he said at that meeting, but to his remarks at a Brooks ratification meeting, held at Glass' Hall, in Thirty-fourth-street, on the 26th October. Having cited the *World* as trustworthy authority in one case, surely he cannot object to being bound by its record in another. The report, as it appeared in the columns of the "Ring" organ, closed literally as follows:

"If the Federal Government attempts to enforce the elections, as they have in South Carolina, one hundred thousand Democrats in this City will rise in opposition and pitch all the troops they have ordered here into the river. [Applause.] If this be treason, let them make the most of it."

Here is our proof, derived from the *World*. How does Mr. BROOKS propose to overturn its testimony? Is the *World* a forger, too? The fact is that Mr. BROOKS made himself supremely ridiculous when he uttered his threat, and has since been made to regret it. But his repentance should take a more honorable shape than that of a false accusation against those who only reproduce his own words.

The Chinese Beger.

A great many of our mechanics and working men appear to be getting themselves into a distressing state of alarm and unhappiness, because certain Mongolians prefer the United States as a place for earning their living to the "Central Kingdom." To the minds of these terrified individuals, unpleasant phantoms are constantly presenting themselves, of reduced wages and employment difficult to find. The intelligent industries of our country are, in their view, in imminent danger of being crushed, by an avalanche of ignorant and degraded Orientals. Something must be done. Congress must be petitioned. The State Legislatures must enact laws. The people must assemble and pass resolutions. The contingency is immediate. The crisis is a fearful one. Laboring men and journeyman mechanics must arouse themselves. Honest toil must be protected, and the dignity of the working classes preserved. If it should turn out, in the course of a few years, that all these apprehensions are groundless, it would not be the first time in the history of the world that people had been badly frightened about nothing.

A Chinaman is by no means deficient in an appreciation of the value of money. The difference between fifty or seventy-five cents a day, and a dollar and a half or two dollars, is one that he is naturally capable of seeing as clearly as an American. If he can get ten dollars for a certain amount of work, he will soon not only fail to be satisfied with five dollars, but will learn to refuse nine and three-quarters. He might be unable to explain in English the great principles of political economy under which he does this; and would, perhaps, find it difficult to elucidate them even in Chinese. But he practically recognizes and acts upon these principles as truly as boys playing ball recognize the laws which govern the motion of projectiles.

But, as a question of fact, what has hitherto been the effect of the emigration to the United States of working men from countries where labor was cheap? In what department of industry have the millions who have come here from Ireland and Germany diminished the rate of wages? Making every allowance for the difference between our present currency and gold, the pay of these classes has, in the last fifty years, increased in no case less than twenty-five per cent., and in many instances has nearly doubled. If there is any substantial reason for apprehending lower wages from the influx of Asiatics, which did not exist forty or fifty years ago from the influx of Europeans, we have never seen it stated. The Chinese, it is said, have been accustomed at home to small wages and cheap living. But from what part of Europe have any great number of emigrants come, the majority of whom were accustomed to anything else? The habit of living on short allowance is one which human nature commonly finds little difficulty in getting rid of. The European emigrants to this country have formed a marked illustration of this fact; but we see not the slightest evidence that the facility with which men can accommodate their ideas to an increase of income is confined to the Caucasian race.

It is not at all improbable, indeed, that most of the Chinese will, for some time after their arrival on our shores, work for less wages than Americans, for the simple reason that, on account of their ignorance of our language, their services will not be worth so much. A man who cannot understand a word his employer says, and has to be talked to by signs or through an interpreter, must usually be contented with comparatively small remuneration. But the disadvantage that hinders his getting what other men receive will prevent, in a corresponding degree, his becoming their competitor.

There has been lately, among certain classes of the community, a growing feeling that the best way for a man to improve his own prospects is to prevent somebody else from getting a living. The ideas of our mechanics, for instance, appear to be often much more directed toward hindering men, outside of certain cliques and combinations, from obtaining employment, than toward perfecting themselves in a knowledge of their trade. Simply as a matter of policy, not to speak of its injustice and not unfrequent cruelty, the whole system by which they seek to carry out such ideas is wrong. We believe that mechanics would, in the long run, get a great deal more by striving to make their work intrinsically valuable, than by efforts to keep up prices by creating an artificial scarcity of it. And we believe that the liberal spirit of our fathers, which allowed the emigrant to come freely to our shores, was the best policy even for the interests of the very classes with whom he was brought most into competition. It was, as events have abundantly shown, a wise policy then; and there is no reason why it is not equally so now. We have, as a people, regarded America as the asylum of the destitute and oppressed of all nations. Our position before the world will be worse than absurd, if, when the Chinese, or the inhabitants of any other country, desire to avail themselves of this hitherto justly boasted refuge, we deliberately begin to exercise our ingenuity in contriving means to keep them out because they are poor at home.

The "World" and Fisk.

The editor of the *World* must be delighted with the management of his journal during the present canvass. He has been dragged through more dirt by his subordinates, and made responsible for more freaks of lunacy, than any journalist of whom history bears record. Possibly there may be some things published in his name of which he may feel a little ashamed by and by, whatever may be his opinion now. It is enough, at any rate, to startle his nerves to find his journal made the mouthpiece of JAMES FISK—a rascal whom the editor of the *World* must hate in his heart, whatever may be the course he allows his paper to pursue. Mr. FISK, it is true, is not defended with the ability with which he was attacked some months ago—the articles in his vindication seem almost as if they were the work of a tipsy delegate to the Rochester Convention, or a pedagogue in his dotage, writing in a style which very little boys at school get flogged for using. But it is the editor of the *World* who is responsible for the wild and stupid course his journal is made to take—a course which is scarcely to be explained by any supposition less violent than that the inventors of it are out of their senses. It was quite superfluous for the *World* to defend the Erie bill and FISK. Surely its masters did not force this bitter humiliation upon it. There are some things that no amount of money ought to induce even the oldest and least scrupulous of hack-writers to do. The work of defending FISK is one of them. But at least we can find a perfect answer to the *World's* present attempts to bolster up FISK in the columns of the *World* itself. For instance, on the 19th of March last the *World* published the following:

"It would be preposterous to contend that the owners of the Erie Road have no right to control their own property. They purchased their stock on the faith of the charter which gave the stockholders the right of annually electing a board of directors. It was a flagrant fraud to deprive them of this power without notice, without opportunity for protest, without any form of consent. The bill was a dishonest scheme for taking the control of their property from the owners, and giving it to Messrs. GOULD, FISK, and their associates, who manœuvred to procure their election for one year, and by means of this fraudulent bill contrived to keep themselves in control of the road for five. The injury which their management is doing to the helpless stockholders is attested by the fact that the stock of the Erie Road, which in 1868 was selling for $72 per share, had gone down in 1869 to $40, and has now sunk to $24 per share. Two-thirds of the value of the property has been destroyed by these scheming directors, which the bill keeps in control of the road for a period five times as long as that for which they were elected, and clothes with so much power that they can determine the election of their associates. The Press of both political parties and all honest men stand ready to approve and applaud if they (the new members of the Legislature) do justice to the suffering stockholders, and redeem the country from the stain and reproach brought upon it in the eyes of foreigners by the rascally law of last Winter."

Now, as the showman said of his animal the *World* "jumps down its own throat and turns itself inside out." How much money was paid for the performance?

A Marvelous Battle.

Some years ago, among other strange incidents, there occurred at San Francisco a combat so amazing that the tidings of it were at first received with general incredulity. The story, however, was subsequently confirmed, and is certainly one of the most memorable on record. Succinctly told it was as follows: A certain man had the misfortune while in the interior to offend a gang of noted desperadoes, five of whom pursued him with murderous purpose down to San Francisco. They found their prey sitting quietly, on a Sunday morning, in a little shop, having his boots blacked. Without wasting time, they announced their intention of killing him, whipped out their pistols, and immediately began firing. Now, considering the surprise and the relative numbers, the chances were at least twenty to one that the assassins would accomplish their purpose. All had revolvers, and all were accustomed to their use. Yet, astonishing to relate, the hunted man contrived to shoot down all five of his enemies. He was sorely wounded, to be sure, and lying on the ground when he fired his last shots. Indeed, seeing that the last of his assailants who showed fight was still stirring, he dragged himself up to the wounded wretch, shot him through the heart, and with the uncouth exclamation, "I've cooked him!" fell back insensible. The whole scene forcibly illustrated the fact that in encounters of this sort the chances are infinite, and that superior steadiness of nerve may get the better of almost any numerical odds. When the Three Guardsmen of DUMAS win their victories over whole battalions of foes, the reader smiles with incredulity; and yet there is hardly anything in the pages of the most florid of romances to exceed the exploit of this hardy frontiersman who, we believe, still survives to tell his adventure.

By the waters of a stream called Varner's River, in south-east Missouri, a tragedy was enacted on Friday last, different from this, but almost as remarkable. The hero, ANDERSON SHEPHARD, is a well-known old hunter of the neighborhood, who, from the accounts, might sit for a portrait of Leather Stocking. He is sixty-five years of age, but powerful and elastic still, and a man of noted courage and resource. Between SHEPHARD and some trappers who frequented the river, an old feud existed. On Friday, three of these persons, occupying a boat, approached the old hunter's skiff, and apparently without warning, one of the party raised his rifle and fired. SHEPHARD'S right arm fell, broken, by his side. With most men this would have decided the contest, and among men of sixty-five, perhaps not one in a million would have continued it. But SHEPHARD grasped his rifle, rested it on the side of his boat, and in the twinkling of an eye, shot his assailant dead. The two others then opened fire briskly upon him, he having discharged his only barrel. With his teeth and left hand he managed, notwithstanding, to load his weapon and reply. The battle lasted for some time, but it ended by the old man's killing both his enemies and reaching the shore, after receiving *seven bullets* in his limbs and body. He is now lying, according to the telegraph, in a critical condition, but it is believed that he may recover. The pluck and endurance of a man who, at sixty-five, with his best arm broken, thus successfully struggled with three able-bodied foes, is perhaps unparalleled. COOPER makes Natty Bumpo do great things, but certainly none more surprising than this feat of ANDERSON SHEPHARD; and we have heard of no Indian warrior who, either in fact or fiction, has displayed more heroic fortitude and resolution.

Our Steel Manufactures.

We publish, in another column, what purports to be a reply to one of our special correspondent's letters on this subject. Considered as a scientific document, it is highly entertaining. The point, however, is a little obscure, seeing that it does not controvert any of the statements we have heretofore made in the case. Our special correspondent stated that at the York Iron-works a good puddled steel was made; that Codorus ore was used in the process; that, on scientific grounds, there was nothing in the Codorus ore that could cheapen or improve the product; that, in all the leading iron-works in Pennsylvania where it had been tried, the Codorus ore had been abandoned as valueless; that puddled steel was not a trustworthy or much-used product as compared with cast steel; and that, if Codorus ore really possessed the virtues accorded to it by its owners, it would be of great value to the Bessemer and all other steel processes.

The correspondent who addresses us today, asserts in one paragraph that the owners of the Bessemer process admit the value of the Codorus ore to their process, and in another paragraph that they are trying to prevent its introduction and use! This, however, is no more absurd than his assertion that workmen lose their places because they advocate Codorus ore. Every iron-master is anxious for its success, and to doubt it is to doubt that they desire good material at a low price. Their universal want is a purifier of crude iron; this is all that the Codorus ore purports to be; and to say that one class of iron-masters are opposed to its use, is as ridiculous as to say that one class of farmers are opposed to the fertilizing influence of sun and rain.

It is proper for us to add, that our special correspondent has no connection whatever with any steel-works or patents; that he has stated impartially and clearly, both the defects and advantages of the two leading and rival processes actually established—the Siemens-Martin and the Bessemer; and that his masterly exposure of the Codorus ore delusion, which appeared in our issue of the 3d inst., is fully indorsed by iron-makers and experts at large.

Republicans in the rural districts of New-York have this year no reason to fear that their efforts will be nullified by an overwhelming Democratic majority in this City. We are doing our best here, and fully expect to come out of the fight victorious. Let our friends in other sections of the State do their share, and poll the heaviest vote they possibly can. Every Republican who stays away from the polls is in reality giving his support to the opposite party, and is therefore an accomplice in their misdeeds. There can be no mistake as to that fact. At no time has New-York City had so magnificent an opportunity of overthrowing the present corrupt combination which disgraces the whole State. But the rural districts must not fail us in the contest. Let them co-operate cordially with us on this occasion, and we believe they will have lasting reason to rejoice over the result.

"I know all the leaders of the Democratic Party, most of them very intimately—Mr. TWEED and Mr. SWEENY, and all the great Indians of this lodge, I suppose they are. I will attend every political meeting. I shall vote three times a day. I have got fired up with Democracy. I hope you will all be fired up; I hope and pray to God that you won't get chilled off; but that you will keep hot till after the 8th of November." These were the remarks of the principal speaker at Tammany Hall yesterday evening week. Mr. BELMONT occupied the chair, and the speaker was JAMES FISK. Electors! Is this the man for whom you are prepared to vote next Tuesday? Mr. HOFFMAN obeys his bidding in all things—FISK and TWEED manage the State between them. Will you perpetuate the power of this infamous clique?

The *World* stated, on Wednesday, that Senator CONKLING had abandoned all hope of the Republicans carrying the State this Fall, and had freely expressed his opinion to his political friends. In this statement there was not a word of truth, as the *World* was aware at the time. But it has been "constrained" to take such a sudden jump backward in this can-

vass that it finds it useless or impossible to stick at trifles. It insults its own editor and all his past associations, and generally tries to place its chief in as unenviable a position as possible before the community. TWEED and FISK might buy the columns of the *World*, but the pens of its ablest writers were not thrown into the bargain. And thus, a journal has been deeply disgraced without having been able to do the least good for its purchasers.

The pamphlet of NAPOLEON III., as summarised from the *Figaro*, does credit to his discernment—after the event. As an apology, it is lame; as a criticism, it has been forestalled; and as a bid for renewed confidence, it cannot fail to be utterly powerless. It only adds another to the many proofs lately given, that the Emperor's days as a vigorous administrator are over, that the name he bore has lost its charm, and that the ideas he represented have ceased to be synonymous with patriotic devotion and national strength.

From the first intelligence received of the surrender of Metz, there appeared to be but one conclusion possible as to the treachery of BAZAINE. Every day furnishes fresh proofs against the General, who seems destined to inherit the everlasting execration of his country, and to be branded by history as one of the basest of mankind. The accumulated evidence against him has now assumed the character of almost legal certainty, but it is nevertheless not a little difficult to understand why both CANROBERT and CHANGARNIER, men of undoubted probity, could have been induced to seeming acquiescence in the surrender. If the fortress were given up with a view to forward the Imperial cause, it will probably be found to have a result of a precisely opposite kind. The only possible service it could render the Emperor would be the very doubtful one of sending an army into captivity to be at his disposal on the restoration of peace. The allegiance of even the soldiers to the Imperial dynasty is now, however, more than questionable.

The bonds of the United States Government continue to rise in the foreign markets, and the day is apparently not far distant when they will be estimated abroad at their proper relative value. There is no disputing the logic of facts; and with our Government paying off nearly one hundred millions of its debt a year, with the largest grain crop ever harvested in this country, and a cotton crop estimated at four millions of bales, there is no earthly reason why our bonds should not soon sell at par on the European exchanges. The prospect of this state of things, with its corresponding results, may not be agreeable to the Democratic Ring speculators who dilute stocks and aim to protract expansion, but it will be good news to the honest workers of the country, who are greatly benefited by every step that is taken in the march toward specie payments.

There are hopes that the whole of the noble library at Strasbourg has not been destroyed. The fallen masonry in the new church, where the two chief collections had been placed, is said to be fifteen feet high, and it is thought many books are hidden beneath. Some local papers assert that the librarian went to the *Maire* at the beginning of the siege, and got leave to put the volumes in the cellars; and other devices for their preservation are hinted at by correspondents. There is a strong probability, therefore, that much of what was most valuable in the library has been saved, and in time will once more see the light of day. Its destruction would have been a severe loss not to France alone, but to civilization, and it is gratifying to learn that the first disastrous tidings concerning it were exaggerated.

GARIBALDI's manifesto comes as a counterblast to the reported opinions of the Emperor. With every sentiment of respect for the Liberator, we must hold the latter to be the more sensible and coherent of the two. GARIBALDI has outdone GAMBETTA on his own ground, and has almost rivaled the ravings of VICTOR HUGO. We perfectly agree with the General in regard to the sympathy which this country owes to her sister Republic. But it would puzzle even the enthusiast of Caprera to say what more we could, as a nation, possibly give without violating claims that are still more imperative.

Election Prospects.

From the World, Feb. 24, 1870.

Let the Ring keep rule here, and New-York State is lost to the Democracy next Fall; the Union is lost in 1872; and all the hopes perish of its speedy redemption from Radical misrule.

From the World, Nov. 2, 1870.

Democrats of the interior will see that our opponents are demoralized and compelled to make a change of base. If the rural Democrats will make proper exertions, our majority will be greater than ever before.

Amusements—Notes and Announcements.

M. FAVARGER, a French reader of great culture, begins a series of readings at the Union League Club Theatre this evening....Among the passengers by the *Scotia*, yesterday, was Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN. Miss CUSHMAN will pass the Winter at Newport....We are advised of the intended visit to this country, in February next, of HANS VON BULOW, the eminent pianist. ...."The Bohemian Girl" was sung, last evening, at Niblo's. BALFE's opera usually attracts a large audience, and the theatre, yesterday, was filled. There is no occasion to revert to the representation of the work, which was given so recently as last week, and with the best results. But we may note for the behoof of persons who have not until now witnessed this very satisfying rehearsal by the strong company now at Niblo's, that it will be repeated on Saturday. To-night, "Il Trovatore" is to be the opera.

Mme. Seebach in Brooklyn.

Brooklyn readers are reminded that to-night Mme. SEEBACH makes her first, and, for the present, her only, performance in that city. The play to be acted is "Mary Stuart." On Saturday Mme. SEEBACH appears at Wallack's, for a matinée, in "Adrienne Lecouvreur."

How the Norfolk-Street Methodist Church Will Pay Its Debt.

The members of the Alanson Methodist Episcopal Church, in Norfolk-street, are doing their utmost to liquidate a debt of $12,000, still remaining on their building, and if they should be as successful in the future as they have been in the past, they will accomplish their object, and that speedily. Their wide-awake pastor, Rev. JOHN PARKER, has been zealously engaged, and his people are heartily with him in the work. Messrs. A. T. BRIGGS and MARSHALL have each agreed to give $3,000, provided the balance is raised before the 1st of April. The ladies are now holding weekly meetings for the completion of preparations for a grand Fair to be held soon in aid of the object.

The choir of the Church gave a concert on Tuesday evening, which was very successful. The following programme was rendered and was loudly applauded:

PART FIRST.—1. Quartette: "Come Where the Cowslip Bloweth," Buckley, Mrs. McAlister, Bouton, and Messrs. Gradwohl and Fellner. 2. Solo: "The Exile," Keller, Mr. Ley. 3. Duet: "The Sailor Sighs," Balfe, Mrs. Bouton and Mr. Gradwohl. 4. Solo: "Farewell," Graham, Mr. Mabie. 5. Solo: "Waiting," Millard, Miss Hindle. 6. Duet: "Master and Pupil," Hewitt, Mrs. Willet and Mr. Ley. 7. Solo: "I Hear a Wood-bird Singing," Linley, Miss Parker. 8. Solo: "Good by, Sweetheart," Hatton, Mrs. McAlister.

PART SECOND.—1. Organ: Selections from "Martha," Flotow, Mr. G. Froehlich. 2. Solo: Fairy Song, Schoeller, Mrs. Willet. 3. Duet: "From Our Merry Swiss Home," Glover, Miss Hindle and Miss Parker. 4. Solo: "Come Back to Erin," Claribel, Mrs. Bouton. 5. Duet: From "Martha," Flotow, Messrs. Gradwohl and Fellner. 6. Solo: "The Return"—Answer to "Waiting," Millard, Miss Hindle. 7. Solo: "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," Knight, Mr. J. Lunnin. 8. National Chorus—Audience invited to join.

THE COOPER INSTITUTE MEETING.

Continued from the Fourth Page.

living idea." The Republican Party KLOWS the idea by heart, and bears it on its banner. It is the destiny, the duty, the capacity, of a nation which has already passed the bound of forty million to govern a large part of the globe by institutions absolutely free.

In the early part of his remarks he was interrupted by the Reddy gang which had moved to the rear of the hall, but not heeding the interruption he continued. His allusion to the pirates of the ballot-box elicited another whoop from the Tammany Indians mingled with hisses to which the Senator replied by saying that there were hisses in the Garden of Eden, but there were groans before they got through. Finally the audience, at the entrances to the hall, constituted themselves vigilance committees, and vigorously hustled out any one who had the temerity to make an offensive demonstration.

The above speech was frequently interrupted by applause, and the cheers which greeted Senator CONKLING, when he resumed his seat, having subsided, WM. ROSS WALLACE was introduced, and recited the following poem, written by him for the occasion, which was received with loud applause:

On with the Republican banner,
And under it, conquering form!
For the right, 'tis a rain-bow of heaven—
On wrong, an invincible storm!
It saved us, and keeps us a nation,
With Government firm, honest, great,
And soon shall Integrity only
Have hand on the helm of our State.

Chorus.

By all the successes we knew,
Every fraud till it's slain we'll pursue,
Stamp, stamp down corruption and triumph,
With Woodford, the strong, tried and true.

Around his broad brow are the laurels
Of high civic victories curled;
A lion he leaped for the Union,
When Treason her hurricanes hurled.
Must wisdom, skill, culture and virtue
Be in a good Governor's span?
Then God, who wish these so enriched him,
Says, "Woodford for New-York's the man!"

Chorus.

By all the successes we knew, &c.

What a grand State we'll have when he's Ruler!
The whole of this fraudulent power
That preys on her giant resources,
To Tophet hurled down from that hour;
The mighty canals rightly managed;
The common school system maintained;
The soul of Equality never
By any sect-bribing profaned!

Chorus.

By all the successes we knew, &c.

Work! work! for the battle is sounding!
To rest for a moment is crime!
For never had Justice such chances—
Uncle Sam guards the ballot this time!
Hark! hark! from the throats of ten thousands,
Loud warnings of earnest men rise—
Wo! wo! to all ballot-box stuffers!
Wo! wo! to all forgers of lies!

Chorus.

By all the successes we knew, &c.

Mr. WILLIAM H. POPE, the actor, was then introduced, and recited "Sheridan's Ride," which was loudly applauded.

The Union Glee Club then sang "The Sword of Bunker Hill," and a comic song, descriptive of the troubles of JOHN T. HOFFMAN, sung to the tune of "Oh! Susannah," which latter was greeted with immense cheers.

SPEECH OF GEN. SHARPE.

The last speaker was Gen. GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal, who on coming forward was greeted with long-continued cheers, given by the audience rising *en masse*. Order being restored, Gen. SHARPE said they would not expect him, at this late hour, to make a lengthy speech. He had something better to do than talk. The little time between this and Tuesday next in preparing to carry out the provisions of the law of Congress enacted to secure the purity of the ballot-box. He could assure his hearers that the Government, as in duty bound, had come to the full determination that this great crime of destroying the validity of honest franchise should be ended here, and forever. The Democracy had much to say as to the threats made that Federal bayonets would not sustain the honest voter in the exercise of his right. It had never been intended by the Government to send its soldiery here until Democratic organs like the *World* and the *Express*, by their threats that the law should not be executed, had put the Administration on its bearings. These papers had endeavored to provoke the people (to use their own language) to come to the polls with arms in their hands. The Government thought that if this is to be the case, those arms had better be in the hands of such as were accustomed to use them. Every intelligent citizen knew that the provisions of this law were to be enforced against no honest voter; they were to be enforced against no man who has the right to vote; but they were intended to take care of such as attempt to use the franchise having no right to do so. He did not wonder that these stirring songs and recitations, taking us back to the years of the war, were received with such loud applause. This fight was the same old fight against rebellion over again, only on another field and with different weapons. It was the same fight that was fought out south of Mason and Dixon's line, except that it was intended to bring to the aid of the enemy the assistance of a false ballot. It was the duty of every patriot to contend against the enemies of the country, now as then. Let all true men take up the weapon now fitted for their service—the ballot—and, by the proper use of it, carry out the great principle of Republicanism to its full fruition, so that all nations shall acknowledge that the strongest form of government is the Republican form in the United States of America.

Loud cheers followed the speech of Gen. SHARPE, after which the Glee Club sang the "Star Spangled Banner," the audience joining in the chorus, and after hearty cheers were given for the entire ticket the assemblage dispersed.

THE BROOKLYN REPUBLICANS.

Mass-Meeting Last Night—Addresses of Judge Van Cott, Sigismund Kaufman and Others—Sharp Letter from Gen. Butler.

One of the largest and most enthusiastic political meetings that has been held in Brooklyn during the present campaign, took place last evening in the Rink, at the corner of Clermont and Myrtle avenues, under the auspices of the war veterans, and the Woodford and Kaufman Clubs of the western part of the city. Most of the ward organizations were present in force, headed by bands of music, and lit up with torches and Chinese lanters. Outside the edifice for an hour before the opening of proceedings, the booming of cannon kept the locality in a state of lively excitement, while inside, martial and patriotic airs were discoursed by a company of excellent musicians. Shortly after 8 o'clock, the vast assemblage was called to order by Mr. CONKLIN SMITH, who in a few well-considered remarks stated the object of the meeting, and introduced the Secretary, Mr. H. E. WHEELER, who read a series of resolutions indorsing the regular Republican nominees, the said resolutions receiving the unanimous ratification of the audience.

SPEECH OF JUDGE VAN COTT.

Judge JOSHUA M. VAN COTT was then introduced and spoke as follows:

We are about to perform one of the highest acts of citizenship under unusually encouraging auspices. LINCOLN said this was Government of the people, for the people and for the people. But of late that, I am sorry to say, has not been the case in this State. Every man has a right to a voice in the Government, but you all know as I do that by repeating and general fraud we have been deprived of that right. For years past my vote has been nullified by the counting of two for each of my opponents. Indeed, of late things have come to that pass that we have almost ceased to realize that we were a free people. This condition, of things, however, became so alarming that it was necessary for the Federal Government to interfere and appoint men to watch the registry, and in consequence many of these repeaters have been caught and punished. It was my good fortune to see one of these persons named TERENCE QUINN sentenced today in the Circuit Court of New-York. But after the sentence I saw Mr. THOMAS FIELD, the New-York Park Commissioner, take the condemned man to his breast and whisper what were doubtless words of comfort. We are now, however, to have a fair election, and the will of the people will be done. Our gallant young leader has spoken for himself and the party from one end of the State to the other, so that it is needless for me to dwell upon State matters. But I wish to talk upon local affairs. First, of your candidate for Congress. I have been in this district for forty years, and I have never known a better abused man than Mr. WEBSTER. You have before you two candidates, and a sham, a trap, in the person of Mr. WHITING. I should like to ask any man, upon his honor, whether he believes that his, WHITING'S, name was not put up for the purpose of helping in Gen. SLOCUM to office? I have, thought well of Mr. WHITING, but so far as he is a candidate in the contest, I repeat that his nomination is a fraud and a sham upon the party. As for Gen. SLOCUM, I am willing that he should stand upon his record. He is my personal friend; but when I see him change his coat, as he did, I cannot support him. There are reasons that appeal to us all in common why we should oppose everything like equivocation, and, therefore, if my father was a candidate under the same circumstances which surround Gen. SLOCUM, I should oppose him. Mr. WEBSTER is a self-made man; he began his life as a poor printer's-boy, and from that, by honest labor, he has reached the position in which you now find him. He has only been a resident of this County for five years, but SLOCUM has not been here for a longer period. He is said to be a carpet-bagger; but what are KINNELLA and SLOCUM? Does not the one come from beyond the sea, and the other from a part of this country where there is considerable salt refined? Another objection urged against Mr. WEBSTER is that the men who nominated him were principally Federal employes. Well, what of that? If they were men entitled to vote, what wrong was done? Is there anything dishonorable in being a Federal employe? GRANT, SHERIDAN and SHERMAN are Federal employes. If, however, we are opposed to the nominations made by these men, our proper move is to attend the primaries and send the representatives we want. In view of all the circumstances surrounding this and the other regular nominations made, I can see nothing that would justify me, or will justify you, in withdrawing your support from the straight ticket. [Applause.]

Mr. SIGISMUND KAUFMAN, candidate for the Lieutenant-Governorship, was next introduced, and spoke with his usual ability upon the issue before the people.

LETTER FROM GEN. BUTLER.

The following letter was then read amid great applause:

BOSTON, Nov. 2, 1870.

Hon. A. G. Rice, Chairman Republican Committee, Kings County, Brooklyn, N. Y.:

SIR: I find your letter inviting me to address a Republican ratification meeting in the City of Brooklyn on Nov. 3, as I am passing on my way, as a member of a committee of Congress, to investigate the management of our Soldiers' Homes. This engagement, and the desire to do something in our own canvass in Massachusetts, makes it impossible for me to return to New-York. It would afford me great pleasure to aid my fellow Republicans in New-York in securing a victory in November. You are making a national canvass. The issue before your people is not merely whether Mr. HOFFMAN or Mr. WOODFORD shall be Governor, but whether there is to be any such thing as a representative government. Your franchise has become a mockery; your elections a meaningless comedy; your laws for the purity of the ballot-box only so much waste paper. In your extremity, Congress, representing the supreme will of the people and answering the constitutional mandate that there shall be secured to the people of every State a republican form of government, has given you a wise law and has placed behind it the whole power of the United States. It is for you now to decide whether, under the law, the crime against the franchise, which, in a republic, is only equaled by regicide, the crime against the crown, shall be punished and rooted out. This result can only be obtained by united effort, by peace and harmony and obedience to the laws of the party. I am, therefore, grieved to find divisions in your Third District, or that there should be any Republicans to question the loyalty and patriotism of Mr. E. D. WEBSTER. Faithful and zealous as a Republican: earnest and self-denying in the dark days of our civil strife; intrusted with high responsibilities, and sharing in a great degree the councils which guided the country through war, to emancipation and union, he is in every way worthy of the party, and should be triumphantly elected. Wishing you every success in your canvass, and regretting that I am debarred from taking a part in the struggle, I am, yours, &c., BENJ. F. BUTLER.

Gov. TUFTS, C. H. VAN WYCK, JOHN L. SWIFT and Mr. WEBSTER also addressed the meeting, which adjourned at a late hour, with cheers for the Republican ticket.

THE BROOKLYN DEMOCRATS.

Mass-Meeting Last Night—Gov. Hoffman Fails to Appear—A Lame Excuse for Him—Speeches of Henry C. Murphy, Hon. James S. Thayer, Richard O'Gorman and Others.

A mass-meeting of the Democrats of Brooklyn was held, last evening, at the Academy of Music, in pursuance of a call of the Tammany leaders. On the proposition of Mayor KALBFLEISCH, Mr. HENRY C. MURPHY was unanimously called to the chair.

SPEECH OF MR. MURPHY.

Mr. MURPHY, in explaining the object of the meeting, said they had assembled that evening not merely to ratify the Democratic ticket, but to consider a matter which involved not only our State policy—that policy which had been inaugurated by the Democratic Party—but possibly the relations of the Federal Government to the State for ten years to come. They were to determine whether that system of unconstitutional legislation which had looked only to the preponderance of the Republican Party should be continued, regardless of constitutional rights, or whether Union shall be in fact restored, and peace and prosperity extend throughout all the borders of the Republic. [Applause.] In reference to Gen. WOODFORD'S recent address in Albany on Gov. HOFFMAN'S administration, he spoke of the allegations it contained, that the expense of maintaining the canals exceeded the expense incurred during his connection with the State Government. He admitted the receipts from the tolls were less, but Gen. WOODFORD did not mention to his hearers that the Democrats had reduced the rates of that toll, and that they had abolished the favorite pet system of the Republicans, called the contract system, by which the canals were not put in repair. But the people of New-York and Brooklyn understand that their interests are in having canals in a proper state of repair, and the tolls reduced to the lowest possible amount, in order that transportation may be quick and cheap between the ocean and the lakes; and it was much more important to the business men of the State than the collection of a little more tolls or the reduction of the expenses. He attributed the absence of Gov. HOFFMAN that evening to the action of the Federal Government in sending United States troops here to overawe the Democratic voters, and the Governor's desire to perform his duty as Chief Magistrate of this State. The Navy-yard was full of troops. They were pouring into New-York by thousands, but let them remember that Gov. HOFFMAN was Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the State, [applause,] and he may be called upon to act in that capacity. [Cheers.] God forbid that he should, but, looking to the propriety of the thing, his position of conservator of the peace and order of the State, he was to see that its laws were properly administered, and, under circumstances, he did not think it right to appear personally as a partisan of a political party. [Cheers.] He concluded by adverting to the Democratic ticket, and calling for unanimity in its support at the next election.

SPEECH OF MR. THAYER.

Hon. JAMES S. THAYER, of Troy, in a lengthened speech referred to the administration of Mr. HOFFMAN, and drew favorable contrast between its vigor and determination and the weakness which he said characterized the government of Gen. GRANT. Yet GRANT would endeavor to return to the position of the Chief Magistrate, perhaps by the point of the bayonet. [A voice, "He will be shot himself." Applause.] And an evidence of that intention was already perceived in his attempt to crush the liberties of the people at the ballot-box. The question was one of the most vital importance to the American people, and forbearing, cautious and capacious though the Governor was, if necessity forced it upon him, he will execute the laws as he is sworn to do. The Democrats with one hundred thousand majority wanted no disturbance, and the bayonet and the ballot were for the first time uttered together at the instigation of the Republican Administration. The bayonet and the ballot! One was cold, and the other modern and suppressed force—the other, freedom. Each, separately, might govern a nation well; but a mixture of both the bayonet and the ballot was an abomination, a fraud and a cheat. What was more fatal to the liberties of a free people than that they should be clothed with the right of suffrage, and the bayonets, under any pretense whatever, should be called in to interfere? It was a modern device, and the most devilish that was ever invented, to betray a free people into forgetfulness and the loss of their liberties. He cautioned them to beware of this abomination, and avoid, if possible, any collision with armed force. The speaker then called attention to the action of the Republican Party in connection with the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments, its delay in demanding a settlement of the *Alabama* dispute, and its action in regard to the Chinese question, and concluded by remarking that underlying all this apparent sincerity there was a deep-seated lust of power which would stop at no sacrifice in its attainment.

SPEECH OF MR. O'GORMAN.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, Corporation Counsel of New-York, was next introduced, and said that the Republican Party, under cover of the letter of the law, were endeavoring to excite the people of New-York to a riot, but they would not get it. The Democracy intend to rely upon the votes of honest freemen, and they don't mean to be intimidated by any number of bayonets. If these military satraps step one foot beyond the point marked out by law they will find that we have courts of law and jails for the violators of our rights. What pretext have these men assigned for this interference with our civil rights, namely that they fear we will commit frauds. But how poorly this comes from a party that is in itself a gigantic election fraud. Did they not defeat Gen. MCCLELLAN by fraud, and are they not today depriving the mass of honest citizens in the South simply because they are Democrats, and enfranchising negroes because they will vote the Radical ticket? Are not all these things violations of the plain will of the people? And yet, in view of all this, we find the Republican Party lifts its eyes with holy horror to heaven. There never was a Democratic election fraud committed in New-York that was not an act of protection. There can be no great election without some fraud attending it, and it will always be so. At this point the speaker entered into a discussion of the claims of the Republican Party, in the course of which he declared that the statements published to the effect that the national debt is $130,000,000 are false, and only got up for election purposes.

Gen. CARY, of Ohio, and others also delivered addresses, and the meeting adjourned.

OTHER MEETINGS.

Mass-Meeting of the Friends of Gen. McMahon.

A mass-meeting of the friends of Gen. MCMAHON was held last night at the corner of West Broadway and Franklin-street. A platform had been erected during the day, surrounded by McMahon banners, and as night closed in, and the hour approached for the speakers to make their appearance, bonfires blazed, and a crowd began to assemble. At 8 o'clock the Young Democratic clubs of the Fifth Ward came on to the ground, marching in procession, preceded by a band of music, which was followed by a banner-wagon, from which fire-works were thrown; after which came the procession. A small piece of ordnance made the panes of glass rattle all around the neighborhood, and a few minutes later Gens. MCMAHON, GLEASON and O'BRIENNE ascended the platform. Without the formality of a regular organization, Gen. MCMAHON stepped forward and commenced his address, in which he paid his respects to his opponent, Mr. ROOSEVELT, and presented his claims for their suffrages. Gen. MCMAHON was listened to with the utmost attention during his brief address, which was closed early in consequence of his being obliged to keep an appointment with the First Ward Young Democracy at the T. A. Ledwith Banner-raising, at the corner of Thames and Church streets. Gen. GLEASON followed Gen. MCMAHON, and gave his audience to understand that he was a worker and not a talker. Both himself and the gentleman who followed him, Gen. O'BRIENNE, went over the same ground that has so often been published, reviewing the merits of their particular friends, and setting forth the demerits of the opposite party. The meeting was a most enthusiastic one, and from the beginning to the end was a scene of the utmost good humor, notwithstanding the fact that a large proportion of the audience was made up of men of the opposing faction.

Another Banner for Ledwith.

The raising of a banner at the corner of Thames and Church streets, containing the names of the Young Democratic ticket, headed by THOMAS A. LEDWITH, was the occasion of a gathering of the clans from all quarters last evening, and some eloquent speaking. After the banner had unfurled its folds to the breeze the crowd adjourned inside the shades on the corner, and were there addressed by Judge HOGAN, Hon. JOHN FOX and Gen. MCMAHON. Judge HOGAN reviewed Tammany Hall and its candidates in their every phase. He defied the Press of this City to say one word in favor of Tammany or against the candidates presented by the Young Democracy. He boldly charged the Press of this City with being in the pay of Tammany, some of them doing court advertising for the same, and some drawing their pay for doing nothing. He also stated that on the 15th of September a large number of sinecure appointments were made, and that on the 9th of November these appointments would receive a notice which would be dated Nov. 1, and would read thus: "Sir, From and after this date your services will no longer be required," signed by the powers that be. The speakers who followed went over the same grounds that have been incessantly dwelt upon by them during this election, and the audience, although not generally demonstrative, would frequently interrupt by exclamations of "that's so," "that's the truth," "that's no lie," and similar expressions. The meeting was very sanguine of the success of the party.

The Eleventh Ward Young Democracy.

A mass-meeting of the Young Democracy of the Eleventh Ward was held at No. 642 Fifth-street, last evening, to ratify the candidature of THOMAS A. LEDWITH for Mayor.

HENRY L. CLINTON delivered an address, in which he reviewed the history of the new Charter, and condemned the monarchical power which it placed in the hands of the Mayor in matters appertaining to the City Government. After advocating the claims of Judge LEDWITH to the Mayoralty, he concluded by saying that on Tuesday next Tammany Hall would be made to bite the dust of defeat.

Judge LEDWITH entered the hall and was loudly cheered. He said that he felt it to be his duty to come and personally thank them for the many demonstrations they had made in his favor. After speaking at some length on the corruption and profligacy which were practiced in all the public offices of the City, he said that Tammany Hall had acknowledged that their only hope of returning their candidates was in the canvassers—being counted in.

Addresses were also made by DANIEL M. O'BRIEN and Judge STEMMLER.

German Republican Rally in the Ninth Congressional District.

An enthusiastic German Republican rally took place last evening at Central Park Garden. The assemblage was composed of the German Republican voters of the Ninth Congressional District. Mr. ANDREAS WILLMANE presided, and spirited addresses were delivered by Mr. ELLINGER, the candidate for Congress of the district, Gen. BARNUM, who spoke in English, Dr. WATERMAN and others.

Resolutions indorsing the Republican State ticket and the candidature of Mr. ELLINGER were unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

Grand Republican Demonstration in Jersey City.

The Republicans of Jersey City held a grand ratification mass-meeting last night at Cooper's Hall, on Newar-avenue. At an early hour of the evening the Republican Clubs of the Third, Fourth and Fifth Wards met at Zschan's Union House, on Newark-avenue, to unite in a torch-light procession. Accompanied by the Lincoln Guards and a band of music, the procession marched through the principal streets to Cooper's Hall, where a number of addresses were made. E. K. FAGNOORD, of the *Journal*, was the first speaker. GEO. WARRIN and JAMES HALL followed, with short addresses. The meeting adjourned at a late hour. Enthusiastic cheers were given for Judge WOODRUFF, of New-York, for his honesty in the conviction and sentencing of repeaters.

Political Brevities.

The nomination of Mr. BENJAMIN C. WANDELL for Assemblyman from the Thirteenth District, is one of the best of the present campaign. Mr. WANDELL has been a resident of the Ward in which he now lives, for twenty-five years past, and has served as a schoolmaster for more than twenty-one years of that time. He is exceedingly popular, and at each election has run far ahead of his ticket. The chances of his success this time are even better than on any previous occasion, as his opponents are divided in their choice between two candidates. Mr. WANDELL ought to be sent to the Assembly, by all means, and, doubtless, will be on Tuesday next.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' hold a mass-meeting to-night at Masonic Hall, Thirteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Col. DUGANNE will preside, and Gen. SWIFT, Dr. BELL, Col. DE FOREST, Major HAGGERTY, Chaplain GAYLORD and other speakers are advertised. Wm. H. POPE will recite, and the Anderson Glee Club will sing. This will be a stirring meeting of loyal veterans, supporting the Administration and a pure ballot-box.

We understand that Mr. WEMYSS JOBSON, the historian of the French Revolution, and independent as well as working-class candidate for our Fourth Congressional District, will explain his views in front of the City Hall today at 12 o'clock, and in front of the Treasury, Wall-street, on Saturday at the same hour.

There will be a grand Republican mass-meeting at Odd Fellows' Hall, Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Nov. 4. The following eminent speakers will address the meeting: Hon. F. T. FRELINGHUYSEN, J. DIXON, Jr., and D. R. SHERIDAN.

The regular Assembly Convention of the Sixteenth Assembly District Union Republican Association, met last evening, at No. 131 Third-avenue, and nominated as a candidate for Assembly FRANCIS R. PURCELL.

An anonymous circular has been circulated in Suffolk County in the interest of R. W. PEARSOLL, Democratic nominee for Assembly, which pretends to rehearse what Mr. PEARSOLL will do when he is elected. Among other claims is one that he is the fisherman and oysterman *par excellence* of Suffolk County, and, that if elected the fishermen will get $2 a hundred instead of $2 a bushel.

Hamilton's Hall, in Brooklyn, E. D., was crowded, last evening, by the Republicans of the Fourteenth Ward, who had assembled by invitation of the Ward Association. H. W. HUGHES occupied the chair, and addresses that aroused the enthusiasm of the meeting were delivered by SILAS B. DUTCHER, candidate for Congress in the Second District, PETER W. OSTRANDER, and others.

A large meeting, presided over by Capt. MCNAUGHTON, was held, last evening, in Masonic Hall, in the Fifteenth Ward, Brooklyn, E. D., and addresses were delivered by JESSE F. MADDEN, E. D. WEBSTER, candidate for Congress; E. L. SANDERSON and others.

A large gathering of the supporters of WILLIAM HITCHMAN, the Democratic candidate (Tammany) for Assembly in the Twenty-first District, was held last evening, at Kobbe's Hall, in Third-avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-third-street.

The Limerick Association of the Seventh Ward held a large mass-meeting, last evening, at LINDEMANN'S Hall, in East Broadway, and indorsed the State and County Democratic ticket. The meeting was addressed by NELSON W. YOUNG, Esq., candidate for Coroner; Mr. GRIFFIN, President of the Stair-builders' Association; JOHN KIRBY, President of the Limerick Association; JOHN GAVEN, Esq., J. O'CONNER, J. DOYLE, NICHOLAS KIRBY, and other well-known politicians of the Ward.

A rally of the German voters of the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards, took place last evening at Terrace Garden, in Fifty-ninth-street. Judge JOHN J. FREEDMAN presided, and addresses were delivered in English by FERNANDO WOOD and Mayor HALL, the Siamese twins of municipal corruption.

The German Republican Woodford and Kaufman mass-meeting at the Cooper Institute this evening promises to be an immense affair. The names of the speakers are given in another column.

A meeting of the Nineteenth District Woodford and Kaufman Club took place last evening at Harris' Hall, Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth-street. C. H. KITCHEL, President of the Club, made an enthusiastic address. Col. FAIRMAN also made a telling speech.

REMARKABLE TRAGEDY.

Murder of an Old Man by His Young Wife—Her Suicide—Implication of Others.

A fearful tragedy has been enacted in Montville township, Morris County, New-Jersey. Mr. HENRY MILLER, an old and highly respected farmer of the village of Taylortown, of the above-named township, went on Wednesday morning last, to his work in the woods, taking with him as his usual custom his dinner in a small pail. While eating his dinner at noon and shortly after he had swallowed only a few mouthfuls, he became sick at his stomach and noticed a peculiar and unpleasant taste to his dinner. He therefore gave the rest of it to his dog, which had accompanied him, but before the animal had had time to devour it all, he too was taken sick, and in less than five minutes was dead. Mr. MILLER then made desperate efforts to return to his house, but was too weak to do so. He, however, by his shouts, obtained passing assistance, and was carried home. On arriving at his house, Mrs. MILLER, who is his second wife, and is still quite young, was observed to feel much more grief for the death of the dog than the dangerous condition of her husband, and appeared greatly indifferent as to his sickness. Mr. MILLER lingered till the evening, when he died. Several of the medical men of the neighborhood were summoned, and the body of the dog was opened. Traces of arsenic in large quantities were at once found, and a consultation was held as to what course should be pursued. Mrs. MILLER, who all the time of the investigation had been an apparently uninterested spectator, here was observed to go to the cupboard of the room where the medical men were, and to take out a piece of bread and butter, which she eat before them. She was immediately seized with fearful pains and spasms, and speedily became insensible. She died at 5 o'clock the next morning. It then became plain that she had herself placed the poison in Mr. MILLER'S food, and had, when the finger of suspicion began to point toward her, partaken herself of the poison and committed suicide. Her motive seems to have been to obtain possession of the old man's farm for herself and the children of her first husband. A Coroner's inquest was immediately held, when it was elicited that one of Mrs. MILLER'S sons, a young man residing in the western part of New-York State, had, while at home on a visit to his mother a few days ago, purchased from a neighboring druggist two ounces of arsenic, the paper in which it had been, and part of the poison, being found in the cupboard from which Mrs. MILLER took the food which killed her. Officers were immediately sent to secure his arrest, but whether it will result in proving his knowledge of the intended crime or not cannot be ascertained as yet. The excitement in the peaceful neighborhood is intense, and crowds are surrounding the house. The inquest will be concluded to-day, should the purchaser of the poison arrive during the day in charge of the officers.

The "Times" and the Ring.

From the Auburn Daily Advertiser, Nov. 1.

Says the NEW-YORK TIMES, a journal, by the way, which has been doing splendid service in exposing the corruptions of the Tammany Ring for some months past:

"Work hard in the interior of the State! We in the City mean to eclipse all our former efforts. The public are determined to get rid of TWEED, SWEENY and FISK, and they know they can do it by voting for WOODFORD on the 8th of next month. If the State is lazy or indolent, a magnificent chance will be thrown away. Let our friends everywhere put their own shoulders to the wheel, instead of standing and calling upon Jupiter to help them. We shall triumph if we are only true to the noble cause for which we are fighting."

From the Rochester Democrat.

It is high time that the honest Republicans of the Metropolis, by uniting with the honest Democrats, gave assurance to their brethren in the interior that the good work of political purification has begun where it ought to begin, at the spot where the corruption originated. Such a course would, more than anything else, infuse new hope and vigor into the hearts of Republicans in the interior of the State. Many Democrats of the interior, too, who are disgusted with the rule of TWEED, will imitate their brethren of the Metropolis, and unite with their Republican neighbors in the good work of driving out the thieves and robbers who have brought contempt upon the once proud name of the Empire State. We sincerely hope the good advice of the TIMES will be heeded.

From the Auburn Morning News, Oct. 31.

The NEW YORK TIMES has, in the present campaign, waged bitter war against Tammany and its corruptionists. No paper in the State has been so fearless and outspoken. The TIMES has shown up mercilessly the frauds of Imperial WILLIAM and his followers. The frauds of Tammany, its sins of omission and commission, are made plain. The statements are not denied, and the cornered Ring shrinks before the scathing. We hope that the TIMES will continue in its good work of making the country acquainted with the iniquity of the metropolitan City of the Empire State.

The NEW-YORK TIMES, of the 13th, contains a scathing article reviewing the courses of CHAS. SPENCER, RUFUS ANDREWS, "Hank" SMITH, NATHANIEL SANDS and MANIERRE. The TIMES charges these men with being in the pay of Tammany, and tools of WILLIAM M. TWEED. Republicans in the country have for a long time suspected as much. The men named have ever been breeders of discord, and have done much to keep down the Republican vote in New-York City. The TIMES has in the campaign done yeoman's work, is earnestly laboring for the success of the ticket, and has been unsparing in its exposure of the frauds of Tammany, and the corrupt means by which WILLIAM M. TWEED and other Democratic leaders have amassed fortunes. Charges made by a journal so earnestly laboring for Republican success, would almost secure conviction were the previous political history of the parties arraigned unknown; but when their record is so black, as in this instance, all good Republicans will say Amen to the following sentence with which the TIMES closes its article:

"These dissemblers must be thrust out of the party, and now is the time to do it. Every where Republicans must repudiate them. They have no business under our flag. Let them take their bodies where they have already taken their souls—to the Tammany sty, where, among other turncoats and political sharpers, they will be in congenial company."

From the Troy Daily Whig.

The NEW-YORK TIMES states that Wall-street is stagnant, nearly all values are drooping, and the cleanest securities complain bitterly that they cannot even make a living. The nefarious operations of FISK, Jr., and his confederates, have so alarmed the public that hardly anybody will venture into the street. And yet a large proportion of respectable bankers and brokers call themselves Democrats, and, when they vote at all, vote the Democratic ticket. In other words they sustain precisely the men and measures which have threatened them with ruin. This is only one of the many ways in which the business interests of New-York are injured by tolerating and upholding the infamous schemers who trade under the Democratic flag, and plunder all classes while professing to have a special care for the interests of working men. Perhaps when the pinch is as keenly felt all around the circle as it is now in the financial centre, respectable men will cease to uphold such operators as FISK and his friends, the Democratic leaders and candidates for office, who, outside their own "Rings," are like two-edged swords, and cut both friend and foe.

From the Detroit Post.

All these outrages, which in this century and this country are as gross and barbarous violations of our moral standards as brigandage and piracy in semi-civilized lands, are protected by the State and Municipal Government of New-York. The alliance between rulers and robbers is shameless and outspoken. FISK boasts of it; orders the employes of the Erie Railroad to vote for HOFFMAN on penalty of dismissal; not because he is an intense partisan—he cares very little about politics, he says, and we presume it is true—but because Tammany Hall sustains him in possession of his stolen goods. He made a speech at the ratification meeting the other night, in which he boasted of the recruits he could furnish TWEED'S party, and of his purpose to qualify himself as a Democrat in

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Balance of preferred calendar and enumerated motions:

Nos.	Nos.
73—Robinson vs. Flint.	78—Cochran vs. Dinsmore.
75—Bradley vs. Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co.	80—Gordon vs. Quigley.
	81—Hiestand vs. Otis.
76—Parker vs. Barrett.	82—Winter vs. Roberts.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 3.

By Judge Cardozo.

Gotleif Dethloff *vs.* Mina Dethloff; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

In the matter of the petition of A. J. Dunn, &c.; application for leave to mortgage granted.

Mary A. Cantrell *vs.* Samuel Cantrell; default opened, and all subsequent proceedings vacated; defendant may answer in ten days on payment of $10 costs of motion and the referee's fees to be adjusted.

In the matter of the application of George R Howell and others; motion granted.

Butterworth *vs.* Volkening; stay vacated without costs.

City Bank *vs.* Van Brunt; sale set aside and all subsequent proceedings.

James A. Fell *vs.* Mary Felt; report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted *a mensa et thoro.*

In the matter of the application of Gilmore and others; order granted.

Economical Mutual Insurance Compang *vs.* Saltmarsh; motion granted on defendant stipulating not to sue.

By Judge Ingraham.

New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Company *vs.* Smith et al.; findings settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 3.

By Judge Jones.

Stevens *vs.* Howe; motion denied with $10 costs.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 205.—*Thompson Dean, Appellant,* vs. *Thomas A. Nelson, et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of West Tennessee.—This suit was originally brought before the civil commission appointed by Gen. Veatch, commanding the District of Memphis in 1863, to recover upon certain promissory notes made by Nelson, he then being within the Confederate lines, having been sent thither by the Federal military authorities, and being compelled to remain there by the same power. Publication of the pending of the suit having been made in a Memphis paper, and the defendants not appearing, judgment was given against them by default, with order of execution, in case of non-payment, against certain stocks of the Memphis Gaslight Company, owned by the defendant, and in payment for which the notes were given, secured by mortgage on the stocks. In June, 1865, immediately after the close of the war, Nelson and others filed a bill in equity in the Circuit Court against Dean, alleging that he had illegally possessed himself of the stocks in question, and praying that he might be compelled to surrender and transfer it to the complainants. The decree was in favor of the complainants, and Dean appealed to this Court, where it is now insisted that the action of the commission established by Gen. Veatch in the foreclosure proceedings was a final adjudication of the matter. The appellees urge that Dean acquired no title by his foreclosure suit filed before the civil commission, as the commission had no jurisdiction in the case. It was not only not authorized by the Executive, but its proceedings in the cause were contrary to the orders of the Executive. But if the jurisdiction could be sustained, its decree was, nevertheless, void, being made in the absence of the defendants therein, and without notice to them. Again, there was no necessity for the action before the Commission brought by Dean. He was already in possession of the stock, and in receipt of its proceeds and profits, and the defendants were incapable of interfering. The question of right between the parties, so far as Dean was concerned, could have been postponed without loss or inconvenience.

W. S. Holman, for appellant; Messrs. Croft and Phillips for appellees.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Nov. 3.

Before Ingraham P. J., and Barnard and Cardozo J. J.

CONSTRUCTION OF A WILL.

Henry White and John F. Crosby Executors of William Bostwick vs. *William J. Howard.*—William Bostwick died leaving an estate of about $400,000, consisting chiefly of real estate situated partly in Connecticut and partly in New-York. At the time of his death, Frances H. Bostwick, his daughter, was his only surviving child, heir-at-law and next of kin. The property was left in trust for his daughter, and after her death the real estate was bequeathed to six religious societies, share and share alike as follows: The American and Foreign Christian Union, the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, the Board of Domestic Missions, the Southern Aid Society, the American Colonization Society, and American Tract Society. The daughter died, leaving neither husband or child, and the six societies claimed the property under the will. Four of them were declared by Judge Sutherland, at Special Term, to be incapacitated from taking or holding real estate, and their share was adjudged to have fallen to the heirs of Miss Bostwick. From this decision an appeal was taken to the General Term, the two societies whose right to take was sustained, claiming that the forfeited shares of the other four societies properly fell to them, and not to the heirs. The Court has now given its decision, sustaining the decision of Judge Sutherland.

There is also a contest between several claimants as heirs to the property.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nov. 3.

Before Judge Jones.

ACTION FOR THE VALUE OF OIL STOCKS.

Peter C. Anthony vs. *Asher D. Atkinson.*—This is an action to recover damages for the non-delivery of 8,500 shares of Sherman and Barnsdale Oil Company's stock, alleged to have been purchased from the defendant but never delivered. The defense set up is that no sale of the stock had been made, but that it was pledged to secure a loan of $5,000, made by defendant to one Arnold, the plaintiff's assignor, and since deceased, and for which defendant still held Arnold's unpaid note, to satisfy which the stock was sold at public auction, after notice to Arnold. The cause was once tried, but the judgment was reversed at General Term, on exceptions to the exclusion of testimony by the defendant. The cause is still on trial.

Ex-Judge Emott, for plaintiff; Levi S. Chatfield, for defendant.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Nov. 4.

Before Judge Joseph F. Daly.

THE GRAY FORGERIES.

Benedict vs. *The National Bank of the Commonwealth et al.*—This was an action, as already reported in the TIMES, to determine the title to about $18,000, left in the Bank of the Commonwealth to the credit of Gray & Co. when they ran away, and their affairs went into bankruptcy. The plaintiff claimed that he was entitled to the funds, as his check, upon which the money was obtained, was procured through the forgeries of Gray & Co., while George L. Ingraham, the assignee in bankruptcy, claimed that he should receive it.

Judge JOSEPH F. DALY has now rendered his decision awarding the funds to the assignee in bankruptcy.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 3.

FIRST BOARD.

$30,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..113⅛	10 Pac. M. S. Co...... 41⅝
2,000 U.S.5-20 C., '62.c.108⅞	100 do......b30 41⅝
3,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.107⅛	500 do......b. c. 41⅝
5,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'65, c.107⅞	300 do......b3 41⅝
5,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n......c.110	100 Mariposa Pref.b.c. 8⅝
	500 do......b30 9
1,000 do......110	300 West. U. Tel..b. c. 39⅞
73,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.110⅛	20 do...... 40
5,000 U.S.5s 10-40, R.c.107	30 Am. M. U. Ex...... 44
1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.110⅜	100 do......b. c. 44⅜
650 do......small.110⅛	300 N. Y. C. & H. R.... 91⅜
11,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.107	400 do......b. c. 91⅜
20,000 do......b3.107	100 Erie R...... 23¼
75,000 do......106⅞	100 do......b30 23⅛
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, o.. 62	100 Erie R. Pref...... 49
10,000 Va. St. 6s. ex c. 68½	700 Reading R......101¼
11,000 Mo. St. 6s...... 91½	5100 do......101⅜
5,000 Ark. 7s, is. to L. R. & F. S. R... 66	1500 do......b. c.101⅜
5,000 Cen. P. G. bds.. 91	200 L.S. & M. S. R.b.c. 92⅞
	600 do...... 93
22,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st. 90	100 Panama R......b. c. 75
2,000 C. & R. I. P. 7s. 97½	100 Ill. Cen. R.b. c..135
3,000 do...... 97⅜	100 Clev. & Pitts. R..107⅛
3,000 P.,F.W. & C. 2d. 97	200 do......107⅝
10,000 P. R. 7s, g. by St. of Mo...... 96	600 C. & N. W. P..b10 88⅜
	50 C., C. C. & I. R..... 80⅞
10,000 Ohio & M.C.bds 87½	100 Chi. & R. I. R......111⅜
2,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st 80¾	100 do......111¼
6,000 do...... 80⅞	300 do......111⅝
5,000 do...... 81	100 Mil. & St. P. R...... 61⅞
2,000 Clev. & Pitts. 2d 98	200 Tol., W. & W...... 52½
2,000 Tol.,P. & W.1st, W. D...... 80	200 Del., L. & W. R....109⅞
	600 do......109⅞
5,000 Tol., P. & W. 2d 66¼	400 do......109⅞
100 Fourth Nat. Bk....106¼	100 Bost., H. & E. R... 3⅝
5 Tenth Nat. Bk....126	300 Ohio & Miss. R... 32⅝
10 Met. Bank...b. c.129½	200 Col., C. & I. C. R.. 18⅞
120 N. Y. & N. H.R.S.143⅞	

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s C., '81..113⅝	1600 Reading R......101
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'62..108⅝	200 L. S. & Mich. So.. 92⅜
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'65..107⅜	300 do......b.c. s3 92⅝
15,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'67..110	200 Union Pacific...... 23⅛
2,000 U. S. 5-20 R.,'68..110⅛	100 Chic. & N. W...s60 79
20,000 Va. St. 6s, x. c.. 67½	100 do...... 79⅛
1,000 N. C. 6s, o'd bds. 48	100 Chic. & N. W. Pf... 88¼
15,000 N. C. 6s, spe.tax 22	500 Cleve. & Pitts......108⅛
1,000 N. Y. St. 7s,B.L.107	10 do......107⅞
5,000 C., C.&Ind C.1st. 81⅛	200 do......b60.108⅛
7,000 do...... 81⅛	100 Chic. & R. I......111⅜
4,000 Cen. Pac. G. Bs. 91	100 do......111⅝
20 Mariposa Mining. 4⅛	100 Mil. & St. Paul...... 61⅞
100 Mariposa Pf...b30.. 9	100 Tol. Wab. & West. 52⅜
100 West. Un T...b. c. 39⅞	100 P.,Ft.W.& C..guar 93⅛
200 do......b3 39⅞	10 Del., Lack. & W...109⅞
400 Pac. Mail......b. c. 42⅛	100 do......s60.109⅞
100 do......c. 42	200 do......109⅞
5 Am. Merch.Un.Ex 44⅛	200 Bos., Hart. & Erie 3⅛
9 Erie R. Pf......b. c. 49	140 Morris & Essex... 92
25 Harlem R......135	

THURSDAY, Nov. 3—P. M.

A fall of nearly 1 ℔ cent. was the feature of the Gold movement today. Under the increasing supply resulting from the free outflow of Coin from the Treasury, the speculation developed unusual weakness during the day. The prevailing interest has been a selling one, on a more active market. Within regular business hours the price receded from 110⅝@110½ to 110⅛. The afternoon dealings indicated a yielding market throughout, influenced, to some extent, by the improved London quotations for United States Bonds and various rumors about successful peace negotiations. Near the close, the circulation of private telegram purporting to have been received from Berlin, via London, and reporting the actual signing of an armistice, led to a decline to 110⅛,—the lowest figures of the day, and lower also than the reduced price made immediately prior to the diplomatic difficulties which ended in the formal declaration of war in July. In the Gold Loan market, there was a decidedly easier feeling, as shown by the rates current, which ranged from flat to 2 ℔ cent. per annum for the use of Gold, and from 2@6 ℔ cent. per annum, for carrying. The Customs receipts were light. The coin interest payments at the Treasury Office were $287,105. The *Scotia,* which arrived today, is said to have brought here two millions of the November coupons. The Vera Cruz and Havana steamer *City of Merida* also arrived with $250,000 in treasure. The clearances at the Gold Exchange Bank were about $59,000,000. The Foreign Exchange market was quoted steadier toward the close, on the basis of 109⅛@109¼ for prime sixty-day Sterling bills, but was not active.

The Public Funds were quite heavy all day, under the depressing influence of the downward movement in Gold, and the latest were likewise the lowest figures made, on the moderate dealings reported in the open market, in the coin-bearing issues. The Currency Sixes were quoted exceptionally firmer, and in more favor with buyers. The Government had offers of $5,662,850 of Five-Twenties, under its proposal to purchase at least a million. Of the offerings, $1,777,000 were accepted, the extra acceptances, it was stated, having been for the reinvestment of the Sinking Fund Coin Interest marketed yesterday. The proposals to sell to the Department were as follows:

Martin & Runyon.
20,000 '65, r., o......108.02⅛
7,600 '64, c......108.02⅛
550 '67, c......108.02⅛
859 '65, n......108.02⅛
Fisk & Hatch.
11,000 '64, r......107.70
26,000 '65, r., n......107.70
13,000 '67, r......107.70
100,000 '65, c., n......107.70
10,000 '67, c......107.10
Frank & Gans.
50,000 '65, n......107.88
50,000 '67......107.94
100,000 '67......107.93
D. W. Berdan, Manager.
10,000 '67, c......107.87
10,000 '67, c......107.90
10,000 '67, c......107.93
Ed. Sweet & Co.
30,000 '64, c......108.19
20,000 '65, c., o......108.30
5,850 '65, c., n......108.07
10,000 '65, c., n......107.70
20,000 '67, c......107.70
5,000 '64, c......107.70
25,000 '65, c., n......107.81
50,000 '64, c......107.84
6,000 '65, r., o......107.81
5,000 '64, c......107.81
5,000 '64, c......107.89
5,000 '65, c., o......107.85
10,000 '65, c., o......107.89
20,000 '65, c., n......107.77
10,000 '65, c., n......107.76
10,000 '65, c., n......107.79
20,000 '67, c......107.77
10,000 '67, c......107.80
10,000 '67, c......107.81
10,000 '65, c., n......107.81
10,000 '65, c., n......107.82
10,000 '65, c., n......107.84
20,000 '67, c......107.84
10,000 '67, c......107.85
10,000 '67, c......107.87
Leonard, Sheldon & Foster.
50,000 '65, c., n......107.87
50,000 '65, c., n......107.87
30,000 '65, c., n......107.83
10,150 '65, c., n......107.73
13,800 '65, r., n......107.73
7,450 '67, c......107.73
32,200 '67, r......107.76
22,200 '64, c......107.73
7,000 '64, r......107.73
5,000 '65, r......107.73
200 '65, c......107.73
22,000 '62, r......107.73
Vermilye & Co.
155,000 '62, r......107.86
62,550 '64, r......107.86
303,000 '64, c......107.86
3,000 '65, c., o......107.86
76,000 r., n......107.86
51,500 '65, r., n......107.86
670,300 '65, n......107.86
30,850 '67, r......107.86
6,000 '67, c., s......107.86
641,800 '67, c......107.86
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.
56,000 '65, r., o......107.96
33,000 '65, r., n......107.96
61,000 '65, c., n......107.96
125,000 '67, c......107.96
J. J. Cisco & Son.
45,000 '68, r......107.99
30,000 '65, r., n......107.99
400 '67, c......107.99
550 '65, c., n......107.99
400 '62, c......107.99
30 '64, c......107.99
Lounsbery & Fanshawe.
100,000 '67......108.08
150,000 '67......108.09
Farlee & Titus.
48,000 '65, r., o......107.46
20,000 '65, c., n......107.95
Marx & Co.
50,000 '65, c., n......107.78
50,000 '67, c......107.85
50,000 '67, c......107.89
50,000 '67, c......107.94
50,000 '67, c......108.00
Woerishoffer & Co.
10,000 '65, c., n......107.82
10,000 '65, c., n......107.83
10,000 '67, c......107.84
10,000 '67, c......107.85
10,000 '67, c......107.86
10,000 '67, c......107.87
10,000 '67, c......107.88
10,000 '67, c......107.89
10,000 '67, c......107.90
Turner Bros.
200 '64, c......107.86
1,000 '65, c., o......107.86
1,600 '65, r., n......107.86
900 '65, c., n......107.86
3,200 '67, c......107.86
20,000 '67, c......108.10
20,000 '67, c......108.15
White, Morris & Co.
2,500 '65, c., n......107.82
5,000 '65, c., n......107.82
2,500 '67, c......107.82
Bates & Brown.
20,000 '67......107.98
20,000 '67......108.10
20,000 '65, n......107.93
20,000 '65, n......107.78
12,100 '65, n......107.78
14,500 '65, n......107.76
3,000 '64......107.78
3,500 '64, r......107.78
10,000 '65, c., n......107.76
3,000 '64......107.95
10,000 '65, n......107.84
10,000 '65, n......107.80
10,000 '65, n......107.90
10,000 '65, n......107.91
10,000 '64......107.96
10,000 '65, n......107.89
10,000 '64......108.02
10,000 '64......108.05
10,000 '64......108.08
Charles Unger & Co.
25,000 '67......107.85
Chase & Higginson.
20,000 '64, r......107.80
J. S. Stanton.
20,000 '65, n......107.80
20,000 '65, n......107.82
20,000 '65, n......107.83
20,000 '65, n......107.84
30,000 '65, n......107.86
W. T. Hatch & Son.
350 '62, c......108.20
7,000 '64, c......108.20
4,000 '64, r......108.20
1,000 '65, r., o......108.20
11,700 '65, c., n......108.20
1,000 '65, r., n......108.20
1,500 '67, r......108.20
14,600 '67, c......108.20
1,000 '68, c......108.20
G. Buckingham, Jr.
10,000 '65, n......107.85
10,000 '65, n......107.89
Baker & Kitchen.
100 '64, c......107.87½
300 '67, c......107.87⅛
900 '65, c., n......107.87⅛
2,000 '65, r., n......107.87⅛
10,000 '65, c., n......107.89
11,000 '65, c., n......107.90
12,000 '65, c., n......107.91
13,000 '65, c., n......107.92
14,000 '65, c., n......107.93
15,000 '65, c., n......107.94
16,000 '67, c., n......107.95
17,000 '67, c., n......107.96
18,000 '67, c., n......107.97
19,000 '67, c., n......107.98
20,000 '67, c., n......107.99
21,000 '67, c., n......108.00
23,000 '67, c., n......108.01
25,000 '67, c., n......108.02
27,000 '67, c., n......108.03
Taussig, Fisher & Co.
25,000 '65, c., n......107.85
10,000 '65, c., n......107.88
15,000 '65, c., n......107.92
15,000 '65, c., n......107.96
10,000 '65, c., n......108.00
25,000 '65, c., n......108.05
Hatch & Foote.
5,150 '62, c......108.17
700 '64, c......108.00
500 '65, r., o......108.00
10,500 '65, c......108.05
5,000 '65, c., n......108.00
5,000 '67, c......107.88
M. A. Plaat.
20,000 '67......108.00
20,000 '67......108.01
20,000 '67......108.02
20,000 '67......108.03
20,000 '67......108.04
20,000 '67......108.05
20,000 '67......108.06
20,000 '67......108.07
20,000 '67......108.08
20,000 '67......108.09
A. C. Frank.
34,000 '67......107.89
11,500 '64......107.88
15,000 '67......107.90
11,000 '67......107.91
12,500 '67......107.92
13,000 '67......107.93
14,000 '67......107.94
15,000 '67......107.95
16,000 '67......107.96
17,000 '67......107.97
18,000 '67......107.98
19,000 '67......107.99
Humbert Bros.
5,000 '62, r......108.42
20,000 '64, c......108.70
20,000 '64, c......108.75
20,000 '64, c......108.80
20,000 '64, c......108.85
20,000 '64, c......108.90
45,000 '67......108.00
50,000 '67......108.05
50,000 '67......108.10
Charles Allardice.
25,000 '65, n......107.79
$5,662,850

The awards were as follows:

Fisk & Hatch.
$11,000 '64, r......107.70
26,000 '65, r., n......107.70
103,000 '67, r......107.70
100,000 '65, c., n......107.70
10,000 '67, c......107.70
Hatch & Foote.
5,000 '65, c......107.80
5,000 '67, c......107.83
Chase & Higginson.
20,000 '64, r......107.80
Chas. Allardice.
25,000 '65, n......107.79
White, Morris & Co.
2,500 '65, c., n......107.82
5,000 '65, c., n......107.82
2,500 '67, c......107.82
Bates & Brown.
20,000 '65, n......107.78
12,100 '65, n......107.78
14,500 '65, n......107.76
3,000 '64......107.78
3,500 '64, r......107.78
10,000 '65, c., n......107.76
10,000 '65, n......107.84
10,000 '65, n......107.80
Leonard, Sheldon & Foster.
30,000 '65, c., n......107.83
10,150 '65, c., n......107.73
13,800 '65, r., n......107.73
7,450 '67, c......107.73
32,200 '67, r......107.76
22,200 '64, c......107.73
7,000 '64, r......107.73
5,000 '65, r......107.73
200 '65, c......107.73
22,000 '62, r......107.73
Edward Sweet & Co.
10,000 '65, c., n......107.70
20,000 '67, c......107.70
5,000 '64, c......107.70
25,000 '65, c., n......107.81
50,000 '64, c......107.84
6,000 '65, r., n......107.81
5,000 '64, c......107.81
5,000 '65, c......107.85
20,000 '65......107.77
10,000 '65, c., n......107.76
10,000 '65, c., n......107.79
20,000 '67, c......107.77
Chas. Unger & Co.
16,000 '67......107.85
Edward Sweet & Co.
$10,000 '67, c......107.80
10,000 '67, c......107.81
10,000 '65, c., n......107.81
10,000 '65, c., n......107.82
10,000 '65, c., n......107.84
10,000 '67......107.84
500 '67......107.85
Marx & Co.
10,000 '67, c......107.85
50,000 '65, c., n......107.78
Taussig, Fischer & Co.
9,000 '65, c., n......107.85
G. Buckingham, Jr.
4,200 '65, n......107.85
Chas. Unger & Co.
9,000 '67......107.85
J. S. Stimson.
20,000 '65, n......107.80
20,000 '65, n......107.82
20,000 '65, n......107.83
20,000 '65, n......107.84
Woerishoffer & Co.
10,000 '65, c., n......107.82
10,000 '65, c., n......107.83
10,000 '67, c......107.84
4,200 '67, c......107.85
J. S. Stanton.
11,000 '65, n......107.86
Taussig, Fischer & Co.
16,000 '65, c., n......107.85
G. Buckingham, Jr.
5,800 '65, n., c......107.85
Marx & Co.
31,000 '67, c......107.85
Woerishoffer & Co.
5,800 '67......107.85
3,500 '67......107.85
Turner Bros.
200 '64, c......107.86
1,000 '65, c., o......107.86
1,200 '65, r., n......107.86
Ed. Sweet & Co.
9,500 '67......107.85
Vermilye & Co.
158,000 '62, r......107.86
62,550 '64, r......107.86
303,000 '64, c......107.86
3,000 '65, c., o......107.86
76,000 '65, r., o......107.86
51,500 '65, r., n......107.86
24,950 '65, c., n......107.86
Total......$1,777,000

The Railway and Miscellaneous Share speculation, which showed some hesitancy and heaviness in the earlier transactions, acquired strength and buoyancy through the afternoon, on a more active business. New-York Central advanced to 91⅜; Lake Shore to 93⅛; Northwest Preferred to 88⅝; Cleveland and Pittsburg touched 108⅛. Reading and Rock Island were firmer. Of the Miscellaneous list, Western Union Telegraph was the feature, rising to 40⅜, on free dealings. The general market closed with decided firmness.

The following quotations were made, as compared with Wednesday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—NOV. 3.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	106⅞	106⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	109	108⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅜	109⅞
American Gold Coin	111	110⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109⅛
New Bonds of Tennessee	60⅛	60⅛
New-York Central and Hudson	91½	91⅜
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	86⅛	86⅜
Reading Railroad	101	101
Chicago and Rock Island	111¼	112⅛
North-west Common	79⅛	79⅜
North-west Preferred	88¼	88⅝
Pacific Mail Company	42	42⅜
St. Paul Preferred	80⅜	80⅜
St. Paul Common	61⅜	61⅞
Lake Shore	92⅞	93
Ohio and Mississippi	32¼	32½
Toledo and Wabash	52¼	52½
Western Telegraph	39⅞	40¼

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close:

6 ℔ ct. reg., '81......113⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., '65...109⅞
6 ℔ ct. coup., '81......113⅛	5-20 coup., '67......109⅜
5-20 reg., '62......107⅞	5-20 coup., '68......109⅞
5-20 coup., '62......108⅛	10-40 reg......106⅞
5-20 coup., '64......107⅛	10-40 coup......106⅞
5-20 coup., '65......107⅞	6s currency......111

State Bonds were rather more freely dealt in. Old Virginia Sixes advanced to 68½, on a better demand. Missouri Sixes ruled at 91½. Arkansas Sevens receded to 66. The bids at the Stock Board were as follows:

Tenn. 6s, old...... 62	Ohio 6 ℔ cent., '81...102
Tenn. 6s, new bonds... 60	Ohio 6 ℔ cent., '86...104
Virginia 6s, old...... 67½	Kentucky 6s...... 98⅛
Virginia 6s, new bds... 63	Ill. Canal bds., '70...100
Virginia 6s, reg. old... 49	Ill. coupon 6s, '77...100
Georgia 7s, new bds... 91	Ill. coupon 6s, '79...100
N. Carolina 6s, old... 48	Ill. War Loan......100
N. Carolina F. A. '66.. 38	Michigan 6 ℔ ct., '73..100
N. Carolina new bds... 27½	Michigan 6 ℔ ct., '78..100
N. Carolina S. Tax... 21¼	Michigan 6 ℔ ct., '83..100
S. Carolina 6s...... 85	Michigan 7 ℔ ct., '78..100
S. Carolina new bds... 66	N. Y. Reg. B. Loan..106⅛
Missouri 6s...... 91½	N. Y. Coup. B. Loan..106⅛
Mo. H. & St. Jo. iss.. 91½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72..105
Louisiana 8s, L. Bds.. 88	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73..105
California 7s......111	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74..105
Connecticut 6s......101½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75..105
Rhode Island 6s......101	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77..105
Alabama 8s......101	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78..105
Ark. 7s, L.R. & Ft.S.Is. 66	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74..100
Arkansas 6s...... 62½	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75..100

Railway Mortgages were generally quiet. Central Pacific Six per Cents were the main exception, meeting with a fair investment call, and closing firmly at 91@91⅛. Union Pacifics were quoted at 82¾@82⅞. The bids at the Stock Exchange were as follows:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83...... 88	Tol. & W. 1st ext...... 90¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87...... 89½	Tol. & W. 2d...... 83
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R. Est. 86	Tol. & W. Eq. Bds... 75½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub...... 86	T., W. & W. c. c. S.F. 81½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76......100	Gt. West. 1st, '68......100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76.100	Gt. West. 1st, '88...... 88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '85-76...100	Qu. & Tol. 1st, '90... 81
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79...... 98	H. & S. Iowa 1st...... 75
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83...... 87	Chi., R. I. & P...... 97⅜
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80... 90	Morris & E. 1st...... 99½
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88... 79½	Morris & E. 2d...... 97
Buff., N.Y.&E. 1st, '77 90½	Clev. & Tol. S. F...... 90
Hud. 7s, 2d S. F., '85..104	N. J. Cen. 2d......100
Harlem 1st......100	N. J. Cen. n. bds......101
Har. Con. M. & S. F.. 90½	P., F. W. & C. 1st......102
Alb. & Susq. 3d bds.. 92½	P., F. W. & C. 2d...... 96
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82..117	P., F. W. & C. 3d...... 91
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℔c.1st.111	Clev. & Pitts. 2d...... 98
Mich. So. 7 ℔ ct. 2d... 94½	Clev. & Pitts. 4th...... 77½
M. S. & N.I.S.F.7 ℔ c. 98	Chi. & Alt. S. F......101
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.. 95½	Chi. & Alt. 1st......102
Cen. Pac. Bds...... 91	Chi. & Alt. Inc...... 90½
Union Pac. 1st Bds... 82¾	Ohio & Miss. 1st...... 90⅛
Union Pac. L. G. 7s... 73¼	Ohio & Miss. Con...... 87½
Union Pac. Inc. 10s... 72¼	Du. & Sioux C. 1st...... 94
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ ct., '70...106	St. L. & I. M. bds...... 87¼
Alt. & T. H. 1st...... 96½	M. & St. P. 1st, 8s......104¼
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf...... 83¾	M. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10. 92½
Alt. & T. H. 2d inc...... 72½	Mil. & St. P. 1st...... 93¼
Chi. & N. W. S. F...... 97	Mil. & St. P. 2d...... 85
Chi. & N. W. int. bds. 92½	Chi. & Mil. 1st...... 90¼
Chi. & N. W. 1st...... 94	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st.. 81
Cons. 7 ℔ ct. conv...... 86	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d... 61
Han. & St. Jo. L. Gt..105	Tol., P. & War., E. D. 84½
Han. & St. Jo. conv...106	Tol., P. & W., W. D.. 79½
Lack. & West. bds...... 96	Tol., P. & W. 2d...... 66
Del., L. & W. 1st...... 99	N. Y. & N. H. 6s...... 97
Del., L. & W. 2d...... 94¼	Bos., H. & E. guar... 28

And the following were the bids for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York......139	Park......167
Manhattan......150	N. Y. Nat. Ex. Bank.100
Mechanics'......135	Central National......103
Union......136	Fourth National......106⅛
America......145	Ninth National......107
City......210	Tenth National......126
Phenix......107	Oriental......154⅝
Tradesmen's......151	Bkrs. & Brokers' Ass.100
National......114	Del. & Hudson Canal.120
Merchants' Exchange102	Pennsylvania Coal......220
Seventh Ward......111	American Coal...... 35
Commerce......122⅛	Spring Mount. Coal... 40
Broadway......300	Canton Co., Balt...... 66¾
Mercantile......126	Western Union Tel.. 39¾
American Exchange..111	Quicksilver Mining... 5
Chatham......167⅜	Mariposa Mining...... 4⅛
Hanover......100	Mariposa Preferred... 8⅛
Metropolitan......129⅛	Adams Express...... 67
People's......140	Wells-Fargo Express. 37
Grocers'......118	Wells-FargoEx.Scrip. 2⅛
East River......111	American Express.... 44
Market......125	United States Ex..... 33⅛
Nassau......110	Mer. Union Express.. 13⅛
Corn Exchange......125	Pacific Mail...... 41⅝
Continental...... 94¼	Atlantic Mail...... 24
Importers'&Traders'.155	

The Money market has been without activity, and with a free offering to the leading street borrowers rates have been quoted easy at 5@6 ℔ cent. as the ruling figures on call. The Government houses were supplied at 4@5 ℔ cent. A fair sale has been reported for prime commercial paper at 7@8 ℔ cent. per annum, with a comparatively light offering. The City Bank Exchanges were about $92,000,000, with resulting balances of $3,651,467.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 3.

Gold receipts	$1,382,336 61
Gold payments	2,074,335 15
Gold balance	60,683,219 44
Currency receipts	2,707,874 55
Currency payments	370,506 80
Currency balance	9,434,851 07
Customs	341,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—NOV. 3.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	101⅝	101¾
City 6s, New	102½	102⅝
Camden and Amboy	115½	115⅝
Pennsylvania Central	58½	58¾
Reading	100¾	100⅞
Lehigh Valley	58¾	58⅞
Catawissa Preferred	38½	38¾
Philadelphia and Erie	26⅛	26¼
Northern Central	42½	42⅝
Lehigh Navigation	32¼	32⅜
Lehigh Gold Loan	89	89⅛

The question of the retention or Mr. E. WALKER, as Statistician of the New-York Produce Exchange, was decided affirmatively today by a very handsome and complimentary majority, the vote having been 539 for and 235 against the measure. Mr. WALKER's main duties are analogous to those of the Secretaries of the various Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade of the interior, and comprise the collection, arrangement, and preservation of the statistics of the various business interests represented at the Produce Exchange. The utilization of the statistics in published forms is incidental to his labors, which, if prudently and carefully conducted, cannot fail to be of advantage to the institution with which he is officially connected. We cannot but regard his designation of Statistician as anomalous and injudicious. Had he been given the title of Secretary at the beginning, and thus accorded in name, even, his true position in relation to the Exchange, we are of the opinion that his appointment would not have provoked all the criticism and opposition which he has had from the outset to encounter, and much of which may be traced to a misconception of the real nature and value of his work.

The Chicago *Tribune* reports the past week's shipments of Breadstuffs from that market thus:

Shipped.	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.
By railroad	25,272	21,326	53,175	29,079	69,979
To Buffalo	15,749	233,117	65,026	81,269	....
Oswego	....	48,647	22,110	....	23,864
Ogdensburg	4,527	....	19,098	....	....
Huron	7,448	11,886	29,140	....	....
Other U. S. ports	624	100	12,715	45,610	....
Kingston	....	83,509	19,204	....	....
Goderich	....	....	35,979	....	....
Other Can. ports	....	11,908	20,946	....	....
Total	55,070	410,583	277,448	155,956	93,843

The Buffalo *Courier* reports as follows:

The movement of flour and grain, including the receipts at Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit and Cleveland, from Aug. 1 to Oct. 29, 1870, and for the corresponding period in the years indicated:

	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.
Flour, bbls	1,344,311	1,325,696	1,751,856	1,648,475
Wheat, bushels	17,673,751	18,805,811	19,051,900	19,283,724
Corn, bushels	6,760,481	11,451,614	9,599,027	9,970,568
Oats, bushels	7,800,868	5,352,029	11,122,207	9,214,025
Barley, bushels	3,045,664	835,499	1,087,100	2,114,848
Rye, bushels	724,207	542,075	1,233,350	999,073
Total, bushels	35,813,971	37,006,998	42,924,664	41,573,738

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* publishes the following statistics of the produce business of that city:

The eastward movement of Flour and Grain from the West, through Buffalo, from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, this year, as compared with the corresponding period last year, shows a decrease of 108,392 barrels of Flour, and an increase of 138,785 bushels of grain, estimating Flour as Wheat. The following statement shows the receipts of Flour and Grain at Buffalo by Lake and Grand Trunk Railway for the month of October; also from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, in the years indicated:

For the Month of October.

	Flour, bbls.	Grain, bushels.	Grain, includ'g Flour, bushels.
1870	231,248	7,125,504	8,281,744
1869	301,153	5,588,409	7,094,174
1868	369,409	7,222,949	9,069,964
1867	400,521	10,487,015	12,489,620
1866	270,414	7,879,424	9,231,494
1865	291,963	7,885,690	9,345,505
1864	229,048	4,731,044	5,876,284
1863	454,041	7,121,013	9,391,118
1862	390,710	9,777,054	11,731,204
1861	434,146	10,311,567	12,483,797
1860	224,398	5,375,874	6,500,864

From Jan. 1 to Nov. 1 in Same Years.

	Flour, bbls.	Grain, bushels.	Grain, includ'g Flour, bushels.
1870	1,139,703	32,171,472	37,869,987
1869	1,247,095	31,490,727	37,726,202
1868	1,229,195	37,246,200	43,392,184
1867	1,118,027	35,975,905	41,566,010
1866	1,036,022	44,662,093	49,842,203
1865	1,478,173	36,656,780	44,047,655
1864	1,691,164	34,808,325	43,314,445
1863	2,348,707	42,517,787	55,291,322
1862	2,300,036	51,423,814	62,923,994
1861	1,772,860	43,104,842	51,969,142
1860	953,720	26,060,032	30,837,632

The following shows the receipts of Flour and grain by the Lake Shore Railway for the month of October, and from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1870:

	For Month.	From Jan. 1 to Nov. 1.
Flour, bbls	143,033	1,029,673
Wheat, bushels	136,800	1,258,350
Corn, bushels	279,000	3,585,900
Oats, bushels	447,000	1,873,500
Barley, bushels	10,800	110,040
Rye, bushels	21,600	122,000
Total grain	895,200	6,969,390

The following shows the exports by rail for the months of August, September and October, including city shipments and through shipments by the Lake Shore Railway:

	August.	September.	October.
Wheat, bushels	518,102	255,327	247,784
Corn, bushels	519,673	602,453	573,885
Oats, bushels	859,685	642,792	559,433
Barley, bushels	6,640	22,697	49,897
Rye, bushels	86,828	46,000	22,040
Total bushels	1,990,928	1,569,179	1,447,089

The following exhibit shows the amounts of flour and grain shipped from Buffalo by canal from the opening of navigation to Nov. 1 for the last four years:

	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.
Flour, bbls	53,753	42,261	3,703	11,974
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
Wheat	13,409,736	13,967,360	8,002,302	7,258,930
Corn	5,465,042	7,303,164	13,851,948	13,785,783
Oats	4,875,994	3,193,261	8,518,536	7,570,666
Barley	695,744	24,491	164,418	992,557
Rye	208,943	25,649	557,073	697,050
Total grain	24,755,459	24,513,925	31,094,272	30,255,936

The annexed table shows the aggregate receipts of canal tolls at Buffalo from the opening of the canal, May 1 to Nov. 1, from 1860 to 1866, inclusive; May 6 to Nov. 1, 1867; May 4 to Nov. 1, 1868; and May 10 to Nov. 1, in 1869 and 1870:

1870	$941,248 88	1865	$1,611,261 12
1869	1,445,824 29	1864	1,910,474 96
1868	1,789,213 88	1863	2,342,555 12
1867	1,745,050 80	1862	2,565,172 76
1866	1,902,771 22		

Number of Boats Cleared.

1870	5,900	1865	5,786
1869	5,920	1864	6,748
1868	6,740	1863	8,261
1867	6,511	1862	9,625
1866	7,182		

Of the movements in East India goods, Messrs. H. H. CROCKER & Co. furnish the following statistics:

Jute.

	1870. Bales.	1869. Bales.	1868. Bales.
Imported into the United States from Jan. 1 to date	47,722	43,391	27,265
On the way to the United State Oct. 31	19,005	1,000	14,806
Landing at Calcutta last dates for United States	2,500	5,000	1,050
Stock in importers' and speculators' hands in Boston, Oct. 31	400	3,100	100
Stock in importers' and speculators' hands in New-York, Oct. 31	16,000	7,300	3,750

Jute Butts.

	1870.	1869.	1868.
Imported into the United States from Jan. 1 to date	52,158	42,942	....
On the way to the United States from Oct. 31	12,911	5,837	....
Loading at Calcutta last dates for the United States	2,125	600	....
Stock in importers' and speculators' hands in Boston, Oct. 31	1,100	6,000	....
Stock in importers' and speculators' hands in New-York, Oct. 31	4,700	2,600	....

Manila Hemp.

	1870.	1869.	1868.
Imported into the United States from Jan. 1 to date	122,147	123,967	135,886
On the way to the United States from Manila, Oct. 31	32,808	12,728	31,084
Stock in importers' and speculators' hands in Boston, Oct. 31	13,823	13,337	829
Stock in importers' and speculators' hands in New-York, Oct. 31	8,080	5,200	11,156

Saltpetre.

	1870. Bags.	1869. Bags.	1868. Bags.
Imported to the United States from Jan. 1 to date	49,836	32,551	22,516
On the way to the United States Oct. 31	19,140	8,578	13,327
Loading at foreign ports at last dates for United States	5,562	4,757	3,063
Stock in importers' and speculators' hands in Boston, Oct. 31	3,378	4,773	10,237
Stock in importers' and speculators' hands in New-York, Oct. 31	1,600	800	2,000

Linseed.

	1869. Bags.	1870. Bags.
Imported into the United States from Jan. 1 to date—Calcutta	681,215	596,273
Bombay	52,612	38,450
On the way to the United States, Oct. 31—Calcutta	140,868	417,271
Loading at foreign ports at last dates for the United States—Calcutta	28,116	64,254
Stock in importers' and speculators' hands in Boston, Oct. 31—Calcutta	27,500	8,300
Bombay	....	6,500
Stock in importers' and speculators' hands in New-York, Oct. 31—Calcutta	99,000	11,000
Bombay	27,000	....
Supply	232,482	507,325
Imported from Europe from Jan. 1 to date	7,000	2,000
Stock on hand Jan. 1, all hands	117,117	210,000

Gunnybags.

	1870. Bales.	1869. Bales.
Imported into the United States from Jan. 1 to date	7,268	1,650
On the way to the United States from Oct. 31	4,410	100
Loading at Calcutta last date for United States	500	....
Stock in importers' and speculators' hands in Boston Oct. 31	5,500	5,800
Stock in importers' and speculators' hands in New-York Oct. 31	6,600	8,000
Shipments and consumption from New-York and Boston during October	900	2,300
Stock on hand Jan. 1, including South and West	12,500	24,706
Prices current Oct. 31, ℔ bag	18c.@19c.	16¾c.@17c.

Gunny Cloth.

	1870. Bales.	1869. Bales.
Imported into the United States from Jan. 1 to date	11,787	9,262
On the way to the United States from Oct. 31	8,118	648
Loading at Calcutta last date for United States	1,512	35
Stock in importers' and speculators' hands in Boston, Oct. 31	2,100	5,000
Stock in importers' and speculators' hands in New-York, Oct. 31	5,400	4,250
Imported from Europe from Jan. 1 to date	150	....
Shipments and consumption from New-York and Boston during October	2,800	3,100
Stock on hand Jan. 1, including South	13,000	31,600
Prices current, Oct. 31, ℔ yard	27¾c.	21c.@22c.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA, connecting St. Louis and St. Paul, and running through the finest portion of Iowa, is now nearly completed. The remaining million of its 7 per cent. gold First Mortgage Bonds is now offered at 90 and accrued interest. Parties who desire a strictly first-class investment on one of the very best roads in the country are invited to examine into the merits of this security. It pays fully one-third more interest than governments, which are taken in exchange at the highest market rate. W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer, No. 32 Pine-street, New-York.

After a full examination, we have accepted an Agency for the sale of the above First Mortgage Bonds, and desire to recommend them to our customers AS A THOROUGHLY SAFE AS WELL AS PROFITABLE INVESTMENT. JAY COOKE & CO.

Pamphlets, with map, may be obtained, and subscriptions will be received at the Company's offices, No. 32 Pine-street, New-York; at offices of JAY COOKE & CO., New-York, Philadelphia and Washington; the Bank of North America, and banking-houses of HOWES & MACY, New-York.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities, No. 5 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1870.

☞ THE FUNDING OF UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTIES into a first-class security, paying the same rate of interest, (six per cent., gold.) and which cannot be called in under twenty-five years without the consent of the holder, may now be effected at a clear profit of about twenty per cent, by exchanging them for the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The five-twenties of 1867 are selling today at 110, and the Central Pacific Bonds at 91; $1,000 of the former will buy $1,000 of the latter, and leave nearly $200 for use or for reinvestment; or $5,000 of the former, paying $300 in gold annually, will buy $6,000 of the latter, paying $360 in gold annually, and leave a balance in cash of over $40.

The Central Pacific is a completed, thoroughly-built, well-managed road, doing a large business, and earning an immense revenue. The bonds are well and favorably known, and constantly dealt in, both here and in the chief financial centres of Europe, and they can be disposed of at a quoted market price with the same facility as Government bonds, and are daily quoted at the Stock Exchange.

Having originally negotiated these bonds, and being thoroughly acquainted with their soundness and value, we have introduced them as a specialty in our regular business in connection with our dealings in Government securities, and recommend them without hesitation to our friends and customers desiring to make investments or to fund their five-twenties upon advantageous terms, without reduction of interest.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF the State of Alabama, due the first Monday in November, will be paid on and after that date by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., Bankers and Financial Agents for the State of Alabama.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 3, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks...... 26	Hides, bdls...... 59
Cotton, bales...... 2,928	Leather, sides...... 6,531
Dried Fruit, pks...... 23	Spirits Turp., bbls... 251
Eggs, bbls...... 1,070	Pork, bbls...... 141
Flour, bbls...... 18,220	Beef, pks...... 903
Corn-meal, bags...... 456	Lard, pks...... 196
Wheat, bushels......175,538	Butter, pks...... 2,963
Corn, bushels...... 23,900	Cheese, pks...... 5,440
Oats, bushels...... 29,807	Tallow, pks...... 133
Rye, bushels...... 15,100	Oil-cake, pks...... 221
Malt, bushels...... 2,040	Rice, pks...... 78
Barley, bushels...... 38,531	Tobacco, hhds...... 33
Grass-seed, bushels... 1,438	Starch, boxes...... 535
S. W. Flour, pks...... 150	Whisky, bbls...... 390
Hops, bales...... 376	Wool, bales...... 66
Hides, No...... 6,095	Sumac, bags...... 59

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *China,* for Liverpool—396 bales Cotton, 350 pks. Manufactured Tobacco, 7,186 bushels Wheat.

By the ship *Panama,* for Glasgow—300 bbls. Resin, 3,060 staves, 4,275 bbls. Flour, 15,003 bushels Wheat.

By the ship *Energy,* for Rotterdam—6,377 bbls. Resin, 18,000 Staves, 4 bbls. Brandy, 6 bbls. Pearl Ashes, 20 boxes Flavina, 15 casks Iodine, 295 bales Cotton, 112 hhds. Tobacco, 53 boxes Tobacco, 2 cases Machinery, 4,000 lbs. Bees-wax, 16 cases Cigars.

By the brig *Roslyn,* for Marseilles—2,349 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Caroline,* for Barcelona—1,426 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Pots have been in demand and quoted steady, as $6 75@$7 25. Pearls continue inactive at $9 @$9 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—There has been very little inquiry noted for any description, but prices have been well supported. The stock of Rio is given at 38,728 bags, and of other kinds at 47,783 bags and 19,558 mats. The recent movements in other than Rio, Messrs. C. AMANN & Co. sum up thus: 2,792 bags Maracaibo, ex sundry vessels, sold for consumption on private terms; 905 bags Laguayra, 780 bags Costa Rica, 900 bags San Domingo, 190 bags Savanilla, sold in lots within our range. We quote: Java, 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 15c. @18½c.; Laguayra, 16¼c.@18c.; Rio, 9½c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14c.@16c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@18c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@18c.; Ceara, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8½c.@9c., gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—The dealings have been rather extensive for both prompt and forward delivery, opening at less firm prices, but closing steadily for prompt deliveries, and ⅛c.@⅛c. ℔ lb. stronger. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,830 bales for early delivery, (of which 1,557 bales were to arrive,) including 5,008 bales to shippers, 1,240 bales to spinners, 118 bales to speculators, and 464 bales in transit. Also 6,050 bales for forward delivery, basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for November, 400 bales at 16c.; December, 200 bales at 16c., 100 bales at 15⅞c., 100 bales at 15⅞c.; January, 100 bales at 16c.; free on board at Mobile, 250 bales, basis New-York Low Middling, at 15c.; and to-day, November, 100 bales at 16⅛c., 400 bales at 16⅛c., 400 bales at 16c., 800 bales at 16⅛c., 300 bales at 16 5-16c.; December, 100 bales at 16c., 500 bales at 15⅞c., 200 bales at 16c., 100 bales at 15 15-16c., 100 bales at 16c., 100 bales at 16 1-16c., 500 bales at 16⅛c., 200 bales at 16⅛c., buyer's option: December and January, 100 bales each at 16c.; January, 400 bales at 16c.; 500 bales, free on board at New-Orleans, on private terms.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅛	13⅛	14	14⅛
Good Ordinary	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Low Middling	16⅝	16⅞	17	17⅛
Middling	16⅞	17⅛	17⅜	17⅝
Good Middling	17⅜	17⅝	17⅞	18⅛

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	21,696
Receipts last week	23,311
Receipts the preceding week	24,104
Receipts since Sept. 1	184,726
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	757,447
Receipts preceding year	658,429
Receipts for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Exports since our last	691
Exports since Sept. 1	88,017
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1870	439,042
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	1,588,887
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,597
Estimated stock here	35,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very quiet today, and prices have been quoted a shade easier, though the transactions have been scarcely of sufficient magnitude to determine values. The main call was for Shipping Extras, on the basis of $5 75 for good grades of State, but, at this rate, the principal holders were not disposed to sell lines, for prompt or forward delivery. In trade and family brands the dealings have been wholly in a jobbing way at less buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,600 bbls., all told, including pure to choice Superfine State and Western at from $4 90@$5 35; inferior to very good extra State at $5 50 @$5 75, mainly at $5 65@$5 75; very good to choice do., $5 75@$6 15; poor to very good shipping extra Western at $5 40@$5 70; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop extra Ohio at $5 50@$5 75, ℔ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ℔ bbl	$4 20@$4 90
Sour Flour	4 40@ 5 10
Superfine State and Western	4 90@ 5 35
Extra State	5 50@ 6 15
Extra City, shipping brands	5 50@ 6 15
Extra Genesee	6 15@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 50@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 75@ 9 00
Extra Western shipping brands	5 40@ 5 70
Extra Western, trade and family brands	5 70@ 9 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 00@ 9 25

Southern Flour continues quite dull at drooping prices; sales reported since our last of 470 bbls., in lots, at $5 35@$6 45 for poor to good Ordinary, and $6 45 @$9 50 for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour has been inactive at $4@$5 50 for very inferior to choice, ℔ bbl.; sales, 325 bbls. Corn-meal continues plenty and heavy at $3 90@$4 66 for Yellow and White Western; $4 15@$4 45 for Jersey; $4 70@$4 80 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl; sales, 250 bbls. Buck-wheat Flour has been selling slowly, ranging from $3@$3 75 ℔ 100 lbs. We quote,

Southern Flour, poor to good extra	$5 35@6 45
Southern Flour, good to very choice extra	6 45@10 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 00@ 5 50
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	3 90@ 4 80
Corn-meal, puncheon	22 50@23 00

GRAIN—Business in Wheat was utterly spiritless up to nearly the close of 'change, the moderate offerings of desirable lots advanced claims of holders, depression in gold, weakness in foreign exchange, and buoyancy in freights operating against free movements. The canvass, and polling of votes at the Exchange, on the question of the retention of Mr. WALKER, the statistician, also impeded negotiations. Near the close, sellers yielded a little, and offered stock more liberally at a shade easier prices, which led to a moderate trade, mainly in new crop Spring, for export, though partly for milling, at from $1 25@$1 26 for ordinary to prime No. 1, with $1 27 reported bid, and $1 28@$1 30 asked for choice Milwaukee, and $1 23@$1 25 for No. 2, ℔ bushel. Some speculative inquiry was also noted for prime new Spring. Other grades of Spring attracted but little attention, and were irregular in value. Red and Amber Western (Winter Wheat) was quoted about steady, but was inactive. White Wheat was very quiet. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 112,500 bushels, including White Western at $1 45@$1 65, chiefly at $1 45@$1 52; Red and Amber Western last at $1 26@$1 35, chiefly at $1 32@$1 35 for Amber, afloat; No. 1 Spring at $1 25@ $1 28½, chiefly at $1 26@$1 26 for new crop; No. 2 do., $1 23½, $1 25; $1 12@$1 16 for soft and warm to good steamer grades, and $1 16@$1 18 for sailing vessel old crop; and $1 18@$1 22 for new and old mixed, and $1 12 @$1 15 for soft to good steamer grades Chicago and Racine; White Genesee at $1 60@$1 70; Red and Amber State at $1 30@$1 36, in small lots; new Red and Amber Southern at $1 30@$1 37½, the latter an extreme; White Southern nominally at $1 50@$1 70 ℔ bushel. Corn has been in moderate demand for trade purposes and with a very limited offering, prices have been quoted higher, closing firmly, with most of the dealings reported at 86c.@87c. for good to prime old Mixed Western, afloat; and 85c. for good do., in store. Small lots of new Mixed Western were placed at 78c.@82c., chiefly at 80c., ℔ bushel. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 61,000 bushels at 85c.@87c. for good to prime old Mixed Western, in store and afloat, closing at about 85c. for good, in store, and 87c. for prime boat-loads, afloat; 84c.@92c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and State; 83c.@92c. for White do., and 78c.@83c. for Unsound and Damp, ℔ bushel. Rye has been quite dull at drooping prices. We quote the range from 87½c.@97½c. for ordinary to prime New Western, and $1 05@$1 10 for State ℔ bushel. Barley has been in fair demand but irregular, with sales reported at 29,500 bushels, including Canada West at $1 15@$1 18; Western at 95c.@$1 05, and State at 93c.@$1 ℔ bushel. Barley-malt has been in better request, with sales reported since our last of 16,500 bushels, including Canada at $1 15@$1 25 for poor to choice, and State at 90c.@$1 05 ℔ bushel. Oats have been in rather more request at about previous prices. The demand has been mainly for new mixed Western, at 54½c.@55c. afloat, and 54c. in store, ℔ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 71,000 bushels, at 52c.@57½c., as the extremes, for inferior to choice Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly at 54c.@55c. for Mixed Western, and 55½c.@57c. for White Ohio, and 50c. for old Western, ℔ bushel. The export clearances since our last include 7,186 bushels Wheat for Liverpool. 4,275 bbls. Flour and 15,003 bushels Wheat for Glasgow.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been inactive at 18c.@19c., and 27½c.@28c., respectively.

HAY—Bale Hay sells readily at $1 10@$1 15 for shipping, and $1 20@$1 25 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw has been in demand and buoyant at 80c.@$1 25 as extremes, for Short and Long, ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Continues very dull within the former range. Manila, 13c., gold; Jute, 5c.@6¼c., gold; Jute Butts, 3¾c., currency, ℔ lb.

HOPS—The demand has been moderate for the better qualities, at steady rates. We quote the range at from 10c.@19c. for New Crop, 10c.@15c. for Yearlings, and 3c.@7c. for older growth, ℔ lb. Receipts, 376 bales; exports,— bales. Mr. EMMET WELLS notices the week's business thus: There is scarcely any change to report. The improvement noticed in our last has been fully maintained, though the transactions have been small, owing to the short supply of desirable grades on offer. Brewers seem unwilling to advance their bids, notwithstanding the extreme scarcity of fine grades, such as they want; and in this connection we notice a little more disposition on their part to operate in the lower qualities. Receipts of the week, 2,602 bales; receipts, corresponding week last season, 3,210 bales; total receipts of the season, 13,672 bales; total receipts, corresponding season last year, 30,433 bales. Our special London correspondent favors us with the following, under date of Oct. 15: "The languid state of our trade, reported in our last, still prevails, and the small demand of the past week has prevented any sales of magnitude. Our market is consequently still heavily weighted with the English growth, the lower qualities of which continue to droop, fine Hops, from their scarcity, alone realizing recent values. Under this pressure, we see very little prospect of improvement in figures. The arrivals from the Continent are still comparatively small, and at present do not give promise of the fine qualities we were some time back led to expect. In yearlings and olds of all sorts, nothing is doing."

Prices Current for Hops in the New-York Market.

	Cents ℔ lb.
New-York State, new	13@16@19
Wisconsins, new	10@12@15
Eastern, new	10@12@15
Michigans, new	10@12@15
Ohios, new	10@11@12
Yearlings	10@12@15
Olds	3@ 5@ 7

HIDES—The market shows much firmness on a very moderate offering of desirable stock, but business is without activity. We quote: *Dry Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., 25c.@25½c.; Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., 25c.@25½c., gold, selected. Buenos Ayres, Seconds., 20@22 lbs., 21½c.@22½c., gold, as they run. Montevideo, 20@23 lbs., 25c.; Corrientes, 21@23 lbs., 23½c.@24½c.; Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., 24½c.@25c.; Orinoco, 20@23 lbs., 23c.@23½c.; California, 21@25 lbs., 22½c.@23c., gold, selected. Central American, 18@23 lbs., 20½c.@21c.; San Juan, 21@23 lbs., 19c.@20c.; Matamoras, 20@25 lbs., 21c.@22c.; Vera Cruz, 18@19 lbs., 20c.@21c.; Tampico, 20@22 lbs., 21c.@21½c.; Porto Cabello, 20@22 lbs., 20c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 20@22 lbs., 17c.@18c.; Bogota, 18@21 lbs., 21½c.@22½c.; Truxillo, 16@18 lbs., 21c.@21½c.; Rio Hache, 17@20 lbs., 18c.@20c.; Curacoa, 18@22 lbs., 14c.@15c.; Port au Platt, 16@18 lbs., 18c.@19c.; Bahia, 17@21 lbs., 18c.@19c., gold, as they run. Texas, 21@26 lbs., 20½c.@21½c.; Western, 18@24 lbs., 19c. @20c.; Southern, 13@16 lbs., 18c.@20c., currency, as they run. *Dry-salted Hides*—Maracaibo, 20@22 lbs., 13c.@13½c.; Maranham, 26@30 lbs., 14c.; Pernambuco, 26@29 lbs., 14c.; Matamoras, 28@32 lbs., 16½c.@17½c.; Savanilla, 25@28 lbs., 13c.@14c.; Bahia, 25@28 lbs., 13c.@13½c.; Chili, 28@30 lbs., 16c.@17c.; Sandwich Islands, 28@32 lbs., 13c.@14c., gold, as they run; Southern and Western, 20@22 lbs., 13½c.@15c., currency, as they run. *Wet-salted Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 45@50 lbs., 12½c.@12½c.; Rio Grande, 40@50 lbs., 12½c.@12½c.; California, 45@50 lbs., 11c.@11½c.; Para, 35@40 lbs., 10c.@10½c., gold, selected; New-Orleans, 70@80 lbs., 11c.@11½c.; Texas, 60@70 lbs., 12c.@13c.; City Slaughter, Ox, 60@80 lbs., 10½c.@11c.; City Slaughter, Cow, 45@60 lbs., 10c.@10½c., currency, selected. *Upper Leather Hides*—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 10@13 lbs., 27c.@28c., gold, selected; Minas, 15@16 lbs., 19c.@20., gold, as they run; Sierra Leone, 9@10 lbs., 38c. @40c., Gambia and Bissau, 8@9 lbs., 30c.@32c., currency, selected; Zanzibar, 10@12 lbs., 20c.@22c., currency, as they run. *East India Hides*—Calcutta Slaughter Cow, 9½@12½ lbs., 16c.@17c.; Calcutta Dead Green, 8@9 lbs., 14½c.@14½c.; Calcutta Buffalo, 19@22 lbs., 13½c., gold; Manila and Batavia Buffalo, 20@25 lbs., 12c.; Singapore Buffalo, 25@27 lbs., 11c.@12c.; Penang Cow, 10@12 lbs., 13c.@14c., currency.

LEATHER—There has been only a limited trade reported in Sole on the basis of our quotations. Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 28c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Rough, 30c.@33c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@42c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 33c.@39c.; Union Cropped, Middle, 34c.@41c.; Union Cropped, Light, 34c.@41c.; Union Bellies, 19c.@22c.; Oak Rough, Heavy, 33c.@38c.; Oak Rough, Middle, 33c.@38c.; Oak Rough, Light, 33c.@37c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 27c.@32c., ℔ lb.

LATHS—Eastern continue in demand at $2 40 ℔ thousand.

LIME—Rockland has been moderately inquired for at $1 15 for Common, and $1 75 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The market has been dull, since our last, but prices have not varied materially. Sales have been reported of only 300 hhds. common Cuba, at 21c. ℔ gallon, for shipment. The stock comprises 10,709 hhds. Cuba, 2,475 hhds. Porto Rico, 1,344 hhds. English Islands, and 25 bbls. New-Orleans. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico nominally at from 37c.@53c.; New Crop Cuba at 22c.@42c.; New-Orleans nominal ℔ gallon, and in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	20c.@23c.	22c.@26c.
Cuba, Clayed	22c.@26c.	26c.@30c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	—@—	28c.@35c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	38c.@42c.
Porto Rico	—@—	37c.@63c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	90c.@$1

PETROLEUM—Crude in bulk has been in less demand and rather less firm, though not offered freely. The current quotations were 11¾c.@12c., though some holders were asking as much as 12½c. ℔ gallon. A few lots were placed on the basis of 12c. for early delivery. Shipping Crude has been quite dull at 16c.@16¼c. as the nominal rates here, and 15¼c.@15½c. at Philadelphia. The receipts of Crude at Philadelphia were only 120 bbls. At the Creek, business was quite tame, yet quotations were maintained at $3@$3 05 on the Upper, and $3@$3 10 on the Lower Roads, early deliveries; and $2 90@$3 seller's options, remainder of the year. Refined has been offered rather more freely, and has been quoted weak though not lower, with a moderate demand noted for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,500 bbls. Standard White for early delivery at 23¼c.; and 2,000 bbls. do. last half of November, at 23c. ℔ gallon. Also, at Philadelphia, 6,250 bbls. Standard White, for November delivery, chiefly last half, at 22¾c.@22¾c.; 1,500 bbls. do., December, at 22½c., and 2,000 bbls. do., November and December, at 22½c. ℔ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 3,450 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 2,349 bbls. for Marseilles and 1,426 bbls. for Barcelona; and from Philadelphia, 152,196½ gallons for Dantzic. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in less demand within a range of 27½c.@28c., as extremes, ℔ gallon, with sales reported of 2,500 cases for early delivery. Naphtha continues dull and heavy at 9c.@9¼c., in shipping order; 15c.@15½c., in cases; 4¼c.@4½c., in bulk, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Western Mess Pork has been dull and lower, with a freer offering reported, particularly of Old, for prompt delivery. Other kinds have been inactive, and more or less nominal in value. Sales have been reported, for early delivery, since our last, of 575 bbls. at $23 50@$24 25 for old Western Mess; $21 @$22 for Prime and Extra Prime; $24 75@$25 for Thin Mess, ℔ bbl. For forward delivery the market has been very quiet, with $23 50 @$23 75 given as the quotations for old Western Mess, seller November, and $20 75@$21 for New, do., seller December. Dressed Hogs have been quiet and depressed. We quote the range from 9½c.@10¼c., as the extremes. Cut-meats continue very quiet at declining prices; sales have been reported of only small lots at 14½c.@15½c. for City-pickled Shoulders; 18c.@20c. for Pickled Hams, ℔ lb. City-cured Bacon has been sparingly dealt in at 14¾c.@14¾c. for Long Clear, ℔ lb. Lard has been in light demand for prompt delivery at less firm prices; sales have been reported, since our last, of 230 tcs. and bbls. at 13½c.@16c. for poor No. 1 to very choice Steam Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 15c.@15¼c. for fair to prime old Western Steam, 14¼c.@14½c. for new Steam, and 14c. @14½c. for City, ℔ lb. For forward delivery a moderate inquiry has been noted at rather stronger prices; sales, 1,000 tcs. prime Western Steam, seller's option, January and February, at 13⅝c.; and 750 tcs. do., December, January and February, sellers' option, at 13¾c., ℔ lb. Beef has been inactive at previous figures; sales have been reported of 75 bbls., in lots, $10 @$15 for Plain Mess; $15@$18 for Extra Mess, ℔ bbl. Tierce Beef has been very quiet at former figures; sales, 50 tcs. at $25@$26 for Prime Mess, and $30 for India Mess, ℔ tierce. Beef Hams have been selling slowly at $30@$31, in job lots, for ice-cured, ℔ bbl. Butter has been in better supply and rather light request at less firm rates. We quote: State, inferior to fancy, 26c.@42c., and Western, inferior to fancy, 15c.@33c.; the day's receipts were 2,963 pks. Cheese has been in fair demand at full prices. We quote at from 5c.@15½c. as the extremes for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 5,440 boxes. Of the week's movements in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD remark: The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 20,534 pks. The unusually mild and summerlike weather that continues to prevail has a marked effect on the Butter market, first by diminishing the local consumptive demand, and second by permitting an extra large and fine make of Fall stock. Low and medium grades are still dull, heavy and difficult to move at any fair approximate rate. The market for good to fine stock is decidedly dull, with demand confined to the actual wants of buyers. Western roll Butter and Canada stock is arriving freely, and selling moderately at quotations. The market closed with a downward tendency. We quote:

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County Dairies, firkins, ℔ lb	40@42
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County Dairies, firkins, ℔ lb	38@40
Broome, Steuben and Cortland County Dairies, firkins, ℔ lb	37@39
Cattaraugus and Yates County Dairies, firkins, ℔ lb	36@37
Common to fair State Dairies, firkins, ℔ lb	33@35
State, half-firkin tubs, extra, ℔ lb	40@42
State, half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ℔ lb	37@39
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego Counties, ℔ lb	35@37
Welsh tubs, fair to good State	30@34
State, Jersey and Pennsylvania, fresh Pails, ℔ lb	35@37
Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins, good to prime, ℔ lb	37@37
Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb	30@33
Western Reserve, firkins, good to prime, ℔ lb	30@33
Michigan and Indiana, firkins, good to prime, ℔ lb	30@32
Chicago and North-west, firkins, good to prime, ℔ lb	25@27
Ordinary Western, firkins, good to prime, ℔ lb	20@22
Common and White, Western and State Stock, ℔ lb	15@18
Canada, fair to prime, ℔ lb	25@33
Roll Butter, prime, ℔ lb	32@33
Roll Butter, ordinary, ℔ lb	25@30

The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 58,014 boxes, the exports for the same time being 16,361 boxes of 50 lbs. each. The demand for local and coastwise trade continues good at quotations, with occasional sales of fancy late-made stock at 15¾c.@16c. Exporters are not fairly in market, and the volume of business for that branch of the trade is consequently reduced to a low point. At the close of the week's trade we note that the market is decidedly easier, but our quotations are unchanged.

State Factories, fine to extra, ℔ lb	14½@15½
State Factories, fair to good, ℔ lb	13 @14
State Factories, ordinary, ℔ lb	12 @13
State Factories, skimmed, ℔ lb	5 @ 9
State Farm Dairies, extra, ℔ lb	14½@15½
State Farm Dairies, ordinary to good, ℔ lb	13 @14
Western, fair to good, ℔ lb	12 @14
Western, ordinary, ℔ lb	10 @11½

RICE—Has been in better supply and quiet at easier prices. We quote Carolina at $6@$7, and Rangoon at $6@$6 50, currency, ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been inactive at previous figures.

SEEDS—Grass-seeds have been in light request, but steady, including Clover at 10c.@10¼c., ℔ lb.; Timothy at $4 50@$4 75 ℔ bushel. Nothing really new in Calcutta Linseed.

SKINS—Have been in very moderate demand at about previous quotations.

SOAP—A moderate inquiry prevails, chiefly for domestic brands, at previous figures. We quote Castile at 11c.@11½c.; Colgate's Pale, 8c.; Family, 8½c.; and No. 1 at 6¼c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted steady, but have been without remarkable animation. Sales have been reported since our last of small lots of Cuba, &c., in hogsheads, at previous figures; 557 boxes Havana at 9¾c.; and 38,100 bags Manila at equal to 8⅞c. ℔ lb. We quote: Fair to good Refining grades at 9¼c.@10¼c.; fair to good Grocery grades, 10⅛c.@11¼c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 10⅛c.@11¾c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 10¼c. ℔ lb. Refined continue in fair request at uniform prices. We quote the range at 11¾c.@13¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—The demand has been limited for Tallow, at drooping prices. Sales, since our last, 42,000 lbs. at 8¼c.@9c. for ordinary to prime, chiefly at 8¾c.@9c. for prime to choice; 18,000 lbs. Stearine at 13c. @17c.; and small lots of Grease at 8c.@12c., ℔ lb.

TEAS—Have been in moderate demand at unchanged figures. We quote: Green, common to fair Hyson, in job lots, at 65c.@80c.; good to fair Hyson, 85c.@$1; extra fine to finest Hyson, $1 2@$1 10@$1 30; common to fair Young Hyson, 55c.@65c.; good to fine Young Hyson, 70c.@95c.; extra fine to finest, $1@$1 50; common to fair Gunpowder, 75c.@90c.; good to fine Gunpowder, 95c.@$1 15; extra fair to finest Gunpowder, $1 20@$1 60; common to fine Imperial, 75c.@90c.; good to fine Imperial, 97c.@$1 15; extra fine to finest Imperial, $1 20@$1 60; common to fair Twankay, 50c.@53c.; good to fine Twankay, 54c.@59c.; extra fine to finest Twankay, 58c.@65c.; common to fair Uncolored Japan, 75c.@85c.; good to fine Uncolored Japan, 90c.@$1 05; extra fine to finest Uncolored Japan, $1 10@$1 25; extra fine to finest Oolong, $1 10@$1 50; common to fair Oolong, 62c.@68c.; good to fine Oolong, 70c.@85c.; common to fair Souchong, 60c.@70c.; good to fine Souchong, 75c.@90c.; extra fine to finest Souchong, $1@$1 30, ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quoted rather firmer, with a moderate inquiry noted. Sales have been reported since our last, of 285 bbls., in lots, at 88¾c.@89c., chiefly at 89c. for iron-bound pks., ℔ gallon. Receipts, 390 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The business has been on a restricted scale, but rates have been quoted buoyant, with a very limited supply of room available. For Liverpool the engagements included 4,600 bales Cotton, at ½d.@9-16d. by steam, and ½d.@5-16d. by sail, ℔ lb.; 7,500 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 9d. ℔ bushel. For London, 3,000 bushels Wheat on private terms. For Cork and orders, a British brig with 3,280 quarters Wheat, at 7s. 9d. ℔ quarter. For a port in the United Kingdom, a French bark, with equal to 2,000 bbls. Petroleum from Philadelphia, at 4s. 6d. ℔ bbl.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—American securities opened and closed quiet and steady. Stocks opened and closed firmer. The course of the market during the day is shown in the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	93	92⅞@93	93⅛
Consols for account	93	92⅞@93	93⅛
United States 5-20s, 1862	89⅜	....	89⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	88⅜	....	88⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867	90⅜	....	90⅜
United States 10-40s	87⅛	....	87⅛
Illinois Central R. Shares	110⅛	....	110⅛
Erie Railroad shares	19	....	19
Atlantic and Great Western Railroad shares	29⅛	....	29⅛

The weekly report of the Bank of England, made public today, shows that the specie in vault has decreased £136,000 since the last report.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3—4½ P. M.—COTTON opened quiet and closed firm; Middling Uplands opened at 9⅛d.@9¼d., and closed at 9¼d.; Middling Orleans opened and closed at 9⅜d.@9½d.; the sales of the day foot up 12,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for speculation and export. BREADSTUFFS dull; Flour, 23s. 3d. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal. PROVISIONS—Bacon, 51s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut; Lard, 74s. PRODUCE—Turpentine easier at 30s. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Nov. 3—4½ P. M.—TALLOW declining; sales at 42s. 3d. TURPENTINE firmer. SUGAR on the spot firmer; afloat firmer.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 3.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,600 bbls.; Wheat, 178,000 bushels; Corn, 4,000 bushels; Oats, 70,000 bushels; Barley, 28,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 76,000 bushels; Corn, 54,000 bushels; Oats, 38,000 bushels; by railroad, Corn, 17,000 bushels. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 14c.; Corn, 12c.; Oats, 7½c. @ 8c., to New-York. FLOUR steady; good business. WHEAT heavy; sales 7,500 bushels No. — Chicago at $1 13. CORN stronger; sales 10,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 72c.; held 2c. higher at the close. OATS strong; sales 4,500 bushels No 2 Western at 46c.@47c. PORK lower; $25 for Heavy Mess. LARD lower; 15¼c. for New. HIGHWINES held at 90c. and firm. CATTLE—Receipts heavy, 532 cars against 387 last week; prices off ¼c. from last quotations and market dull. Stock going through East in first hands for want of buyers; 60 Kentucky Steers, averaging 1,421 lbs., sold at $7 50; 43 Ohio, averaging 1,484 lbs., at $8 25; 42 Ohio, averaging 1,612 lbs., at $8 75; 114 Indiana, 1,012 to 1,165 lbs., at $5 50@$5 75; 38 Canada, 877 to 950 lbs., at $4 75@$4 87½, and 29 Canada Oxen, 1,454 lbs., at $5 25. SHEEP selling slowly at last week's quotations. Lambs scarce and in demand. Canada Sheep worth $6; Lambs, $6 90; Ohio Sheep, $3 50@$4; Indiana, $4 25. HOGS are selling at $7@$7 25 for Common, and $7 50 for Extra. Market very dull.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 3.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 2,300 bbls. at $6 25 for No. 1 Spring; $6 75 for Amber Winter; $7 25 for White; $8 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and no sales; No. 2 Red Wabash held at $1 26. CORN scarce and firm; sales, car lots at 78c. OATS quiet at 49c. for Western. BARLEY quiet and unchanged; sales, 10,000 Bay Quinte, at $1 14. The stock in store here is 510,000 bushels. RYE and PEAS nominal. CORN-MEAL, $1 75 for Bolted; $1 65 for Unbolted, ℔ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $18@$20; Shipstuffs, $25@$26; Middling, $30@$33, ℔ ton, as to quality. HIGHWINES, 87½c.@87¾c. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat 11c., Barley 10c., to New-York, the latter to hold in boats; lumber $3 50@$3 75 to the Hudson, $4 50 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston 63c., to New-York 48c., to Albany 46c.; Grain and Mill-feed, to Boston, $6 30, to New-York, $4 80, to Albany $4 60, ℔ ton. Lake IMPORTS—55,000 bushels Wheat, 31,000 bushels Barley, and 194,000 feet Lumber. Canal SHIPMENTS—1,932 bbls. Flour, 15,900 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 33,700 bushels Barley, and 721,000 feet Lumber.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and lower; No. 2 Spring, 93½c.@95c.; during the afternoon steady at 93¼c.@93¼c. CORN dull; No. 2, 55½c.; during the afternoon dull; 55¼c. old; 56c. asked. OATS firm with a fair demand, No. 2, 36c. RYE declining with a fair demand; No. 2, 67c. BARLEY firm with a fair demand; No. 2, 78c. PROVISIONS advancing with a fair demand. Mess PORK, $24 for old; $22 for new. LARD, 13¼c.@13½c. Live HOGS active at $3 75@$6 80. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 91,300 bushels Wheat, 36,000 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats, 7,500 bushels Rye, 7,500 bushels Barley, 12,000 Hogs, 2,400 Cattle. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 254,000 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 20,000 bushels Barley, 5,500 Hogs. FREIGHTS steady and firm: to Buffalo, 8c. on Corn, 9c. on Wheat.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 3.—COTTON quiet and firm; Middling, 16¼c.; sales, 150 bales; net receipts, 280 bales; coastwise, 85 bales, total, 365 bales; exports, coastwise, 525 bales; stock, 4,094 bales. FLOUR in improved demand; Howard-street Superfine, $4 75@$5 50; do. Extra, $6@$6 25; do. Family, $7@$8 50; City Mills Superfine, $5@$6 75; do. Extra, $6 25@$7; do. Family, $7 50@$9 75; Western Superfine, $4 75@$5 00; do. Extra, $5 75@$6 50; do. Family, $6 50@$7 50. WHEAT—Maryland Amber, $1 65@$1 75; Good to Prime, $1 25@$1 60; Common to Fair, $1 05@$1 23; Western, $1 25@$1 30. CORN strong and higher; White New, 65c.@70c.; Old, 65c.@75c.; Yellow New, 75c.@78c.; Old, 80c.@82c. OATS firmer at 46c.@50c. RYE dull at 60c.@75c. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY held firmer at 89c.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 3.—COTTON in good demand at full rates; Middling, 16c. FLOUR quiet and weak; Family, $5 50@$5 75. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN steady, with a moderate demand; New, 50c.@53c. RYE firm, with a fair demand at 78c.@80c. BARLEY dull; holders anxious to sell; supply inferior and large, and almost unsalable; choice scarce and in demand at $1 08@$1 10. OATS dull and unchanged. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged; old stock of Bacon Shoulders exhausted. Live HOGS dull and drooping at $6 75@$7; buyers offered $7 net, delivered the first good weather; no buyers; receipts large. WHISKY in good demand at full prices; sales at 85c.@86c. EXCHANGE par.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—COTTON steady and unchanged. FLAX-SEED unchanged. TIMOTHY—Nothing doing. FLOUR firm; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $5 75@$6 25; Indiana and Ohio do., $6 25@$7; Fancy, $7 25@$8; other grades unchanged. WHEAT steady; Indiana Red, $1 37@$1 39; Amber, $1 41@$1 45. RYE firm at 92c. CORN dull; Yellow, 78c.@80c.; Mixed, 75c. OATS less active; State and Western, 53c.@56c.; Delaware, 50c.@51c. BARLEY—Sales, 10,800 bbls. Western at $1@$1 03. COFFEE—Stock nearly exhausted. SUGAR—Cuba at 9⅛c.@10c. for Fair Refining and Good Grocery. PROVISIONS—Sales unimportant. PETROLEUM steady and unchanged. WHISKY steady; Western iron at 87c.@88c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 3.—WHEAT—Steady milling demand; sales 1 car lot No. 2 Amber State at $1 55; 1 car lot No. 1 do., $1 37½, and 1 car lot Extra White State on private terms. RYE dull, and State is nominal at $1. CORN entirely neglected. BARLEY continues to move off slowly, and, if anything, the market favors the buyer; sales 1 car lot Mixed No. 2 and six-rowed State at 95c., and 1 car lot two-rowed State, in bags, at 90c. OATS steady; demand fair; sales 3 car lots Toledo at 55c., and 1 car lot No. 2 White Western at 58c.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 3.—COTTON quiet at 15c. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull; No. 2 Spring Chicago, 97c.@$1; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 18@$1 20. CORN firmer; Mixed, 62c. OATS heavy at 42c.@45c. BARLEY dull at 92c.@$1 for Choice to Extra Spring. RYE firm at 70c. for Choice. WHISKY steady at 84c. TOBACCO heavy. HEMP and BAGGING unchanged. PROVISIONS firm. PORK, $26. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 12c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15¼c.@16c. BACON—Shoulders, 14¼c.@14¼c.; Clear Sides, 20c.@20½c. LARD firm; old, 16c. RECEIPTS—5,500 bbls. Flour; 23,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 3.—TOBACCO—Sales, 86 hhds. at $4@$6 for common Trash and Lugs; $6 10@$6 50 for good Lugs; $6 75@$13 for low to good Leaf; $18@$22 for medium to bright Wrappers. BAGGING firm. COTTON heavy; Middling, 15c. FLOUR steady and unchanged. GRAIN—Nothing doing. PROVISIONS—Stock almost exhausted. Little Mess PORK and LARD on hand; prices unchanged. Live HOGS heavy; sales at $6 50@$7; killed to date, 2,600 head.

TOLEDO, Nov. 3.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN advancing with an active demand; No. 1, 65½c.; No. 2, 63c. OATS firmer; No. 1, 43c.; No. 2, 40c.@40½c. FREIGHTS dull; to Buffalo, 5c.; to Oswego, 8½c. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 39,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 3.—FLOUR—Extra Spring, 12½c. lower. WHEAT firm; No. 2 Milwaukee, 93½c.; No. 1 do., 97c. OATS firm at 38¼c. for No. 2. CORN firmer; No. 2 White, 50c. RYE unchanged. BARLEY easier; No. 2, 75c. Live HOGS firm at $6 50@$7 50. RECEIPTS, 4,000 bbls. Flour; 73,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 122,000 bushels Wheat. FREIGHTS to Buffalo unchanged.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 3.—COTTON quiet at 15c.; receipts, 2,849 bales; exports, 3,091 bales. FLOUR firm at $5. CORN firmer; New, 68c. OATS firm at 48c.@49c. LARD scarce; sales at 18¼c. PORK scarce; sales at $27. Other articles quiet and unchanged.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 3.—WHEAT dull; sales of No. 1 at $1 19; No. 2 at $1 16. CORN steady; sales of No. 1 at 70c. OATS nominal at 43c. PETROLEUM dull; Crude, $3 90; Refined, on spot and November, 20c. @20½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 3.—COTTON quiet and steady; Middling, 15¼c.@15½c.; sales, 3,900; net receipts, 1,477; coastwise, 788; total, 2,265; exports to Great Britain, 10,784; to the Continent, 1,100 to Bremen; coastwise, 752 to Vera Cruz; stock, 72,959.

NORFOLK, Nov. 3.—COTTON dull; Middling, 15¼@15⅜c.; sales, 50 bales; net receipts, 1,210 bales; exports, coastwise, 3,280 bales; stock, 3,364 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 3.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 15½c.; sales, 500; net receipts, 1,516; exports to Great Britain, 6,378; coastwise, 1,435; stock, 22,406.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 3.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 15¼c.; sales, 200; net receipts, 4,609; exports coastwise, 11; stock, 71,057.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 3.—Spirits TURPENTINE quiet at 41c. Strained RESIN steady at $1 50. Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR steady at $1 65.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 3.—COTTON firm; Middling, 14¼c.; sales, 1,160 bales; receipts, 1,512 bales.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Washington	Nov. 5	New-York	Liverpool
England	Nov. 5	New-York	Liverpool
Tripoli	Nov. 5	New-York	Liverpool
Columbia	Nov. 5	New-York	Glasgow

FOR ASPINWALL.

Arizona	Nov. 4	New-York	Aspinwall

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-office.

WARNING.

All letters for Europe should be marked "via England."

TODAY.

For Aspinwall, Panama, and the South Pacific and Central American ports, by the *Arizona,* at 10½ A. M.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *City of Washington,* at 12 M. A supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 45 North River, until 1½ P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

CURRENT NOTES.

A French Canadian, named BROSSEAU, committed suicide a few days since because his wife refused to cook mutton for supper.

The Coroner of Philadelphia was the only official of that city not invited to be present at the ceremony of receiving the new morgue from the contractor. The building cost $7,931.

Having secured aid from the State of Georgia to the extent of $15,000 per mile, it is presumed that work will soon be commenced on the Macon and Knoxville Railroad.

The deaths at Mobile, from yellow fever, during the months of August, September and October, of this year, were 160, as compared with 634 for the same period of 1839.

ROBERT GARRETT has accepted the Presidency of the Virginia Valley Railroad. The construction of this road, it is said, will give Baltimore control of an immense cotton trade.

Portland, Me., has a Widows' Wood Society, which has supplied 137 cords of wood to 705 needy persons during the past year at a cost of $1,096, and 220 tons of coal at a cost of $1,096.

It is estimated that more than one-third of Mayor FOX's Police force at Philadelphia have been doing duty without being confirmed in their appointments by the City Council.

A careless widow lady at Boston was recently indebted to the honesty of an old caretaker for the restoration of a $5,000 set of diamonds, left behind her in removing from one house to another.

In his address at the Connecticut Poultry Show, a few days ago, Gov. JEWELL said that as a member of the State Board of Agriculture he was surprised to find how little attention had been paid to poultry raising.

There is a law-suit now pending in one of the Chicago Courts for the recovery of $16,500, alleged to have been exacted from a citizen of Cook County, Ill., by two black-mailing lawyers of Detroit, Mich.

Associate Justice NELSON has so far recovered from his indisposition that he will, in the opinion of the Cooperstown *Journal*, be able to attend Court at the opening of the regular session in December.

The suit of the Kennebec and Portland Railroad against the Portland and Kennebeg Railroad, after several years litigation, is about to be carried to the United States Supreme Court on a writ of error.

A man named STEWART was shot dead the other night by a young man named MATKINS, at a gambling den near Terre Haute, Ind., during a quarrel about money which was alleged to have been won by the former.

Lieut.-Col. CHAMBERLAIN, of Ottawa, has been made the recipient of a sword of honor, in token of the public appreciation of his distinguished services in the field, during the late invasion of the Dominion by the blood-thirsty Fenians.

A gentleman, recently from the South, reports that there is not a single "country store," grocery or Post-office in Lewis County, Tenn. At Newberg, the county seat, there are houses, a jail and Court-house, but all are abandoned to the owls and bats.

An old Hudson Bay settler having read an account of the Jersey woman who traveled all the way to China in quest of a husband, writes to say that the young women who marry the officials of the Hudson Bay Company have to endure much more hardship in their efforts to get mated. The courtships are generally done by clergymen, who select women of good moral character from their flocks, and forward them to the distant settlements, where they meet their future lords for the first time, and are "disposed of" half an hour after arrival.

A family consisting of six persons, including the father and mother, recently appeared at the Milwaukee, Wis., Police Station, and begged that they might be locked up for the night, in order to prevent the perpetration of a fearful tragedy, which they had been assured by a spirit would occur that night if they did not secure themselves beyond the power of the Evil One. For some time previously, strange noises had been heard in the house after midnight, and it was thought that the old man had become insane from fright.

THE TEXAS CATTLE TRADE.

How it is Conducted—Extent of the Shipments—The "Big Cattle Men" of the West.

From the Topeka(Kansas) Record.

The traffic in Texas cattle has, within the last few years, assumed a position among the leading interests of the country. Kansas is the chief grazing region and shipping headquarters—the great "outlet" we may say—for the immense herds of these cattle that are annually driven north of Texas, and eventually reach the Eastern and European markets. The trade here mainly concentrates at Abilene—on the Kansas Pacific Railway, 160 miles west of the Mississippi River, 440 miles from St. Louis, and 670 miles from Chicago. The grass and water in the vicinity of Abilene cannot be excelled on the continent; and the mildness of the climate and the absence of flies and musquitos contribute materially toward the fattening of cattle rapidly and with little risk. The facilities for shipping, and for the general transaction of business pertaining to the trade, are also first-class; and there is little reason to doubt that Abilene will become, at no very distant day, the largest cattle market in the country. Last year about 50,000 head of cattle were shipped eastward from Abilene, within a period of three months, and about one-third as many more were sent forward from other points in the State. During the present season the shipments so far have been heavier than in the corresponding months of last year, and the aggregate figures of 1869 will be materially increased. Already, since June 1, about 37,000 have been shipped eastward from Abilene alone, and 15,000 have gone west to Salt Lake, to say nothing of the small lots sold to butchers and packers, and driven to different points in Kansas. About 10,000 heavy beeves are there at present for packing at Leavenworth, Kansas, Kansas City, and Chicago, and will be forwarded about the 10th of next month. Exclusive of this 10,000 there are in the vicinity for sale about 35,000 head of ordinary beef and stock cattle, and several thousand cows, calves, yearlings and two-year olds. Purchasers can find at Abilene every age and condition of the cattle genus, from the choicest specimen of a full-grown steer to the scrawniest scrub of a sucking calf. The total number of cattle of all kinds, both sold and remaining on hand, at Abilene, this year, can safely be put down at 150,000.

The cattle come principally from Northern Texas. They are bought there by the herd, at the following prices per head:

Beef cattle	$11 00	Two-year olds	$4 00
Milch cows	6 00	One-year olds	2 50
Three-years	7 00		

The average distance driven is about 700 miles; time consumed in driving, two months; cost of driving, $2 per head, exclusive of twenty per cent. risk from stampeding, stealing, &c. Most of the droves are brought through the Indian Territory, on what is known as the "Chisholm Trail." Droves are usually made up of equal numbers of grown steers, cows, and three, two or one year olds. When only beef cattle are brought, the price is put higher, say $12 to $14 per head.

Arriving at Abilene in good order, a mixed drove is held at about the following average figures:

Beef cattle	$20	Two-year olds	$8
Milch cows	12	One-year olds	5
Three-year olds	10		

After being "grazed" through the Summer, the same cattle are worth twenty per cent. more. Beef cattle, of average flesh, ready for market, are valued at $25. The cattle sent to market usually average 900 pounds, and not unfrequently go over 1,000. They sell in St. Louis and Chicago at an average of eight and one-half cents per pound—oftener above than below that price. Several sales were made in Chicago, last Saturday, on a dull market, at five cents, and a day or two before that transactions were noted at five and three-quarter cents for 1,150 averages.

The larger portion of the Texas cattle, however, are shipped direct to New-York and other Atlantic cities, where they are packed and sent on to Europe. The price in New-York averages eight cents per pound—native cattle selling at an average of fourteen cents. This makes the value of a 900-pound steer, in the New-York market, $72—or about double the St. Louis and Chicago value. The additional freight, however, very nearly covers the difference in quotations. The freight from Abilene to St. Louis or Chicago ("special rates") is $6 to $7 per head. Contracts are made by the car-load—a car holding twenty cattle. The freight from Abilene to New-York or Boston is nearly four times as much as to St. Louis or Chicago, and there is in addition twenty per cent. transportation risk, growing out of the increased extent of the route and the greater time consumed in getting to market. The money actually invested in a Texas steer up to the time of his reaching St. Louis or Chicago is about $23; and he brings, on an average, at 5½ cents per pound, just $31 50—leaving a profit to the seller on the total investment of $8 50, or about forty per cent. The same steer sent to New-York or Boston will represent, on reaching there, about $35; and he sells in those markets for $72, average—giving but a trifle more profit than if sold in Western markets at prices one-half less. The gains of the "first hand" dealers may, therefore, be set down at not exceeding thirty per cent. all incidental and unavoidable risks being counted.

The bulk of the cattle held at Abilene are owned by what is called "the big cattle men," who usually have 5,000 to 10,000 each. Small dealers hold from 100 to 1,000 each. The largest dealers control the market, and there is a tacit understanding that they have the privilege of putting in any cattle they can find, at the price received for their own—they getting $1 per head for making the sale. These large dealers keep a great many hands employed, who do the "herding," and who go around at the proper time and mark and brand all the calves they can find, for which last-named service they receive fifty cents per head, in addition to their regular wages. A strong effort has been made this season by the Union Pacific Railroad to draw the droves to Schuyler, Nebraska, instead of Abilene, but the undertaking has not yet been much of a success. The Union Pacific has reduced its freights considerably to attract the trade, but this reduction is more than balanced by the cost and risk of driving over the additional distance—some 1,200 miles—between Abilene and Schuyler. The only formidable rival of Abilene, at present, is Baxter Springs, on the Southern border of Kansas.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, were crowded yesterday, Nov. 3, with those interested in real estate, and the sales of the day were both numerous and of importance. Some property was struck off at a low figure, but the prices realized were in the aggregate good. The market seems to be improving daily, such property as is offered meeting with a more ready sale than has been the case for some months past, while buyers, both by their presence and interest, take a more active part in the proceedings. As a rule, the prices are considerably lower than they were last Fall, but a growing confidence is manifested, which augurs well for the future. Several very important sales are already noticed, to take place about the middle of the present month, and with the favorable results which are almost certain to follow, in the existing state of affairs, the real estate business promises well. The following is in brief a recapitulation of the transactions of yesterday:

D. M. SEAMAN, at a legal sale under the direction of D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., referee, disposed of five full-sized lots on the east side of Fifth-avenue, between One Hundred and Fourteenth and One Hundred and Fifteenth streets, together with a lot in the rear on the south side of One Hundred and Fifteenth-street. These lots are all in one block, but do not all be adjacent to each other. Their exact location is defined in the summary below. They were all sold in one parcel, and brought $21,000, over and above the mortgage foreclosed amounting to $5,500. The purchaser was Mr. FAUSTO MORA, the holder of the mortgage, and the plaintiff in the foreclosure action, who, had the bidding been more active, would probably have paid a larger price, as the property was intrinsically more valuable than the sum at which it was knocked down. The same auctioneer, in another legal sale, under the direction of the same referee, sold twelve lots on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, and nine lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street, all in the block lying between Sixth and Seventh avenues. The prices ranged between $1,950 and $2,275 per lot, in each instance a good purchase. Four more lots adjoining those sold on One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street, were advertised to be sold, but the referee announced that the judgment in question was already satisfied from the proceeds of the sales made, and they were accordingly withdrawn.

V. K. STEVENSON, SON & Co., B. P. FAIRCHILD, auctioneer, sold the premises known as No. 21 Catharine-street, between Henry-street and East Broadway. The property comprises a two-story and attic brick store, together with a deep lot 23 feet front. It was purchased by JOHN T. JAMES for $17,000.

ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, in a Supreme Court sale, under the direction of JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., referee, disposed of the property on the south side of Carmine-street, between Varick and Bedford streets, consisting of a lot 25x60, with the buildings thereon, known as Nos. 74 and 74½ Carmine. The premises brought $11,900, B. REVELS being the buyer.

The last sale of New-York City property was made by E. H. LUDLOW & Co., MORRIS WILKINS, auctioneer. The property sold embraced two small four-story brick buildings and lots, Nos. 42 and 44, on the east side of Mott-street, between Bayard and Poli streets. They were disposed of in one lot to R. C. EMERY, Jr., for $7,000. The above sale was made by order of the Executor of SAMUEL SEAMAN, deceased. The same firm also offered the property on the south side of East Forty-fifth-street, 100 feet west of First-avenue, comprising three full lots, with the buildings thereon, and known as Wannemacher's Brewery. A bid of $40,000 not being received, the property was withdrawn.

PHELPS, FALLON & Co. offered ten building lots located in Brooklyn, situated on Fourth avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets and six lots in the rear, three on each street named, respectively. Of these, six of the avenue lots were sold at an average of $840 per lot. Mr. CLAYBROOK purchased them all. The remaining lots were withdrawn, and this sale completed the business of the day.

In suburban property no sales occurred yesterday. That held by D. MELLICK, JR. & BROTHER, on Wednesday, the adjourned sale of lots at Newark, N. J., was well attended, and the result a satisfactory one. The detailed report, received too late for insertion yesterday, will be found below today. The average price per lot obtained was about $700, a price thought by those familiar with real estate in that vicinity to be a good one. Fifty-two lots in all were sold. They are each 25 feet front by from 100 to 130 feet in depth.

Among the various real estate enterprises now before the public, the Richmond Hill property is commending itself to favorable notice. The tract of land owned and now divided into lots, consists of 250 acres, situated between Brooklyn and Jamaica, exactly seven miles from the South Seventh-street Williamsburg Ferry. The location is a healthful one, and already a large amount of money has been expended in laying out roads and sidewalks, constructing drains, and materially improving the property. Eight substantial well-built cottages have already been erected, six of which have been sold. About forty lots in all have also thus far been disposed of. The lots range in price from $200 to $500 apiece, according to location, and the cottages, which are built, if desired, and sold with the lots at a small advance, from $3,500 to $8,000 each. The property is owned by A. P. MANN, Esq., of the firm of MANN & PARSON, the well-known real estate lawyers, and as its disposition is at private sale, with a due caution exercised as to the class of purchasers, the scheme promises to become an exceeding popular one. Additional particulars in regard to the project, with maps and other information, can be obtained of HAZARD, APTHORP & Co., real estate brokers and auctioneers, No. 110 Broadway.

Attention is called to the large list of property offered on lease by HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-street, the advertisement in regard to which appeared in our columns yesterday. Many of the business stands noted are particularly desirable.

JAMES R. WATERLOW & Co., No. 885 Sixth-avenue, corner Fiftieth-street, reports having recently disposed of the following property at private sale, at the prices annexed: One full lot on the south side of Fifty-third-street, 100 feet west of Sixth-avenue, for $9,000; also three lots on the south side of Fifty-second-street, 150 feet east of Lexington-avenue, 75x100, for $9,000.

Exchange Sales, Thursday, Nov. 3, 1870.

NEW-YORK.

By D. M. Seaman.

5 lots e. s. 5th-av., as follows: 1 lot n. e. corner 5th-av. and 114th-st., 25.11x100; 2 lots e. s. 5th-av., 50 ft. n. of 114th-st., each 25x100; 2 lots e. s. 5th-av., 25.11 ft. s. of 115th-st., same size; also 1 lot, 25x100, s. s. 115th-st., 100 ft. e. of 5th-av.; all sold in one parcel $26,500
4 lots n. s. 135th-st., 150 ft. w. of 6th-av., each 25x 99.11, $2,275 each 9,100
4 lots adjoining, n. s. 135th-st., 250 ft. w. of 6th-av., same size, $2,260 each 9,040
4 lots adjoining, n. s. 135th-st., 250 ft. w. of 6th-av., same size, $2,320 each 9,280
2 lots s. s. 136th-st., 100 ft. w. of 6th-av., each 25x 99.11, $2,250 each 4,500
4 lots adjoining, s. s. 136th-st., 150 ft. w. of 6th-av., same size, $1,950 each 7,800
3 lots adjoining, s. s. 136th-st., 250 ft. w. of 6th-av., same size, $2,005 each 6,015

By V. B. Stevenson, Son & Co.

2-story and attic brick store and lot, e. s., No. 21 Catharine-st., 23 ft. n. of Henry-st., lot 23x104.4 x23x100.2 ..... $17,000

By Roberts & McGuire.

Lot with buildings thereon, s. s., Nos. 74 and 74½ Carmine-st., between Bedford and Varick sts., lot 25x90 ..... $11,900

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

Two 4-story brick buildings and lots, adjoining, e. s. Nos. 42 and 44 Mott-st., 67.4 ft. n. of Poli-st., lot No. 42, 22x78; No. 44, 24.10x75 ..... $9,000

BROOKLYN.

By Phelps, Fallon & Co.

1 lot s. e. corner 4th-av. and 16th-st., 20x90 ..... $1,050
1 lot adjoining, e. s. 4th-av., 26 ft. s. of 16th-st., same size 730
3 lots adjoining, e. s. 4th-av., 40 ft. s. of 16th-st., same size, $650 each 1,950
1 lot n. e. corner 4th-av. and 16th-st., 20x90 975

Suburban Sales, Wednesday, Nov. 2, 1870.

NEWARK, N. J.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro.

Plot No. 16, fronting on Vanderpool-st	$685
Plot No. 17, corner Halsted-av. and Vanderpool-st	700
Plot No. 18, fronting on Halsted-av	500
Plot No. 19, fronting on Halsted-av	500
Plot No. 20, fronting on Halsted-av	490
Plot No. 21, fronting on Halsted-av	490
Plot No. 24, corner Halsted-av. and Pomier-st	500
Plot No. 23, on Halsted-av	475
Plot No. 22, on Halsted-av	480
Plot No. 62, corner Halsted-av. and Vanderpool-st	520
Plot No. 63, on Halsted-av	500
Plot No. 64, on Halsted-av	495
Plot No. 65, on Halsted-av	485
Plot No. 70 Vanderpool-st	$500
Plots Nos. 74, 75, 76 and 77 Vanderpool-st., $525 each	2,100
Plot No. 80, corner Frelinghuysen-av. and Poplar-st	490
Plot No. 61, corner Elizabeth-av. and Clinton-st., per foot front, $90	2,250
Plot No. 45, Elizabeth-av., per foot front, $90	2,250
Plot No. 8, Elizabeth-av., per foot front, $90	2,700
Plot No. 38, Elizabeth-av., per foot front, $87 50	2,187
Plot No. 36, Elizabeth-av., per foot front, $87 50	2,187
Plot No. 37, Elizabeth-av., per foot front, $85	2,125
Plot No. 61, Clifton-st	600
Plot No. 95, corner Clifton and Frelinghuysen sts	495
Plot No. 97, Frelinghuysen-av	490
Plot No. 104, Frelinghuysen-av	490
Plot No. 101, Frelinghuysen-av	490
Plot No. 96, Frelinghuysen-av	475
Plot No. 29, Polnier-st	625
1 lot on High-st., 99x176, per foot front, $120	3,150

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Attorney-st., e. s., 225 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 24.7x100	$17,500
Broadway, e. s., 24.5 ft. s. of 24th-st., 25.3x 8	85,000
Clinton-st., e. s., 47 ft. s. of Broome-st., 28x40, h. and l	15,000
East Broadway, w. s., 135.6 ft. e. of Market-st., 75x96.3	22,000
Elizabeth-st., e. s., 331.7 ft. s. of Houston-st., 20x 91	20,000
Henry-st., s. s., between Clinton and Montgomery-sts., 23.6x100, h. and l	13,000
Oliver-st., w. s., No. 66, 24x100, h. and l	30,000
Ridge-st., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 25x100, h. and l	23,500
54th-st., n. s., 330 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x97.5	19,700
116th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th-av., 37.6x21.6, h. and l	3,500
20th-st., s. s., 105 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x81.3	6,300
22d-st., n. s., 260 ft. e. of 6th-av., 24x98.9, h. and l	40,000
23d-st., n. s., 344.4 ft. w. of 8th-av., 19.4x142.4, irregular, hs. and ls	65,000
23d-st., n. s., 344.4 ft. w. of 8th-av., 19.4x142.4, irregular, hs. and ls	35,000
32d-st., s. s., 65 ft. w. of 1st-av., 17.5x49.4, h. and l, exchange, &c	8,000
34th-st., s. s., 420 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x98.9	20,000
38th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x98.9	7,100
41st-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 8th-av., 30x98.9, h. and l	20,000
46th-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.4	3,500
49th-st., s. s., 725 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x100.5, 1-4 part	5,250
49th-st., n. s., 56.2 ft. w. of 1st-av., 18.9x46.6x0.2x 53.10x18.9x100, h. and l	15,000
49th-st., s. s., 280 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.5	23,500
57th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.5	7,000
83d-st., s. s., 253 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16x100.5	16,000
83d-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 10th-av., 75x102.2, (one-sixth part)	2,250
84th-st., s. s., between 3d and 4th avs., 25x½ block	7,000
118th-st., s. s., 237 ft. w. of 1st-av., 38x100, h. and l	28,000
124th-st., n. s., 231.3 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.9x100.11, h. and l	13,000
124th-st., n. s., 260 ft. e. of 8th-av., 100x201.10	26,000
124th-st., s. s., 424.6 ft. w. of 1st-av., 0.6x100.11	500
124th-st., s. s., 406.6 ft. w. of 1st-av., 18.6x100.11, h. and l	15,000
125th-st., s. s., 425.9 ft. w. of 5th-av., 18.9x99.11	9,500
Avenue C, w. s., 23 ft. s. of 17th-st., 46x88	40,000
Avenue C, e. s., 26 ft. s. of 13th-st., 25x82.9, h. and l	14,500
Avenue C and 10th-st., n. e. corner, 19.9x33, h. and l	22,000
Nagle-av., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Hawthorne-st., 100x 160	3,174
1st-av. and 94th-st., n. w. corner, 28x100, h. and l	10,000
2d-av. and 46th-st., e. s., 225x75, h. and l	50,000
3d-av., e. s., 24.8 ft. n. of 32d-st., 24.8x85	7,000
4th-av. and 120th-st., n. w. corner, 51.10x145x28 x—	10,000
Same property	10,000
8th-av., w. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 113th-st., 50.5x100	10,000
9th-av., w. s., 24.8 ft. n. of 41st-st., 18.6x100, h. and l	6,000
11th-av., w. st, 50.5 ft. s. of 47th-st., 25x100	8,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Broadway, s. w. s., 169.7 ft. n. w. of Yates-av., 20x61.4, irregular	$11,000
Clinton-st., w. s., 75 ft. s. of Degraw-st., 25x80	25,000
Devoe-st., n. s., 162.10 ft. e. of Bushwick-av., 25x 100	1,200
Elliott-place, (late Hampden-st.,) e. s., 450.10 ft. s. of De Kalb-av., 20x100	4,500
Furnald-st., n. s., 174.6 ft. w. of Hudson-av., 40x 100	500
Hart-st., s. s., 223.4 ft. w. of Broadway, 20x100, h. and l	3,800
Herbert-st., n. s., 93.9 ft. w. of North Henry-st., 25x100	550
Herkimer-st., s. s., 25 ft. e. of Prescott-st., 65x98	550
Jefferson-st., s. e. s., 100 ft. n. e. of Evergreen-av., 50x100	1,000
Leonard and Smith sts., s. e. corner, 47.4x200.1x75 x74.8x178.10	24,000
Lott-st., w. s., 630 ft. n. of Canarsie-lane, 50x130.6	800
Myrtle-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Cypress-av., 50x100	500
Poplar-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Liberty-av., 25x100	
Liberty-av., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Poplar-st., 75x100	
Pierrepont-st., s. s., 103.4 ft. e. of Clinton-st. 21.10 x100	20,000
Red Hook-lane, s. e. s., 193.6 ft. s. w. of Fulton-av., 50.4x124.2	12,500
Sullivan and Richards sts., northerly corner, 9ix—	500
Sullivan and Richards sts., northerly corner, 15x—	
Union-st., s. s., 310 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 80x100	5,000
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 52.6 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x200	2,600
Warren-st. and 4th-av., s. w. corner, 80.10x20, foreclosure	3,900
Walworth-st., w. s., 167.3 ft. s. of Flushing-av., 25x50	400
2d and North 13th sts., easterly corner, 100x175.	4,900
North 2d-st., s. s., 85.2 ft. w. of Lorriner-st., 20x 67.1, h. and l	5,400
North 4th-st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of 4th-st., 27x75	2,050
6th-st., w. s., 72 ft. n. of South 3d-st., 18x105	6,500
6th-st., w. s., 121 ft. s. of South 4th-st., 17.4x100, h. and l	17,000
South 6th-st., s. w. s., about 250 ft. n. w. of 9th-st., 20x36	7,800
14th-st., s. s., 210 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16x90	3,000
18th-st., s. w. s., 225 ft. s. e. of 7th-av., 20x100	5,000
20th-st., n. s., 291.8 ft. w. of 8th-av., 16.8x100	2,600
44th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.2	5,400
Atlantic-av., s. s., 280.3 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., irregular	Exchange.
Atlantic and Utica sts., n. w. corner, 100x50.1	3,000
De Kalb-av., s. s., 155.7 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 19x100	10,000
Division-av., s. s., 80.1 ft. e. of Rodney-st., 20x51	5,800
Duryea-av., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Thatford-av., 25x100	250
Franklin-av., w. s., 49 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 20x80, h. and l	5,500
Hamilton-av., s. s., 79.1 ft. s. of 16th-st., 14.8x22.10 x22.10x16.5x24.8x30.3	3,500
Kingsland-av. and Herbert-st., s. w. corner, 50 x100	1,300
Lexington-av., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Classon-av., 50x 100	4,000
Lee-av., w. s., 62.6 ft. s. of Taylor-st., 20.10x75	9,750
Myrtle-av. plank road, s. s., 130.9 ft. w. of Palmetto-st., 25x65.3x.3x26x54.9x54; these lots run back on Palmetto-st., but fuller description is impossible, the map not yet being filed.	350
Myrtle-av. and Elm-st., w. corner, 56x54	775
Washington-av., e. s., 119.7 ft. n. of Wyckoff-st., 5ox12.6, h. and l	1,062
Webster-av., n. w. s., 92 ft. e. of 1st-st., 93x107.8	725
3d-av., e. s., 35.6 ft. n. of 11th-st., 18.3x70	7,200

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

East Chester.

Boston Pike and Lunding road, corner, C. M. Valentine's	$1,250

Morrisania.

Beach-av., w. s., ½ of lot No. 83, East Morrisania, 25x100	$380
Beach-av., w. s., other ½ of lot No. 83, East Morrisania, 25x100	400

West Farms.

Walker-st., n. w. s., adjoining Mary McKenna's, 94x127	$4,000

White Plains.

Hamilton-av., w. s., Mr. E. Hubbell's	$5,000

Yonkers.

Riverdale-place, 341 ft. e. of Riverdale-av., 45x 150	$1,800
Woodworth-av., w. s., 377 ft. n. of Willis-av., 25x 100	6,500

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Walnut-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Jefferson-st., 25x95	$3,100
Newark-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Warren-st., 20x9/,	2,500
Kinney-st., s. s., 20 ft. w. of Boyd-st., 20x80	400
Bruce-st., e. s., adjoining lot No. 46, Stephen's map, 21x100	3,300
North Broad-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of P. Mead's, 27.1x?4	5,300
Prince-st., e. s., adjoining J. Bender's property, 26x80	5,500

Belleville.

Church-st., s. s., adjoining R. Booth's, 40x135	$300

Clinton.

E. Ham to E. Lebstein, 2 acres	$1,500

Orange.

East Day-st., s. s., 138 ft. e. of Washington-st., 20 x125.5	$400

Jersey City.

Cottage-place, n. s., lots Nos. 50 and 52, Clerk & Bacot's, 50x100	$7,000
Cottage-place, n. s., 150 ft. w. of Benedict-line, 25x100	
Steuben-st., s. s., 201 ft. w. of Warren-st., 20x 100	3,900
South 3d-st., s. s., 23 ft. e. of Monmouth-st., 16.8x 85	3,500
Lots No. 14, Block No. 2, map Hudson Grove, 25 x100	2,500
South 6th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Erie-st., 16.8x75	4,600

Hoboken.

1st-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Jackson-st., 50x100	$3,650

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VAN, RENSSELAER & CRUGER,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
No. 182 Grand-st.
The management of estates a specialty.
Rents, Interest and Dividends collected.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, 20.6x62 ft.; lot, 20.6; with all the modern improvements; newly-painted throughout; situated between Madison and Park avs., Murray Hill, East 36th-st. Address, Post-office Box No. 3,548, or to WINANS & CO., No. 21 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH-basement dwelling-house in 126th-st., west of and near 5th-av.; in complete order, arrangements and division of rooms novel and very convenient; possession at early day. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$35,000 ONLY FOR A MAGNIFICENT four-story high-stoop brown-stone house on 26th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; newly frescoed and in first-class order. Full particulars of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 28 WEST 27TH-ST., JUST west of Broadway; the house is four stories, substantially built, of full width and depth, and ready for immediate occupancy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A house and two lots, 25 by 100, corner of 19th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire of J. M. FULLER, No. 344 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT IN Dutchess County, N. Y., superb in all its appointments; will exchange for improved City property. For full description, inquire of MALLORY & BLACKWELL, No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FIVE MINUTES FROM station, large modern house; every convenience; admirable garden, mature trees, stable; located 50 feet above railroad; sell, handsomely furnished, if desired. HAMILTON & WALLIS, 9 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT ELIZABETH—INTERSECTION OF the Allentown and Philadelphia Railroad lines; fifty two trains daily; accessible, picturesque, and comfortable as all times; all City conveniences; churches, schools, markets, pavements, gas, water, Police, &c.; at about stage fares. For sale, a beautiful suburban residence, situated on the west-ly and most attractive edge of the city, within twelve minutes' walk of three depots; forty to fifty minutes from Liberty or Cortlandt-sts.; house roomy and admirably arranged, modern design and fittings; lot of one acre, laid out in lawn and bearing fruit trees, garden, &c.; $15,000, one-third cash. Address C. C., Box No. 235 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE, TO RENT OR EXCHANGE, for interest-yielding securities, at Elizabeth, a city of 23,000, with good schools, churches, markets, pavements, gas, water and police, intersection of two trunk railroads; accessible at all seasons, by the most reliable, easy and comfortable travel; a delightful suburban cottage, within two minutes' of the West Elizabeth station, and within a mile of the Union Depot, &c.; 45 minutes from Liberty-st., situated in the best and prospectively the handsomest part of the city; house of 15 rooms, modern style; lot of nearly one acre, laid out in fruit and shade trees, garden, stable, &c. Sacrifice at $13,000; easy payments; rent till April, $500. Address C. D., Box No. 236 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY-SEAT OF GREAT beauty, commodious buildings, and 150 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, with early possession, situated at Verona, N. J., two hours from New-York by Central Railroad of N. w-Jersey. The place cost $45,000. Will be sold at a bargain, to close an estate. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 2-3 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM of years—No. 37 5th-av., corner of 10th-st.; house and lot 42 feet front by 100 deep. Vacant lot 40 feet front by 100 deep. This property, 82 feet front by 100 deep, to let or lease for a term of years. The vacant lot to be improved at the owner's expense to suit the lessee. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.; or J. COTTONET, No. 142 Duane-st.

TO LET—AT NEWTOWN, L. I., A HOUSE partially furnished, ten rooms and extension, two vegetable gardens, plenty small fruit and shade trees; ten minutes' walk of depots Flushing and Long Island Railroads. Possession at once. Apply to FRANCIS T. WALKER, No. 10 Wall-st.

A SPLENDID LARGE FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone front house to let, furnished, facing on Stuyvesant Park. Inquire at No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 47.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

FOR INVESTMENT—A FOUR-STORY brick store, on Front-st., near Maiden-lane; well rented. Full particulars of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES —The extensive building Nos. 42, 43 and 50 Greene-st., recently altered into stores. For particulars apply to D. APPLETON & CO., 90, 92 and 94 Grand-st.

TO RENT—THE BUILDING NO. 13 DEY-ST., near Broadway; in perfect order. Apply to G. MIDDLETON, No. 42 Pine-st., Room No. 35.

A FIRST-CLASS STABLE TO LET ON Murray Hill, containing seven stalls, two box. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

B. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer,
EXECUTORS' SALE.
V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO.,
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16, 1870,
at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of executors of Isaac Dyckman,

FORTY ACRES

IN 286 LOTS,
OF THE
DYCKMAN ESTATE,

at Fort Washington, in the Twelfth Ward of New-York. Sixty per cent. on mortgage. For maps and particulars apply at the auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st., or to LOCKWOOD & CROSBY, Executors' Counsel, No. 123 Nassau-st.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND DEALERS IN NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE,
NO 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
will sell at auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, at 12 M., on the 10th day of November, 1870,
THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
Long Branch, N. J., with all its furniture and equipments. Full particulars at office of auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st., N. Y.

RICHARD J. GARRETTSON, Auctioneer.
BY WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON,
NO. 21 CEDAR-ST.
Will sell at
AUCTION
On THURSDAY, Nov. 17,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Messrs. Edward Austen and Samuel Colgate, trustees, that valuable property on Church-

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

The Candidature for the Spanish Throne.

Preliminary Skirmish of the Ministers and Members of the Cortes.

Wendell Phillips Makes Another Charge Upon the Republican Ranks.

A Steamer Foundered on the Florida Coast.

The Crew and Passengers Gone to the Bottom.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Candidature for the Spanish Throne—Preliminary Skirmishing in the Cortes—Mr. Gladstone on France and Germany—The Wreck of the Cambria.

MADRID, Nov. 3.—One hundred and eighty of the 340 Deputies in the Cortes are said to favor the Duke of AOSTA's election to the Spanish throne....Rumors are current here of disturbances and fighting on the frontier, near Perpignan.

At a meeting of the Deputies of the majority in the Cortes, Marshal PRIM announced his intention to present to the Cortes the name of the Duke of AOSTA as a candidate for the throne. Admiral TOPETE said he regretted that PRIM had not proposed the Duke of MONTPENSIER. Gen. CORCERAS supported ESPARTERO. He could not admit of the candidature of a stranger when Spain had such men as ESPARTERO, PRIM and SERRANO. He would not vote for, nor lend the assistance of his sword, to a foreigner. Other Deputies made similar declarations. The Marquis of SANTA CRUZ said the Liberal Union Party was not yet decided on the subject of the Italian Prince's candidature.

A meeting of the Liberal Union members had been previously held, at which Señor ROSAS opposed AOSTA and favored MONTPENSIER or ESPARTERO, and Gen. ULLOA declared for the Duke of AOSTA. The bill providing for the election of a King will be presented to-day or to-morrow. An interval of five days is required by the law between the introduction of the bill and the vote. It is probable that the republican orators will be compelled to remain silent.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—It is said that Mr. GLADSTONE is the author of the article on France, Germany and England, in the *Edinburgh Review.*

GLASGOW, Nov. 3.—The wreck of the steamer *Cambria* lies in the course of vessels following the Irish coast through the North Channel, and is pronounced a dangerous obstruction to navigation.

MARINE DISASTER.

Foundering of the Steamer Varuna, of the Galveston Line—Nearly the Entire Crew and Passengers Lost.

LAKE CITY, Fla., Nov. 3.—The steam-ship *Varuna*, Capt. JOSEPH SPENCER, which sailed from New-York, Oct. 15, for Galveston, Texas, foundered during the night of Oct. 20 off Jupiter Inlet, Fla. All on board except the second mate and four men were lost.

The *Varuna* belonged to Messrs. C. H. MALLORY & Co's. line; was a first-class wooden propeller, only one year old, and 670 tons burden. Her cargo consisted chiefly of dry goods. Thirty-six cabin passengers were on board the *Varuna*, nearly all of whom were from Texas. Among the passengers was Mr. JENKINS, M. P., (probably Sir GEORGE SAMUEL JENKINSON, member of the British House of Commons from North Wilts.)

FIRES.

Destructive Conflagration at Frankfort, Ky.—Nearly $300,000 Worth of Property Destroyed—Dwelling Burned in New-Hampshire.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 3.—Private dispatches from Frankfort, Ky., state that a most disastrous conflagration occurred there this morning. The fire began in NOEL & BACON's livery stables, corner of Ann-street and Broadway, and swept the Broadway side of the block between Ann and Lewis streets, and reached half way up to St. Clair-street. The total loss is estimated at from $200,000 to $300,000. Among the losers are NOEL & BACON, livery stable; the Society of Odd Fellows; NEWMAN BROS., dry goods; KINMAN, groceries; W. KAVANAGH: NEWMAN, groceries and saloon; READING GREENUP, confectionery and dry goods. The Ætna Insurance Company has $16,000 risk in the burnt district, and the Phœnix $40,000.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 3.—DAVID BANCROFT's dwelling, in Litchfield, was burned by an incendiary last night. The loss is $3,500.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—The barn of WM. WILKINS, near Centreville, Minn., was destroyed by fire Sunday, and two unknown people perished in the flames. It is supposed they were poor travelers who went in the barn to sleep, and by some means set it on fire.

BASE-BALL.

The Mutuals Abandon the Proposed Test Game with the White Stockings—The Champions of Iowa.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—The White Stockings, of Chicago, intended to start this morning for Cincinnati, to play a test game, on neutral ground, with the Mutuals, of New-York, in accordance with a challenge issued by the latter Club; but about 12 o'clock last evening, a telegram came from the proprietor of the hotel in Cincinnati where the Mutuals had been stopping, saying the Mutuals had left a short time previous for New-York. The White Stockings did not start this morning for Cincinnati in consequence....A game of base-ball, for the championship of Iowa and a silver ball and bat, was played at Des Moines, yesterday, between the Crescents, of Des Moines, and the Marshalltown Club, which resulted in a victory for the latter by a score of 40 to 14.

THE WEST.

The Bridge at Cincinnati—Mercantile Interests at St. Louis.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 3.—The mass-meeting on the question of enjoining further work on the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge, has been postponed until to-morrow night on account of the non-arrival of gentlemen from abroad, who were expected. The Joint Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade and Common Council, appointed to examine the bridge, report that the channel span is not directly over the channel run, and that the width of the draw is not sufficient for the safe passage of vessels. The report condemns the work in some other particulars. A bridge meeting will be held this evening. Gov. MORTON and other prominent citizens are expected to be present....Mrs. TAYLOR LEVSING, residing on Taylor-street, was found dead this morning in a privy-vault.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 3.—The Merchants' Exchange voted Tuesday and yesterday, by over 3 to 1, to move from the present Exchange Building and obtain a more eligible location....The steamboat men held a meeting, yesterday, to consider measures for procuring a reduction of the wharfage rate. A committee was appointed to draft a petition to the City Council.

Caisson of the St. Louis Bridge Launched—Railroad Subscription.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 3.—The huge caisson designed for the east abutment of the Illinois and St. Louis bridge, at this point, was launched at South St. Louis to-day, and will be put in position opposite the city to-morrow. Its extreme dimensions are 84 by 79 feet, and is now 28 feet high. It contains 680,000 feet of lumber, weighing 1,500 tons, and 300 tons of iron....The County Court, today, defeated a petition before it, from a number of prominent citizens, to submit a proposition to subscribe $1,000,000 of stock of the St. Louis and Fort Scott Railroad to a vote of the people.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Another Speech on the Political Situation in Massachusetts—Further Arraignment of the Republican Party.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 3.—WENDELL PHILLIPS delivered his second lecture on State politics, in Music Hall, this evening. He said the journals had undertaken to criticise his resolutions, but he claimed the right to them after thirty years' labor in endeavoring to shape the policy of Massachusetts. He had no apology to make, and did not mean to be restricted, after years of endeavor, to smoothing men down; he demanded the privilege of knocking them to pieces. The journals had exhibited some excellent indignation, and had added some hard adjectives to his name upon his statement of his purpose to disturb the repose of the Republican Party. Brains, he claimed, would rule Massachusetts, and if he could not convince the intelligence of the State he should fail. He had a conviction that at the next, or at furthest the succeeding, Presidential election, the working men would hold the winning hand. The strongest hand was that in which no quarrel existed, and the weakest that which got mad first. He never knew a cause that was fathered by the newspapers of Boston but it was bankrupt in seven years. They took their ideas from pavements. The new ideas were to come from the sound timbers of the Republican Party, which had done its work. It was originally composed of advocates of free rum, temperance and free trade, Democrats in principle and Conservatives in feeling, who side-issued for the one idea of raising a race from degradation. It had since nothing to do but die; was dead, and must be buried. It must rot before it would produce anything. Its elements were ready for the work, but the cement was gone and there should be no regrets and no complaints. The Prohibitory and Labor Reform Party having been refused a connection plank in the weak platform, had determined to go alone and show their numbers, in order to be treated politely, in the future to gather through fear what was not now freely acceded. They had no office-holders to fix a tariff upon, it was true; but as like begets like, they would gain strength by their opposition to capital in the manner of the opposition of capital to them, by combination, to obtain their legal rights.

Mr. PHILLIPS asserted that intelligence, the key to the future, was gradually waning, owing to the policy of long hours of labor imposed upon operatives, rendering them more and more the fit subjects for the machinations of demagoges, and instanced the condition of New-Hampshire as an example. Sad pictures of manufacturing life in that State, and of mining life in Pennsylvania were painted. TOM HUGHES, the speaker said, shut himself up in classic Cambridge while here, and endeavored to give in a New-York lecture a view upon this subject, upon which he took no opportunity to correctly inform himself. Massachusetts was fast approaching the condition of New-York which was ruled by 500 men, who used their thousand fit subjects for the gallows by threats of punishment if they did not aid them in accomplishing their end. Such a class was rising up in the manufacturing cities through compulsory ignorance. Two mad Kings had made two nations of European working men mad, and they were now engaged in a combat that would not have occurred had the Emperor permitted the International Congress of working men to meet in Paris. A half million of these men would perish for participation in a conflict in which they had no malice. Having disposed of parties, Mr. PHILLIPS proceeded to clear up some rubbish. He defended his friend, S. P. CUMMINGS, from the charges of F. W. BIRD, by saying that he thought it no harm to compare the former with the latter, as a lobbyist in a good cause. But since Mr. BIRD had denied that he was a lobbyist, the speaker took the liberty of defending that class of politicians, and classing them under the following heads:

Men who go into the Governor's room with cigars in their mouths, and in their shirt-sleeves; who have keys to the Speaker's private room, for the purpose of interviewing members; who publish newspapers in the interest of a particular legislative scheme; who write editorials in Boston and request their publication in country newspapers as the spontaneous sentiment of the rural districts; who meet at Parker's and chat with members at midnight, over whisky and cigars, on questions of legislative importance, and who sit every Saturday in a club composed of the principal politicians. Mr. BIRD would not accept these definitions, but when a poor man in the interests of his brother workmen accepted a hotel bill, he charged him with being one of that class. Mr. PHILLIPS asserted that the bulk of the lobby in Massachusetts was composed of men who wanted seats in the General Court but could not get them, and approached as near as they could—schemers busybodies and others ready for sale. He looked over the published past and present membership of the "Bird Club," and the only remarkable features it presented were, that at its head was the name of his lamented friend, GEO. STEARNS, who never would take an office, and at its foot was the name of GEO. B. LORING, who wanted an office but could not get one. The features put him in mind of the quotation, "Wherever you see them sausages you see no dogs."

Mr. PHILLIPS closed by an explanation of his personal variance with Gov. CLAFLIN, relating a scene in the Council Chamber when the latter was Lieutenant-Governor, and the question of the commutation of the imbecile GREER's death-sentence was under consideration.

The dinner hour approached after an hour's session, when a little note was pushed from desk to desk, which the lecturer took the liberty of reading to the following purpose:

"The train starts at 4. I am not going to hear this."

Several members of the Council left immediately for dinner, and the petitioners continued their arguments to the remainder. The next week, Gov. BULLOCK signed the death warrant, with the announcement that it was with the unanimous, or nearly unanimous, approval of his advisers. This Mr. PHILLIPS characterized as a heartless desertion of duty, and resolved never again to speak to men who would be guilty of such an inhuman act. A Council who would not listen to a plea for mercy to an hereditary imbecile, he considered had no right to approve or disapprove a death sentence. Mr. PHILLIPS said that explanations had been tendered him by Mr. CLAFLIN's friends, but he declined them, from the belief that they were more justly due to the State of which he was now the Chief Magistrate.

The hall was full, and Mr. PHILLIPS was frequently and warmly applauded.

THE EAST.

Elections in the Vermont Legislature—Nilsson at Boston.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 3.—The Legislature disposed of a batch of elections today as follows: Secretary of State, Hon. George Nichols, of Northfield; Auditor of Accounts, Hon. W. G. Ferrin, of Montpelier; Quartermaster-General, Hon. W. W. Lynde, of Marlborough; Adjutant-General, William Wells, of Burlington: Sergeant-at-Arms, T. C. Phinney, of Montpelier. Judges of the Supreme Court—Hons. John Pierrepont, James Barret, Asahel Peck, H. H. Wheeler, Homer E. Boyce, T. R. Redfield and Jonathan Ross. Reporter—W. G. Veasey. Railroad Commissioner—R. F. Parker. Directors of State Prison—Hon. M. C. Rice, Hon. F. W. Hartshorn and W. R. Skedd. Trustees of the Agricultural College—Hon. Frederick Billings, Hon. Horace Fairbanks, Hon. Paul Dillingham and Henry Clarke. Trustees of the Reform School—Charles Reeds, John L. Mason and James M. Slade.

BOSTON, Nov. 3.—Miss NILSSON received an interesting musical ovation, to-night, at her hotel, in the form of a serenade by Gilmore's Band and the singing of Swedish national songs, and other appropriate compositions, by some forty of her countrymen.

Supreme Court of Maine—Notice of the Death of a Legal Brother—Change of Railroad Gauge.

BANGOR, Me., Nov. 3.—In the Supreme Judicial Court, this morning, Justice KENT presiding, there being a full attendance of the Penobscot Bar, CHAS. P. STETSON, County Attorney, after some fitting remarks upon the recent death of their legal brother, JOHN F. APPLETON, son of Chief-Justice APPLETON, presented a series of resolutions suited to the occasion. Remarks were made by several members, and by Judge KENT. The resolutions were adopted and ordered to be entered upon the minutes of the Court. The work of changing the gauge of the Maine Central Railroad from Waterville to this city was commenced this morning, and up to tonight had reached a point half way between Burnham and Pittsfield. Three days are necessary to complete the work.

Railroad Quarrels—Sale of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Rolling Stock Commenced—End of the War of the Dutchess and Columbia.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Today Judge BARNARD set aside Judge INGRAHAM's order staying the proceedings in the sale of the rolling stock of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company. Sheriff KENWORTHY proceeded to Cleve Branch Junction, and commenced his work by [illegible] locomotives for $[illegible]. The sale will be concluded to-morrow.

The railroad war between the Dutchess and Columbia, and the Boston, Hartford and Erie Company, was brought to a termination in the Supreme Court, before Judge BARNARD, today. After hearing the proofs the Judge granted a decree declaring forfeited and void both the lease and deed once held by the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, and restoring the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad to the latter Company.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

Murder Trial at Philadelphia—New-Hampshire Murderer Awaiting Execution—Swindlers Bailed at St. Louis.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—The trial of JOHN HANLON, charged with outrage and murder of MARY MOHRMAN, a child, two years ago, has occupied the Criminal Court four days. The prosecution offered the testimony of MICHAEL DUNN, a convict, to whom HANLON confessed the murder while serving out a term of imprisonment for the outrage of another child.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 3.—HIRAM JONES, the New-Market murderer, arrived here this morning from Portsmouth, and was committed to prison, under the new law, to await execution.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 3.—MILO H. DINSMORE and D. C. FREEMAN, of this city, who were arrested on the charge of swindling the Republic Life Insurance Company, of Chicago, have been bailed in $2,000 each to appear for examination on the 7th inst.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Mr. Ashbury, of the Cambria, at San Francisco—University Appointment.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—Mr. JAMES AITKEN, of Sydney, and Mr. JAMES ASHBURY, of the yacht *Cambria*, arrived here yesterday. They were the guests of the San Francisco Yacht Club, and visited the harbor fortifications and other places of interest in the steam-yacht *Brisk*.... Prof. GEORGE DAVIDSON, of the United States Coast Survey, has been elected Professor of Astronomy and Geodesy of the University of California.

Billiards at Hartford, Conn.—Cyrille Dion Beats the Champion of Massachusetts to Pieces.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 3.—FRANK DENNISON, of Springfield Mass., was beaten here, to-night, by CYRILLE DION, in their match game at billiards for $250 a side, four-ball caroms, 1,000 points. The fact that DENNISON received odds of 250 points, made him the favorite, but he had not the ghost of a chance to win, as it transpired. Making runs of 90, 93, 93, 105, 108, and 171, CYRILLE scored his 1,000 while DENNISON was making 337. The latter, whose best run was 57, averaged nearly 19 to DION's 52 12-19. Not satisfied with the result, the friends of the beaten player made a new match for $200 a side. This terminated in a more marked defeat of the Massachusetts champion than the first. The score shows most remarkable play on the part of the victor, DION. His score was 39, 229, 330, 66, 114, 12, 195, 15; total, 1,000; average, 125. DENNISON, with odds of 250, made 0, 48, 0, 0, 114, 51, 9; total, 472; average, 31. The time of the first game was one hour thirty-seven minutes; that of the second, fifty-two minutes. The referee for both games was G. B. HUBBELL.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 3.—Col. JOHN W. JENKINS, United States Commissioner, was nominated to-night, by the Republicans, for Mayor. He made a brief speech, advocating a removal of disabilities from all citizens of the State. B. W. GILLIS, editor of the *State Journal*, was nominated for Clerk of the Hustings Court.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 3.—At the Democratic Assembly Convention in this city last night Hon. JOHN M. FLAGG was renominated for the Assembly, receiving 43 votes against 22 for MILO S. BEACH.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 3.—Mr. NUTTING, who was injured by the falling of a derrick yesterday, has since died.

BOSTON, Nov. 3.—CHARLES FOURTILLATTE, a brakeman on the Hartford and Erie Railroad, was killed at Hyde Park today, while coupling cars. He belonged at Woonsocket, R. I.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 3.—During the thunder-storm today, HENRY HAMILTON's barn, at Pittsfield, was struck by lightning and burned, together with its contents.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 3.—The Northern Indiana editorial excursion party, numbering seventy, arrived here today. All were well and enjoying themselves. The party left for Columbus.

American Institute—Monthly Meeting.

The monthly meeting of the American Institute was held last evening at Room No. 24 Cooper Building, Gen. HALL, Vice-President, in the chair. The following communication was received from the Board of Managers:

To the American Institute:

The Board of Managers consider it expedient to hold a Fair next year. A large expenditure has been incurred this year in constructing additional buildings, which will have to be taken down at the close of the present Exhibition, but which, if allowed to remain, will be a large saving next year. They ask that they may be empowered to hire the Rink and premises now occupied. The arrangement for the Rink is as follows: The rent to be $8,000, the owner of the Rink to pay insurance, all the conditions to remain as the lease of 1870. The Third-avenue Railway Company to pay the Exhibition of 1871 $500 in cash, and to issue to each manager a free pass over the road during the Exhibition.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the present Board of Managers have the discretionary power to hire the Rink and premises now occupied, and to make all preliminary arrangements for the Annual Exhibition of 1871.

Resolved, That the Institute will hold a Fair in the Autumn of 1871.

Dr. RICH was appointed chairman of a committee to draw up resolutions expressive of the high estimation in which the late GEORGE R. JACKSON was held by the Institute, and to present them in suitable form, as a mark of condolence, to his family.

After the reading of the financial report, showing that the funds of the Institute are in a favorable condition, a warm discussion took place in reference to the frauds which have been practiced at the present fair by the transfer of members' tickets to unauthorized parties, and a resolution was passed with a view to put a stop to such abuses in the future.

Before adjourning a strong protest was entered by several members against the conduct of Mr. GODWIN in insulting the Chairman, and Dr. RICH and Mr. HULL recommended that forcible measures be employed to curb his refractory spirit.

Essex County Woman's Suffrage Association.

The Essex County Woman's Suffrage Association met at the beautiful residence of Mr. A. J. DAVIS, at Orange, on Wednesday night. There were present quite a number of the prominent workers in the movement, and the meeting was one of much interest. The progress of the suffrage movement in Massachusetts was discussed by Mr. BLACKWELL, United States Commissioner, Mr. WHITEHEAD and others. Rev. Mr. HARRISON, of the *Liberal Christian*, addressed the meeting, and Mr. WHITEHEAD followed on "Women's Work and Wages." A full discussion was had on this important subject. The next meeting will be held at the residence of Mr. PRENTICE, No. 324 High-street, Newark, on the first Wednesday in December.

Children's Fair in Aid of Home Industrial School, No. 2.

The ladies of the Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless have under their charge and supervision ten schools, located in various parts of the City, which are designed to educate those children who would not otherwise obtain knowledge sufficient to make them enlightened citizens. These are styled Industrial Schools, and their object is to train the scholars to habits of honest labor, as well as to give them the fundamental rudiments of a good common English education. The Home Industrial School. No. 2, (one of these,) is located in West Forty-first-street, and has over 400 scholars regularly in attendance, of both sexes. The boys are taught reading, writing and arithmetic, and the girls, in addition to this tuition, are every afternoon instructed in sewing, and such other matters as are intended to be of benefit to them when they become women. The boys are instructed morally as well as intellectually, and it is intended in a short time to put them to the manufacture of such simple, useful articles as may, by sale, be made to support, in part, the institution which educates them. The school was organized about nine years ago, and has been the means of doing much good to the poor children in its neighborhood. In order to add to its support, a fair is now being held at the Rose Memorial Chapel, No. 418 West Forty-first-street. Many fancy and useful articles are on exhibition and sale at this fair, and those who desire to help on a benevolent and charitable institution will do well to drop in at the Memorial Chapel and purchase some of these articles. The Fair was opened at 2 P. M., yesterday, and will continue open today up to 10 P. M. The children of the School entertained the guests, last evening, with music, rendered in a style which proved that their artistic, as well as purely intellectual qualities, are well looked after. Doubtless, the result of the Fair will be to aid the funds of the School in a remarkable degree.

Shall the Brooklyn Navy-Yard be Removed?—Mass-Meeting Called for this Evening to Consider the Subject.

This evening a mass-meeting will be held at the City Park, opposite the Navy-yard wall, to oppose the removal of the Yard from the City of Churches. In a circular addressed to the people, the agitators of the subject give their reasons for having the Yard retained where it is. Among other things they say that "If the Yard is removed it will simply be the means of enriching a ring of politicians, and will deprive of employment some 3,000 of our brethren, at a time when there is no work outside of the Yard in their several trades. This would certainly bring great distress on many who have large families to educate and support. Many who have been enabled to purchase a home near the Yard, would find their little all depreciate one-half in value, while real estate on all sides would be thrown on the market and sold at great sacrifices. Storekeepers in the neighborhood of the Yard would be obliged to close their stores and discontinue business; in fact there is not a store in the district, which would not suffer more or less from the loss of the generous custom of the vast number of working-men in the Yard who, it is estimated, have families dependent upon them, numbering in the aggregate 15,000 men, women and children. In case it is decided to close the Yard—consisting of 183 acres, one-third of it would revert back to its original owner, the other two-thirds, 122 acres, after allowing for the streets, would make 1,464 lots, at $2,000 per lot, (which is much more than they would bring) and which would amount to $2,928,000, to be added to the taxable property of the city. It is estimated that the consequent depreciation of property in the City would be over five millions of dollars. The loss to the Government of buildings, &c., from a careful estimate by a Government engineer, on account of the streets necessitating their removal, would amount to $10,835,000. There would not be any warehouses built on this tract, for the reason that in New-York and Brooklyn, during the war, there was an enormous number of warehouses built, and there are now laying idle and partially filled more stores than the business of the country will warrant for the next twenty-five years. The assessments for opening and paving streets would be enormous. This Navy-yard tract would become like property on the Greenpoint water-front, which is unoccupied, notwithstanding the water is better and deeper. There are more men employed today in the Navy-yard than are employed on all the docks in Brooklyn, from Red Hook to Hunter's Point."

The Recent Arrivals of Japanese in this City—Interesting Sketch of One of the Parties.

Several days ago we noted the arrival in this City of a company of Japanese from Yeddo and the reasons which led them to visit our shores. One of these individuals—NOKOHAMA MUNGERO by name—has a very interesting history, as may be seen by perusing the following sketch furnished by himself for publication:

About the year 1844 Capt. WM. H. WHITFIELD, of Fairhaven, then in command of a whaleship from New-Bedford, Mass., picked up five young Japanese off the coast of Japan, wrecked in a boat, and who had saved themselves on a rock. The Captain took them in his ship, and touching at the Sandwich Islands, intended to land them there. He left four of them at Honolulu, but young MUNGERO begged permission to remain on board and in the ship. Capt. WHITFIELD becoming attached to the lad, placed him in a school at Fairhaven, and the boy exhibiting remarkable capacity, rapidly acquired a good knowledge of English, and showed astonishing aptitude for mathematics. In 1846 or 1847 he made a whaling voyage in bark *Franklin*, and in 1849 left New-Bedford, Mass., in a bark for California, whither the current of adventure then set so strongly. He remained only three months at the mines, when, under the impulse he had always felt, and which he had always expressed a determination to follow, he left for the Sandwich Islands, on his way to Japan to see his mother. From Honolulu he took passage with four of his countrymen, two of them his old comrades of the wreck, and the others more recently wrecked and saved, for Japan, the Captain of the ship leaving them in a boat off Loo Choo. This was in 1850, when the return of a Japanese who had left his country was not permitted, or was followed by his death. For more than a year MUNGERO was kept under duress, his escape from death being due to the fact that the approach of Commodore PERRY's fleet was then expected, and the knowledge of the young traveler was useful to the Government. After about thirteen months surveillance by the officials, he was left entirely at liberty, and was placed in Government employ, where for most of the time since he has been. By order of the Government, he translated BOWDITCH's *Navigator* into the Japanese tongue, and rendered most efficient service in organizing the navy, in which he was for some time a Post-Captain.

Installation of Rev. U. B. Guiscard at the Union-Avenue Baptist Church, Greenpoint.

The services at the Union-avenue Baptist Church, Greenpoint, at the installation of Rev. U. B. GUISCARD, the new pastor, took place last evening. At an early hour the church was filled to overflowing.

Rev. WM. REID, pastor of the Macdougal-street Baptist Church, New-York, presided. The exercises were opened by an anthem by the choir, followed by the invocation, by Rev. Mr. MCKELVEY, pastor of the Reformed Church, Greenpoint. A portion of Scriptures from fourth chapter Second Timothy, was read by Rev. F. P. TOWER, of the Methodist Church.

Rev. W. H. TAYLOR, of the Presbyterian Church, made the introductory prayer.

Rev. HALSEY W. KNAPP, of New-York, delivered the installation sermon.

Rev. Mr. MCKELVEY read the 950th Hymn, which was sung by the choir.

The prayer of recognition was made by Rev. WM. REID.

Rev. W. B. SMITH, pastor of the Hunter's Point Baptist Church, in the absence of Rev. J. W. T. BOOTHE, pastor of the First Greenpoint Baptist Church, extended the right hand of fellowship in behalf of the brother ministers, in behalf of the church, in behalf of the congregation, and in behalf of the community.

Rev. DAVID MOORE, D. D., delivered the address to the pastor. He had some misgivings, he said, about delivering this address. For four years, he continued, you have been a fellow-worshiper, a fellow-laborer. Assuming that you are a Christian minister, a holy minister, a Baptist minister, let me remind you that, first, you are the servant of the Lord Jesus Christ. No church has a right to say how you shall preach; no mortal man has a right to say what you shall preach; make your sermons on your knees, choose your texts on your knees, and preach without fear or favor. Never confer with flesh and blood. Aim to win souls; never be content in preaching good sermons. A man who is satisfied with saving souls will be saved the preaching of popular sermons. Don't forget the young. Take care of the poor and God will take care of you. Don't forget the rich. Count on trials. Don't lose faith in religion.

A note was read from Rev. T. A. T. HANNA, pastor of the Williamsburg Baptist Church, expressing regret that he could not, on account of sickness, address the church on their relation with their new pastor. Rev. Mr. ANGEL, of the Sixth-street Baptist Church, delivered the address.

The duet, "When Shall We Meet Again," with a chorus by the choir, was followed by the Doxology by the congregation, and benediction by the pastor, Rev. U. B. GUISCARD.

Expected Arrival of Papal Zouaves—The Steamer Three Days Overdue.

The steamer *Idaho*, which is now three days overdue, has on board 210 Canadians, who formed part of the Papal Zouaves. About thirty of these Canadian volunteers have been in the Papal service nearly two years, having left here in March, 1868. The others have been in the Pontifical Army for shorter periods. M. DE BELLEFEUILLE is here, on the part of the Committee of Reception of Montreal, to see that, on the arrival of the men here, their wants will be properly attended to. There are also waiting to greet personal friends among the expected arrivals, the following gentlemen: Hon. EDWARD MASSON, whose son, a Papal Zouave, is on board the *Idaho*; Mr. DROLLET, who was himself at one time in the Papal Zouaves, and Mr. ROY. Among the contingent on the *Idaho* are several wounded Zouaves.

Long Island News.

The South-side Railroad Company are actively engaged in laying a double track to their road from Brooklyn to Valley Stream. Gangs of hands are at work at a number of points on the road. Contracts have been made for the iron, and, by the time Spring travel commences, it is expected that it will be completed. The completion of the Hempstead branch to Valley Stream has gradually increased the business of the road, most of the travel from that village taking this route.

The British brig *Ottawa*, MCDONALD, from Nova Scotia for New-York, which went ashore, on Monday, at Sagg, about five miles south of Sag Harbor, will be sold at auction, today, together with her spars, rigging, and cargo, consisting of 450 tons of coal.

The steam yacht *Mystic*, owned by HENRY M. SMITH, and schooner yacht *Lois*, owned by Mr. LYMAN, of Brooklyn, have laid up for the Winter in the cove, at Greenpoint.

Yesterday morning, while a train on the South-side Road was stopping at Jamaica, and a large number of passengers were on the platform, a frightened horse upset a loaded wagon among the passengers, causing great consternation. The wagon was loaded with furniture, which was damaged. The horse was also injured.

A new telegraph office has been opened on the South-side Railroad, at Breslau. The telegraph line on the Flushing and North-side Railroad is now in working order, and messages for College Point, Whitestone, Flushing, Newtown, Winfield and Woodside will reach those places through any of Manhattan, Franklin, Pacific and Atlantic and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Companies' offices.

About 11 A. M. yesterday a violent thunder storm passed over the south side of Long Island. The lightning at Rockaway Valley Stream and Pearsall's Corners was almost incessant for a short time, and the thunder very powerful.

To-morrow and thereafter the afternoon express train from New-York on the Long Island Railroad will connect at Manor with a train for Sag Harbor, and an early train will also leave Sag Harbor, connecting with the express west on Monday morning.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind yesterday morning at 7 o'clock:

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD FOR NOV. 3, 1870—7 A. M.

Place of Observation.	Height of barometer.	Change since last report at midnight.	Thermometer.	Change in last 24 hours.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind. Miles per hr.	Pressure of wind. Lbs. ⅌ sq. ft.	Force of wind reduced to Beaufort scale, (approximately.)	State of the weather.
Lake City	29.95	.04	69	1	N.	2	.02	Very gentle.	Fair.
Washington	29.66	.14	55	14	S.W.	2	.02	Very gentle.	Fair.
Boston	29.71	.13	60	15	S.W.	2	.03	Very gentle.	Fair.
Oswego	29.83	.02	53	10	W.	4	.02	Pleasant.	Fair.
Toledo	29.99	.35	45	4	W.	2		Very gentle.	Fair.
Cleveland	29.91	.17	48	1	S.W.	4	.08	Gentle.	Fair.
Buffalo	29.05	.16	49	2	W.	25	3.	Very brisk.	Fair.
Rochester	29.68	.09	49	1	W.	22	2.50	Very brisk.	Fair.
St. Paul	29.94	.19	33	11	E.	2	.02	Very gentle.	Clear.
Milwaukee	29.91	.23	37	11	N.W.	10	.52	Brisk.	Fair.
Pittsburg	29.06	.10	48	10	N.W.	7	.25	Fresh breeze.	Fair.
Omaha	26.22	.05	34	15	S.	6	.18	Gentle breeze.	Fair.
Cheyenne	27.13	.04	45	1	W.	7	.25	Fresh.	Fair.
St. Louis	30.08	.11	45	9	S.W.	1	:	Just percep'ble.	Clear.
Chicago	30.05	.21	39	12		2	.02	Very gentle.	Fair.
Detroit	29.81	.38	43	5	N.W.	10	.52	Brisk.	Clear.
New-Orleans	30.00	.04	65	1	N.E.	2	.02	Very gentle.	Clear.
Nashville	30.11	.18	53	2	N.W.	2	.02	Very gentle.	Clear.
Cincinnati	29.47	.28	45	4		2	.02	Very gentle.	Fair.
Duluth	29.26	.03	35	11	N.	4	.08	Gentle.	Fair.
New-York	29.69	.19	60	11	S.	4	.08	Gentle.	Slight rain.

[Advertisement.]

IT IS ANNOUNCED THAT METZ HAS FALLEN—It is also announced that KNOX's Fall styles are far superior, in every respect, to the styles of other competitors. KNOX devotes himself to his business. He has but one aim, and he strives to accomplish it—that is, to give satisfaction to his patrons. And well does he succeed in the undertaking. What King WILLIAM is in Europe at the present time so is KNOX among his rivals—the acknowledged head and front. By their works are they known. The former is fighting to improve his country, the latter to improve the appearance of his fellow-men. Both thus far in their endeavors have proved successful.

[Advertisement.]

Buy the best soap, which will prove cheapest in the end. PYLE's "O. K.," dry and hard, is the kind; all first-class grocers keep it. Depot, No. 350 Washington-street.

Passengers Sailed.

NOV. 3—*In steam-ship Abyssinia, for Liverpool.*—Miss M. W. Greene, Miss Beech, Miss Auchmuty, Mrs. Auchmuty, Mrs. Metteburn, infant and servant, Miss Robb, Miss Leavitt, Miss Minnie Leavitt, Miss Walker, Miss V. Cohen, Miss J. Cohen, Miss Morrison, Miss Hurben, Miss H. A. Hurben, Miss Manning, Miss A. Manning, Miss Whitney, Miss A. Whitney, Miss Lane, Miss Cox, Miss Kettel, A. G. Clark, J. C. White, Prof. J. Winloch, Mr. Winter, Prof. Pickering, W. O. Ross, Prof. Langly, Prof. Young, A. Gaffee, A. Henderson, R. Inch, S. Bingham, Mr. McHattee, J. E. Young, R. Moulson, W. H. Bear, G. E. Jones, Gen. Abbot, Capt. Ernst, C. H. Peter, Mr. Shewele, E. C. Cochran, H. H. Cohen, D. Stuart, M. Hallahan, Prof. J. C. Watson, R. A. Elais, S. Mattingly, Dr. E. Bishop, E. C. Aithens, D. Lansen, G. F. Pinn, W. E. Blinn, C. Hays, W. R. Williams, D. Douglass, T. R. Achmuty, Mrs. W. R. Gardner, infant and servant, G. C. M. Manni, W. Browning, C. J. Benstial, Mr. Duey, Mr. Burr, Mr. and Mrs. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Skinner, O. H. Williard, Jerry Mahony, Mrs. M. Large, J. Large, J. B. Large, Mr. and Mrs. F. Finly, D. C. Chapman, J. Geisel, Mr. Hynes, Mr. and Mrs. Houetts, H. G. Fitz, G. Bilyess, Mrs. H. Graham, J. Glasse, J. Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. A. Jones, Mrs. Curtis, Mrs. W. G. Ketteh.

Passengers Arrived.

NOV. 3—*In steam-ship Scotia, from Liverpool.*—T. Winans, C. Vanderbilt and lady, Miss C. Cushman and servant, Miss Stebbins, R. T. Hone, lady and servant, R. Hone, Miss Hone, Mrs. and Miss Sinclair, A. W. Biggs, H. C. Hill, M. Mendes and servant, A. Mendes, Mrs. and Miss Minturn, Miss Wendell, Miss Fletcher, Mrs. H. B. Livingstone, son and servant, C. J. Hambleton and lady, W. C. Beardsley, lady and 3 daughters, N. D. Clapp, lady and servant, W. C. Prime and lady, L. Smith and lady, J. Kohner, lady, 2 children and servant, J. Hirsch, lady, 2 children and servant, Mrs. Phœnix and servant, Mrs. Dow, 2 Misses Dow, Miss McVickar, W. Lyall, J. S. Radcliffe, W. P. Van Rensselner, lady and 2 daughters, Mrs. Herve, Miss E. Coker, W. Squire, H. L. Gaw and lady, J. W. Gilbert and lady, 2 Misses Gilbert, T. H. Gilbert, W. T. Gilbert, Mrs. and Miss Minis, L. Minis, A. E. Masters, H. G. C. Ketchum, J. W. Paterson, Rev. J. Kidder, T. Sissons, C. B. Crone, W. King, W. Lawrence, Frederic de Peyster, S. Webster and lady, Master Webster, Miss Griffin, H. J. Cullen, Mr. Hallgarten, Miss Inglis, Miss Wagstaff, P. Remsen and lady, R. W. Wood and lady, Miss Wood, Miss F. Lea, D. L. Schonberg, T. Powel, H. Duncan, lady and servant, S. Brown, lady and servant, 2 Misses Brown, G. A. Brown, E. Brown, Mr. Davison Brown and lady, Mr. H. M. Smith and lady, D. Clark and lady, 3 children and servant, A. Low, L. D. Smith, R. Purves, P. Soobel, C. Fiest, Mr. Belmont, Mr. Marcus, Mr. Van Embden Andres, B. J. King, Dr. and Miss Sharfless, W. E. Brand-Burham, E. Harriman and lady, Miss Mathews, Mrs. Mathews and servant, G. Breant and lady, J. B. Cope, 2 Misses Cope, J. S. Carter, Mrs. and Miss Robinson, G. E. Earnshaw, C. Sander, R. W. Farrington, G. W. Smith, H. E. Pierrepont and lady, J. Pierrepont, A. Pierrepont, 2 Misses Pierrepont, Miss Doisy, J. T. Heard and lady, S. L. Thurlow, lady, 3 children and 3 servants, W. Graham, J. Couch, W. J. Tewksbury, lady, infant and servant, Miss Jeannie Stewart, 2 Misses Stewart, Miss Barber, Mrs. and Miss C. M. Curtis, J. A. Burdar, lady and servant, Mrs. and Miss Fabens, A. J. Fabens, Miss Lewis, S. R. Platt, F. Platt, H. M. Radcliffe, R. J. Gatling, G. Riggs, R. Mure, Mrs. R. S. Sanford, A. W. Sanford, E. H. Sanford, R. Pearless, Mr. Hattersby, Miss Baker, T. Vyse, lady, child and servant, T. B. Jones, J. Murray, Mr. Wurdemann, Mr. Leifmann, Mr. Gorham, S. Smith, W. J. De Renne, lady and servant, H. P. Smith, Dr. W. Parker, two Misses Parker, R. J. Livingstone, lady and servant, E. T. Gerry, lady, child and servant, J. G. Hitchcock, J. W. Hamersley, J. H. Hamersley, two Misses Hamersley, Miss Ovington, Mrs. Selleck, two Misses Selleck, Mrs. and Miss Parrish, W. Banon and servant, Eustis S. Ward, R. E. Randall, Mr. Templeton, Capt. J. Dixon, S. Duncan and servant, M. Livingstone, Mr. Converse, Mrs. S. O. Dell.

In steam-ship City of Merida, from Vera Cruz, Sisal and Havana.—H. W. Poole, P. Villagrau, wife and 7 children, G. Oldham, R. D. Briggs, James Harper, Jane Rodrieguez, P. Stockman, George Elmore, Edward Elmore, F. W. Staalforth, Wm. Daws, Mrs. M. A. Hernandez, 2 children and servant, D. B. Andrew, James Tumblety, F. Creva, J. D. Hindricks, F. Cabello, Felix Garcia, Mrs. S. Vionnet and daughter, D. F. Ferrera, F. Ferrer, M. Solis, A. Zurricalday, Robert Nickerson, Wm. Nickerson, Francis Garcia.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:34 | Sun sets......4:53 | Moon sets...2:52

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...4:40 | Gov. Island.5:29 | Hell Gate...6:51

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY,

Cleared.

Steam-ship Abyssinia, (Br.,) Harris, Liverpool, Charles G. Francklyn; Columbia, Van Sice, Havana via Nassau, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown and Alexandria, G. B. Merrick; Elizabeth, Cundiff, Baltimore, Wm. Dalziel; Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steamship Co.; A. C. Stimers, Davis, Philadelphia; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Niagara, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Louisa Moore, Salyear, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.; M. Massey, Smith, Philadelphia; Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia; Neptune, Baker, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ship Tamana, (Br.,) Main, Glasgow, Wm. Nelson, Jr.

Brigs Thomas Owen, Gukill, Cardenas, James E. Ward & Co.; A. B. Patterson, (Br.,) Pike, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, Dallett, Bliss & Co.

Schrs. Ricardo Barras, Newton, St. Kitts, Jones & Lough; A. E. Valentine, Byles, St. Augustine, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Scotia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool Oct. 22, via Queenstown 23d, with mdse. and 247 passengers to C. G. Francklyn. Oct. 30, lat. 46 10, lon. 49 13, at 3½ P. M., passed steam-ship Cuba, hence for Liverpool. Nov. 1, lat. 43 12, lon. 59 44, at 1½ A. M., passed a national steamer, bound E.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Pettit, Gardner, New-Orleans via Savannah, with mdse. to Spofford, Bros. & Co.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Valley City, Bedell, Alexandria, Va., with mdse. to Geo. B. Merrick.

Steam-ship William P. Clyde, Sherwood, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Ship Apelles, (of Liverpool,) McLay, Calcutta July 5, with mdse. to Fowler, Crampton & Co. Passed Cape Good Hope Sept. 10; touched at St. Helena Sept. 22. While in port boarded bark Wave, (Wh.) Briggs, would sail Sept. 27 for New-Bedford. Reported speaking bark Osprey off St. Helena cruising. Oct. 6, lat. 2 S., lon. 27 30 W., saw bark E. Cooper steering W.; crossed the equator Oct. 8, lon. 27; Oct. 11, lat. 3 17 N., lon. 37 W., spoke ship Coringa, Calcutta, for Boston, 106 ds. out. Had one heavy gale off Cape of Good Hope. Received no damage.

Ship Casilda, Robinson, Leghorn Sept. 2, with marble and rags to Thos. Dunham's Nephew & Co. Passed Gibraltar Sept. 19. During the month of October experienced much bad weather; on the 11th was struck by a white squall, which carried away the lower maintop-sail yard, blowing the lower top-sails and the fore-top stay-sail entirely away, causing the ship to labor heavily and ship much water on deck. On the 12th Henry Thompson, colored seaman, died after a long illness.

U. S. ship Guard, Commander E. P. Lull, Charlottetown, P. E. I., 20 ds.; has 120 officers and men, and carries 6 guns. Experienced five heavy gales from N. W. and S. W.; split sails. All well.

Bark Adora, (new,) ——, Shetucket.

Brig Surf, Thompson, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar to Fowler, Jova & Co. 20th, off San Antonio, spoke bark Sam Shephard, Cienfuegos, for Philadelphia. Had strong N. E. winds to lat. 30, and from thence very rough weather. No date, off Jupiter Inlet, saw some ship's timbers and a quantity of lumber adrift.

Brig Margaretha, (N. G.,) Elfers, Bremen 70 ds., with mdse. to Wendt, Tetens & Brockman. Came the Southern passage, and had light winds and calms.

Brig Geo. Downes, (of Barbados,) Lanfare, New-Haven, in ballast, to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Centaur, Standley, Boston, in ballast, to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Dashaway, (Br.,) Fullerton, Elizabethport, for Aspinwall.

Schr. A. Middleton, (of Providence,) Cole, Rio Hacha 27 ds., with hides and logwood to Maitland & Phelps—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co. Left no vessels; has had northerly and N. E. gales the entire passage.

Schr. Aurora Borealis, (Br.,) Hamm, St. John, N. B., 12 ds., with lumber to P. J. Nevins & Sons.

Schr. P. Blake, (Br.,) O'Brien, St. John, N. B., 15 ds., with lumber to Jed, Frye & Co.

Schr. Victor, Look, Sand River, N. S., 9 ds., with piling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. D. W. Saunders, Murray, Newbern, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. New-Zealand, Cook, Philadelphia, for Portsmouth, N. H.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Kelly, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Kate Grant, Grant, Elizabethport, for Plymouth.

Schr. Highlander, Turner, Elizabethport, for Plymouth.

Schr. S. T. Chartre, Simmons, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. Reading Railroad No. 43, Baldwin, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. B. L. Sherman, Crocker, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. W. H. Rowe, Whittemore, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Sea Breeze, Herrick, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Abner Taylor, Dodge, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Pennsylvania, Ewing, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Clarissa Allen, Hale, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Leonora, Ashby, Nantucket, with fish to Moon & Lamphear.

Schr. Julia Ann, Wells, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Phœbe Elizabeth, Hill, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. L. Halway, Fletcher, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Trade Wind, Ingraham, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Rachel Jane, Cook, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Allie Oakes, Pillsbury, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Liberty, Johnson, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Maxfield, Mayo, Dresden, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. W. G. Dearborn, Kull, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Village Queen, Tilerson, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. Island City, Kelly, Gloucester, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. Calista, Spear, Rockland, with lime to J. A. St. John.

Schr. Geo. W. Kimbill, Hall, Rockland, with lime for Baltimore.

Schr. Mary McLoon, Holbrook, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Snow-Squall, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Wm. Marcy, Brown, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. M. McLane, Sleeper, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. Sinbad, Avery, Thomaston, with potatoes, for Baltimore.

Schr. Charles H. Grainer, Harvey, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Port Royal, Smith, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Reinhardt, Hand, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Red Beach, Holmes, Eastport, with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Pearl, Goodkins, Saco, with heading to Waydell & Co.

Schr. H. S. Slate, Slate, Providence for Philadelphia.

Schr. Alexandria, Faulkingham, Machias, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. H. W. Coffin, Strout, Bangor, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. D. Morris, Dusen, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Z. Paine, Jones, Eastport, with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Garland, Vessey, Calais, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. A. J. Peters, Davis, Bangor, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. D. V. Strainer, Metcalf, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ceres, Hunt, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Peace, Alley, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Ophir, Pellet, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Josephine, Phinney, New-Bedford.

Schr. Emma & Ellen, Fox, Harwich.

Schr. Jas. Tilton, Miller, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Alabama, Vangilder, East Greenwich.

Schr. Hattie Page, Hill, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Red Jacket, Averill, New-Haven.

Schr. S. J. Smith, Clark, Hartford.

Schr. Ida L. Besrse, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. L. D. Wentworth, Dodge, Bridgeport.

Schr. Veranda, Ponder, Providence.

Schr. George and Edgar, Pierce, Stamford.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, N. W., clear.

Below.

Ship Abby Ryerson, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Dennis, from Shields Sept. 24, with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer. (By pilot boat E. F. Williams No. 14.)

Sailed.

Steam-ships Abyssinia, for Liverpool; Columbia, for Havana via Nassau; General Barnes, for Savannah; Georgia, for Charleston; El Cid, for Wilmington; Niagara, for Norfolk, &c.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 3.—Arr. steam-ships Kinsington, from Savannah, and Panther, from Philadelphia, and brigs Ticer, from Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony, and C. N. Kennedy, from Elizabethport; ships Sooloo, from Manila; Orissa, Calcutta; Lottie Warren, London. Bark Amazon, Algoa Bay. Brigs S. C. Shaw, Barbadoes; Alpha, Turks Island; E. H. Kennedy, Baltimore; M. E. Thompson, Hoboken; schrs. Emma, Demerara; Oriole, Baltimore; the Oriole reports, Nov. 1., Montauk bearing north 20 miles, spoke schr. Pinta, Capt. Smith, from Georgetown, D. C., for Boston, with coal, in distress, with masts cut away and five feet of water in the hold, and pumps choked. The crew were taken off by a New-York pilot-boat. The schooner probably sunk soon afterward. Spoke Aug. 23, lat. 25 S., lon. 56 E., ship British Viceroy, from Calcutta for New-York. Sept. 8, off Cape Good Hope, ship Sikh, from Calcutta for New-York. Oct. 16, lat. 11 N., lon. 43 W., ship Coringa, from Calcutta for Boston. Oct. 10, (no lat.,) ship Joseph Fish, from Callao for Hampton Roads.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 3.—Off the port, bark Belgium, from Windsor, N. S.

Sld. steamer South Carolina, for New-York; schr. E. H. Naylor, for Jacksonville, Fla.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 3.—Passed out, brig Airato, for the West Indies.

HOLMES' HOLE, Nov. 1.—Arr., schr. Laura Robinson, South Amboy, ——; brigs Winnie Frank, Philadelphia, Portland; Wenonah, Baltimore, do.; Alexander Millikin, New-York, Boston; schrs. L. T. Knight, Philadelphia, do.; Henry Adelbert, Georgetown, D. C., do.; General Sheridan, Portland, Conn., do.; Abbie E. Willard, Elizabethport, do.; Mary Lymburner, do., Portsmouth; Sylvan, Newburg, do.; Mary J. Adams, Portsmouth, Baltimore; James Tilden, Providence, Ellsworth; Eugene, Provincetown, ——; Only Son, Gardiner, New-York.

Sld. the entire Eastern-bound fleet.

Nov. 2, arr. schrs. W. F. Garrison, Salem, Philadelphia; James W. Haig, Hingham, Philadelphia; Harriet S. Brooks, S. & E. Corson, L. Q. C. Wishart, Boston, Philadelphia; Charles E. Jackson, Philadelphia, Baltimore; Emma L. Porter, Gardiner, New-York.

Sld. all vessels before reported except brigs Benj. Carver and Matilda; schrs. Charlotte Fish, General Sheridan, Alfred Hall and Mary, Mary J. Adams, Matanzas, and Nathan Clifford.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 3—Cleared steam-ships Herman Livingston, New-York; Saragossa, Baltimore; ship Southern Rights, Liverpool; brig Osseo, Montevideo, for orders; brig E. M. Tucker, Boston.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 3.—Arr. steamer Fairbanks, New-York.

Miscellaneous.

Schr. Little David, which was sunk in the Kills Oct. 15, and put on the flats the 26th, has been raised, and has reshipped her cargo by schr. Old Zack, and will go on the railways for repairs.

The ship Thos. Dunham, reported last evening by a pilot, was an error. It should have been the Casilda, of the same line.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

MOVILLE, Nov. 3.—The steam-ships Britannia and India, of the Anchor line, from New-York for Glasgow, were signaled here yesterday.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 3.—The steam-ship France, of the National line, from New-York for Liverpool, touched here today and proceeded.

LOOMS

THE POSITIVE MOTION LOOM COMPANY.

Lyall's Looms for weaving Silks, Poplins, and other fine dress goods, may now be obtained at our warerooms.

The Looms are warranted to produce from 20 to 40 per cent. more goods than any other power loom, and 100 per cent. more than any hand loom now in use, and of a quality equal, if not superior.

Also, Looms for Woolen, Jute, Wire and other fabrics.

Warerooms 35 and 37 Wooster-st. N.Y.

AMERICAN PIANOS

AT THE

PARIS EXPOSITION!

CHICKERING & SONS

TRIUMPHANT AT THE

UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION,

PARIS, 1867.

Chickering & Sons

WERE AWARDED THE

Highest Recompense over all Competition, the Cross of the Legion of Honor and

FIRST GOLD MEDAL

for the American Pianos, in all three styles exhibited, viz.: Grand, Square and Upright. This award being distinctly classified by the Imperial Commission as FIRST IN THE ORDER OF MERIT, places the Pianos of Chickering & Sons at the head of the list, and above all other Pianos exhibited.

A general reduction in prices, and a strict adhesion to the

ONE PRICE SYSTEM,

adopted by them April, 1869. Uniform and fair prices to all purchasers.

In addition to their established styles of Pianos, Chickering & Sons offer for the use of schools, teachers and others wishing a good, reliable Piano, at an exceedingly moderate price,

The SCHOOL PIANO, a thoroughly complete instrument of seven octaves, precisely the same in size, scale, interior mechanism and workmanship as their highest-priced 7-octave Pianos, the only difference being that the School Piano is made in a perfectly plain case. It is in every respect a thoroughly first-class Chickering Piano, and is offered at a price which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Chickering & Sons also desire to call special attention to their new

Patent Upright Pianos,

which, for power and quality of tone, delicacy of touch, perfection of mechanism, durability and general excellence of workmanship, with beauty of design and finish, cannot be excelled by any other pianos of this style now offered.

Every Piano is Fully Warranted.

WAREROOMS,

No. 11 East 14th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

CONNECTICUT LOAN.

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CT. BONDS

ON THE

GRAND THROUGH ROUTE

FROM NEW-YORK TO BOSTON.

ISSUED BY THE

NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN AND WILLIMANTIC R. R. CO. OF CONNECTICUT.

The work on the Road has progressed steadily during the Summer and Fall. More than three-quarters of the line is finished; trains are running regularly between New-Haven and Middletown, and it is believed the whole will be open for through business during the coming Spring.

The earnings on the section now in operation prove the capacity of the Road to pay largely over and above its interest liability.

THE NECESSARY FUNDS TO COMPLETE THE UNFINISHED WORK ARE SECURED, WHICH INSURES THE EARLY OPENING OF THE LINE, AND MAKES THE INVESTMENT AS DESIRABLE AS ON A ROAD ALREADY IN OPERATION.

PRICE, PAR AND INTEREST.

Bonds can be obtained of any Bank or Banker, or by sending to ourselves.

HATCH & FOOTE,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 12 WALL-ST.

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN

ON A COMPLETED TRUNK LINE.

THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY,

From Indianapolis, Ind., to Pekin, Ill., 205 miles in length, is completed and fully equipped with new and first-class Rolling Stock, and already EARNING NEARLY DOUBLE THE INTEREST ON THE WHOLE ISSUE OF BONDS, with rapidly-increasing receipts.

The Company have leased the Peoria and Pekin Railroad on favorable terms, making the Western Terminus at Peoria, the second city in Illinois, where through connections are made to Omaha and the Pacific, saving over 65 miles travel from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The bonds are secured by a First Mortgage on the Road, Equipments and entire Property of the Company, and, BEING ON A COMPLETED ROAD WHICH PASSES THROUGH ONE OF THE MOST THICKLY POPULATED AND RICHEST PORTIONS OF THE WEST, with so many valuable connecting trunk lines East and West, NO SECURITY CAN BE MORE ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

The road passes through six flourishing and growing cities, and numerous towns, which contain in the aggregate nearly 200,000 people, and within twenty miles of the track there is a population of over 600,000.

THE BONDS ARE CONVERTIBLE into Stock at par, which is a valuable option, as MANY OF THE WESTERN ROADS, LESS FAVORABLY LOCATED, ARE AT A HIGH PREMIUM.

Over seven-eighths of the loan has been marketed during the construction of the line. The balance we offer at 92½ AND INTEREST, giving investors the full benefit of the advantages of the completion of the road.

All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. Bonds forwarded to all points FREE OF EXPRESS CHARGES.

For maps and full particulars, apply to

TURNER BROTHERS,

Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

WINTER SUITS

AND

OVERCOATS

FOR

MEN AND BOYS.

LARGE ASSORTMENT.

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

WADE & CUMMING,

Corner 8th-av. and 23d-st.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE, N. Y.

HAINES BROS'. PIANOS

AT THEIR NEW MANUFACTORIES AND WAREROOMS.

BOTH CORNERS 21ST-ST. AND 2D-AV.

Parties desiring Pianos will find in our ware-rooms a handsome stock of First-class Pianos in every respect, and warranted to give satisfaction in every case, at prices far below any retail store. For a reliable article buy at the Factory and save 25 per cent.

HAINES BROS'.,

Nos. 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372 2d-av., corner 21st-st.

G. & S. HEYMAN'S

ONE-PRICE ESTABLISHMENTS.

EVERY ARTICLE MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

OUR DEPARTMENTS COMPLETE.

FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY.

PARLOR SUITES, CHAMBER SUITES, LIBRARY SUITES, MIRRORS, DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, KITCHEN FURNITURE.

MATTRESSES of best Hair, or any material used in this market.

We have on hand for inspection eight different qualities of FEATHER BEDS.

BLANKETS of all grades, sizes and qualities.

BED-COMFORTERS of all descriptions.

HORSE-BLANKETS lower than any house in the City.

Being the manufacturers of so many articles, we are enabled to sell them at a small advance.

Our trade is constantly on the increase, and we attribute it to the fact that ours are the only furniture and bedding departments in this City marking each article in plain figures.

G. & S. HEYMAN, 388 and 390 Hudson-st., Corner Houston-st.

G. & S. HEYMAN, 555 6th-av., Corner 33d-st.

Factories of G. & S. HEYMAN, Nos. 376, 378 and 380 Hudson-st.

"RUSSIAN BRACES."

The best Suspenders ever worn.

DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE.

ILLINOIS.

Election Prospects—Illinois Coal Fields—Planting Forests—Railroads and Crop Transportation—Emigration Societies—Miscellaneous Notes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Monday, Oct. 31, 1870.

Politics in all this section are in a "mix and a muddle." In this city and county there seems to be a general break, or at least, a threatening of it by election day. For years the saloons have controlled the politics of both parties, and have given us just such candidates as they pleased. Of the nominations this Fall the *Times* remarks that a "majority of the candidates for city and county offices belong to the bummer-class." The *Tribune* tells us that the "riff-raff and disreputable characters made the nominations for both parties"—and we can bear testimony to the truth of both assertions. Last Fall the slate was broken, and it bids fair to be broken again at the coming election. Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH is out as a candidate for Congress, and it is understood that the Democrats will make no further nomination, Mr. HOYNE having declined. This will insure the defeat of Mr. FARWELL, the "regular" Republican nominee. It is probable, too, that in the fight the Democrats will succeed in electing several members of the Legislature, possibly enough to give them a majority. But "we shall see what we shall see" in a few days. In the Second District matters are also in a chaotic state. A strong vote will be polled in opposition to Mr. FARNSWORTH, by Mr. STOUGHTON, the independent candidate. This Congressional district embraces two Senatorial districts, in both of which there are two sets of Republican candidates,—the difficulty growing out of local disputes. It looks as if a Democrat would succeed CULLOM in the Eighth District, and if HAY and BAKER continue in the field in the Twelfth, they will both be defeated. In the Fifth there are three candidates, but the Republican majority is so large that the probabilities are in favor of Mr. INGERSOLL, although he is very unpopular in some counties of the district. In regard to the State ticket, it is taken for granted that the Republican candidates will be elected by large majorities—not so large as before, for they will be affected by local dissensions, and by the apathy which so extensively prevails. Gen. LOGAN and Gov. OGLESBY are stumping the State with an eye to succeed Mr. YATES in the United States Senate.

AMONG THE COAL-FIELDS.

Illinois, you are aware, I suppose, possesses the most extensive coal-fields of any State in the Union, Pennsylvania not excepted. The coal is all bituminous, and its general quality is not equal to that of some other sections of the country. But in this respect it differs greatly in various localities, the coal in the central portion of the State being the best. The seams are reached at different depths. At some points the coal is nearly outcropping, and at others it is mined at a depth of 550 feet. That which may be called surface coal is of a very poor quality. The region I visited last week was along the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad. The first point at which coal is found in any considerable quantity, is at Wilmington, fifty-three miles from Chicago. A three-foot seam is here reached in about seventy-five feet, and is, therefore, mined to great advantage. It underlies the entire country in this section, and yields about five thousand tons to the acre. The Wilmington coal is among the best in the State, and exists in inexhaustible quantities. One company own and are at work upon 2,100 acres, and raise to the surface four hundred thousand tons annually. The seam is so near the surface that when the coal and the props are removed the earth settles. While down there in the mines the idea continually struck me that the limestone roof might, at any time, become "trap rock." As we proceed south the seam dips lower, until at Bloomington, about seventy miles distant, it is found at 470 feet. This coal deposit is a beneficent provision for this woodless prairie region, which without it would scarcely be habitable. It is a necessity for our railroads as well. What little wood there is, comparatively, would soon be used up. I notice, however, that in many places the inhabitants are acting wisely in planting trees, and many thrifty miniature forests now dot the prairies. Soft wood trees, adapted to the soil, grow rapidly, and in a few years become serviceable, not only for timber and wood, but æsthetically in breaking the dull monotony of the prairie, and sanitarily in arresting the sweep of the cold wintry winds.

GENERAL MATTERS.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company is engaged in the construction of a branch from Aurora to Joliet, connecting at the latter place with what is known as the Joliet cut-off, which runs into the Michigan Central at Lake Station, some twenty miles south-east of this city. The object of this new line is to provide a route for the shipment of grain and cattle around Chicago, so as to avoid the land pirates connected with the elevators and cattle-yards here. There is a general discontent among the grain-growers and shippers of the State and adjoining States, and if this market can be got around, it will be. The elevator men and the Board of Trade gamblers are bound to spoil our grain market if possible.

The hog crop promises to be much larger this year than last. The increase, it is estimated, will reach from 750,000 to 1,000,000 in the Western States, and as the corn crop is an unusually large one, and the price low, it may be reasonably inferred that hogs will be fed as long as there is any profit to be made by it. Consequently, we may look for heavier weights. The four largest hog-raising counties in this State, are: Fulton, with 57,529; Sangamon, with 57,075; Adams, with 54,481; McLean, with 52,495.

The Illinois Central Railroad has been extending its lines by purchase or lease during the past year, until it now controls over 1,100 miles of road, viz: 507 miles in Illinois; from Chicago to Cairo, 365 miles; and from Dunleith to Centralia, 340 miles. In Iowa, 401 miles—that is, from Dubuque to Sioux City, 325 miles; and from Waterloo to Mona, 76 miles. So it is now one of the largest corporations in the country.

Emigration societies are becoming quite popular in the West, even, who propose to push on still further into the unsettled portions of the country. Several have gone out from this city. There is one on the tapis now, which has secured a location in White County, Ark., on the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, about fifty miles north of Little Rock. It proposes to go out in the Spring. Another in Peoria is making pre-emptions on the Missouri, in Dakota Territory. About two hundred of one hundred and sixty acres each have been secured, seventy-five miles north of Fort Randall. The German colony which went out to Colorado from this city, last Fall, is reported as prospering finely.

The pulpits of quite a large number of our City churches are vacant, many pastors, whose places are not yet filled, having resigned during the past Summer. We are to have another Episcopal Diocese in this State, although that denomination numbers only about 8,000 communicants. The division is to be made so as to include about half of the territory and of the population. The reason is supposed to be that the unpopularity of Bishop WHITEHOUSE impels a part of the Church to take this way of getting from under his rule. Real estate seems to be more active than it has been for several months past, and prices are well sustained. The hotel and other extensive building projects in the centre of the city induce purchasers to invest quite largely in "inside property." Work is being prosecuted quite extensively on the parks and boulevards, and purchasers of residence property are attracted in that direction. The "amusement season" opens quite auspiciously. McVicker's Theatre, Dearborn Theatre, and Aiken's Museum are in full blast, and we are soon to be favored with a series of THEODORE THOMAS' concerts, and other musical entertainments. Chicago, or at least one of its suburbs, has got a magnetic well. It is located at Atwood, a few miles out, on the farm of D. A. GAGE, of the Sherman House. It is an artesian well, and the water has been pronounced by the savans to be equal to those of the Michigan wells. On analysis it was found highly charged with medicinal elements. Preparations are making to open a watering-place for invalids. The State Penitentiary at Joliet is becoming a source of great embarrassment to the managers, and to the Republican Party, which is responsible for the present financial policy. There are in it 1,335 prisoners, and it is deeply in debt to every body who has furnished supplies. It will require an appropriation of at least $250,000 by the next Legislature, to meet deficiencies of the past, and $300,000 for the expenses of the coming year. The old "ring" of barbarians who had it under control for nearly a quarter of a century, have a standing offer, it is understood, to give the State $5,000 a year for the privilege of running. It would be profitable, financially, to accept it; but the manner in which it was managed under the old régime was an outrage upon humanity and a disgrace to our civilization.

GEORGIA.

The State Fair at Atlanta—Extent of the Show—Labor-Saving Machines—The "Tournament"—Its Uselessness and Danger.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Monday, Oct. 24, 1870.

The annual Fair of the Agricultural Society of the State of Georgia commenced here on the 19th inst., and has continued since with increasing attractions to the entertainment of 10,000 daily visitors who have flocked hither from every part of the United States. The Fair grounds are situated about a mile and a half from the city along the line of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, (from Atlanta to Chattanooga,) in a charming and picturesque little park, of about fifty acres in extent, which, a few months ago, was a rocky, barren hill-side, covered by an under-growth of stunted oak and pine saplings, and presenting as few attractions or capacity for improvement as could well be imagined. Industry, enterprise and taste have made the rough places plain; have removed the unsightly bushes and rocky bumps which disfigured the surface, and in their places have erected large and commodious halls for the exhibition of articles of every description, from a thirty-horse power engine to a bottle of *extract de Jasmin;* have constructed an admirable race-track, half a mile in length, with a "grand stand" capable of containing five thousand persons, and have provided ample accommodations, of the best sort, for hundreds of fine horses, horn cattle, swine, sheep and poultry, with a monster skating-rink, floral hall, &c., &c., wherein every taste may be gratified, and every condition of man and woman be amused. With the exception of the few constitutional grumblers, who are never satisfied with anything, everybody seems perfectly satisfied with the Fair and its arrangements.

THE ATTENDANCE.

The weather has been brilliant and balmy, the crowd very large every day, and the exhibition, both in quantity and quality of articles, as good as could be expected. Fortunately, through the failure of the chosen "orator" and his alternate to put in an appearance, we have had no addresses, speeches, orations, not even "a few happy remarks." Every one has been allowed to enjoy himself in his own way, to come and go as he pleased, and whether, wearing purple and fine linen, he came in his fine carriage and liveried servants, in an humble omnibus, by the cars, or on foot, once he paid his fifty cents at the gate, all were on a footing of perfect democratic equality, without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

THE TROTTING.

The trial of the merits of the various horses competing for the prizes was the great point of attraction. I think on one day there were fully four thousand people watching intently the trotting against time of a few very mediocre animals, without remarkable speed or beauty, while not over thirty went to look at the best and most interesting plowing match I have ever seen in the South, and I doubt not that when the "tournament" began the spectators at the plowing match were still further diminished in number. The horses that I have seen here are all passably good, but nothing extraordinary in any way, nor has the number of them been as large as I expected.

THE GENERAL SHOW.

The exhibition of cattle is very small and indifferent. That of hogs is very good, and two white Chesters, weighing respectively 700 and 800 pounds, hardly able to stand up, and with eyes barely visible from excessive obesity, are universally admired. Most of the fine hogs on exhibition will find ready purchasers even at the high prices asked for them. There is a growing disposition among farmers to "raise their own meat," and put an end to their dependence upon Cincinnati, and to this end, it being just as cheap, nay cheaper, to raise a good than a poor hog, a very general effort will be made to improve the breed. It is the prevalent impression that the Berkshire and Essex breeds are better suited to this climate than the Chesters, and though the latter succeed frequently where raised as pets round the yard with great care, for general purposes and for the "root hog or die" practice of plantations, the first-named species are preferred.

LABOR-SAVING MACHINERY.

The show of agricultural implements and labor-saving machinery is very large. With very skilled, well-trained and intelligent laborers to use these finely-constructed machines and keep them in order, they might be profitable and save labor; but at present I do not believe that many of them would pay. I should be sorry to reside in the immediate neighborhood of a steam-engine, run and managed by any farm-hand I ever met in my life; nor would I recommend fire insurance companies to accept risks on buildings where this species of labor-saving is adopted. The day will come, I hope it may not be too distant, but it has not yet arrived, when the gins, threshers, fans, saws, corn-mills, shellers, &c., will all be run by steam or water power. It is becoming manifest every day, that hand labor is both too slow and too expensive to be profitable, and the necessary result will be the substitution of steam power. The people derive a great deal of practical instruction from looking at this machinery, though they may not be able to purchase it if they would, and ought not if they could. It inculcates economy, system and order, things much needed in agricultural practice in the South; and I was glad to see the interest which the machinery hall created among the working farmers, the men who labor themselves, who were present at the Fair....The collection of fruits, vegetables and flowers, preserves, needlework, drawings, paintings, &c., exhibited by the ladies of Georgia, was highly creditable to their skill and industry. In each enumerated branch it seemed to me that excellence had been attained.

AN UNPROFITABLE CUSTOM.

While I am disposed to be pleased with everything I saw, to commend the arrangements of the Agricultural Society, and praise the many useful and beautiful things which were exhibited, I cannot refrain from expressing my disapproval of the undue prominence and patronage given to horse-racing, and of that grotesque piece of mummery called a tournament. It is very well to improve the breed of horses, but fast trotters and pacers and racers are not needed by the farmers of Georgia. They want good draft horses to plow and draw wagons, they want good mules, and it is very well to offer every encouragement to this branch of improvement. But horse-racing, jockeying and betting are not the means to the end. Then the "tournament" is an absolute monstrosity. A few young men dressed as mummers, without the least conception of what a tournament means, bestride horses and gallop a given distance in a prescribed time, making frantic efforts to cut off wooden heads and carry off suspended rings with a sword, and he who cuts off most heads and carries away most rings, is the "successful knight" and crowns the Queen of Love and Beauty, and all this "to promote the interests of agriculture and the mechanic arts." Almost invariably some one of these foolish youths is either killed outright or maimed for life in his efforts to excel. At Macon, last year, a young man was thrown and seriously injured, and here on Saturday another named KENNEY, had his skull fractured and his neck broken—killed on the spot. As well might an agricultural society offer prizes for tight-rope or wire ascensions, *a la* BLONDIN, as for these so-called tournaments. The fate of poor KENNEY, (who, by the way, was a good citizen and worthy member of society,) ought to put an end to these foolish exhibitions, which serve no good or useful purpose, even remotely, and are reprehensible in many respects in which they may be viewed.

SUCCESS OF THE FAIR.

On the whole, the Fair was a great success. The Society and the contractors reaped rich rewards for their labors, and those who came to see were gratified, interested and instructed. There was perfect order, little or no drunkenness, and but for the depredations of some of the light-fingered gentry, who appropriated a few pocket-books and watches, there would have been no crime to record....I go to Augusta today to be present at the Fair which opens at that place to-morrow, and at the Agricultural Congress which convenes on the 26th.

CHEERING PROSPECTS.

Since cotton has taken an upward turn, the people are far more cheerful. The planters and farmers are paying their debts with praiseworthy punctuality, and it seems as if the darkest hours had passed. Money is easier and more abundant, and the prospect is brighter than it was a month ago. NOX.

LOUISIANA.

End of the Yellow Fever Fears—Racing on the Mississippi—Railroad Improvements—Political Movements.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Oct. 21, 1870.

The yellow fever season is now over; the atmosphere of the city has been purged and purified by a heavy shower and a strong north wind. The danger from that dread disease is over, and citizens and strangers may now return in safety.

RACING ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Great interest, as well as excitement, prevails among our citizens, but more especially the betting fraternity, in respect to the respective merits and speed of two rival steam-boats which run between Vicksburg and this city. Both these boats are contending for the championship in steam-boating on the Mississippi River, and hence the contest. They are named the *Robert E. Lee*, JOHN W. CANNON, master, and the *Natchez*, T. P. LEATHERS, master. The former is said to be owned by OAKES AMES and BENJAMIN F. BUTLER' M. C.s, and the latter by the Captain, or master. After three several trials alternating between the two boats, the *Natchez* has thus far the best of it, and neither has blown up or been snagged, though it is expected that this will be the final result should the contest continue. It will be a fortunate circumstance if no valuable lives are lost in this foolish struggle for river supremacy, and the respectable portion of our community denounce and condemn it, and demand appropriate legislation against the evil.

RAILROAD IMPROVEMENTS.

The Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad is fast approaching completion. There is yet some eight miles of this important communication between Mobile and this city to be laid before it is finished. This will be done before the first of December next, when instead of only one direct railroad route from New-Orleans to New-York, there will be two, and both good. It is to be hoped that under the stimulus of competition, the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern will make considerable improvement in accommodations for passengers more than it now possesses, or otherwise the other route may secure the most patronage. A word to the President of this road, Col. H. S. McCOMB, ought to be sufficient, as he is said to be a man of progress, and the Vanderbilt of the South. The Mobile and Chattanooga Road is under the management of shrewd New-York capitalists, and seems to do everything connected with the work upon it with that energy which characterizes that people. Of another road, branching from the Great Northern at Tangipahoa to Baton Rouge and Vicksburg, and those connected with it, the full details will be furnished in my next letter. The Lake Borgue Canal will be open for navigation by the first of December next.

The Chattanooga and Mobile Railroad is to be opened to the traveling public on Monday, and great expectations there are that this city will be benefitted by the completion of this road. The projectors of this enterprise are also building a road from Donaldsonville—a place on the west side of the Mississippi River, about thirty miles from this city—direct to Houston, Texas. This is the proposed route of the great Southern Pacific Railroad to California. A connection will be made from this city to Donaldsonville, so as to form an unbroken line from New-York via New-Orleans to San Francisco.

POLITICIANS TACTICS.

The time for the registration of voters in this city, preparatory to the election on the 8th of next month, closed yesterday. The total number registered is 35,058, and out of the fourteen wards, the Third Ward has the largest number of registered voters—5,235. It is asserted that two-thirds of these are colored. On the Republican ticket, as nominated, the following officers are colored men: State Treasurer, three out of eight State Senators, and fifteen out of twenty-seven Representatives. In the various clubs and political organizations for the election of delegates to the nominating conventions, the colored element largely predominates, and they in this way secure for their class a large share of candidates for the principal public offices. The Democrats, however, entirely ignore these claims and privileges of their colored brethren, except to permit some of them to attend the nominating conventions. Many of these Democrats say that if they obtain power in this State their party will repeal all the laws passed by Republican Legislatures which favor the colored men in respect to their political rights; they are bitterly opposed to the Fifteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, and all legislation connected with it, declaring, as the same party has in Tennessee, that the amendment and the laws for its enforcement are unconstitutional.

The contest for United States Senator appears to be narrowed down to two, the present incumbent, Hon. J. S. HARRIS, and Hon. MICHAEL HAHN, with the chances strongly in favor of the latter gentleman. It appears to be the general impression that Mr. HAHN has the best claims for his election to this important position. He was elected United States Senator by the Legislature of 1865, but owing to the condition of the State of Louisiana at that time, was unable to obtain his seat; and his consistency as a Union man during the rebellion, and his ardent republicanism, his labors in behalf of this party, seem to demand that he should be elected to this honorable office. I think it may safely be predicted that his election is certain.

A UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

A Union League Club is to be incorporated by the next Legislature after the manner of the one now existing in New-York. It is said to be under the management and control of Mr. T. W. CONWAY, Superintendent of Public Instruction of this State. It is intended to be composed of all classes of politicians who may be able to contribute one hundred dollars each toward the necessary organization of the Club. It is a conservative movement in the interest of the Republican Party of the State. The list numbers at present over one hundred members.

Many of your readers will remember that during the last Summer a body of firemen from this city paid a visit to the firemen of New-York. On the return of these visiting firemen, they expressed their great astonishment and delight at their generous treatment by their brethren of your City. They had never before been so hospitably entertained; had never before been in the society of men who could be firemen and gentlemen also; they had never before been among firemen who were educated, capable of expressing themselves in cordial speeches of hospitality and welcome, who behaved as gentlemen and not as rowdies. This was all new to these New-Orleans "bhoys," and appeared to be duly appreciated. There were astonished and ashamed at their own appearance, when they were unable to respond to such manners and conduct. They especially remember with pleasure the kindness and hospitality of the proprietors of the Astor House, where they were entertained in the most princely manner.

The TIMES is sought for here and none can be had. It is considered the most active and stirring paper of New-York, and inquiries are made for it at the news depots, but the response is: "We are out." What is the matter?

Gov. WARMOTH is expected to return to the city by the 25th, after a full and complete canvass of the State in the interest of the Republican Party. S.

The French Bazaar—Great Preparations.

The French National Bazaar, to be opened on the 15th of November, at the Thirty-seventh Regiment Armory, promises to be a grand affair. There will be twenty tables abundantly furnished with rich articles. Pianos are offered by CHICKERING and by BARNES, rich dry-goods by A. T. STEWART, splendid books by APPLETON and the HARPERS. Diamonds, jewelry, splendid furniture, and all sorts of things will on exhibition. A splendid picture-gallery will be one of the chief attractions. On the opening day speeches will be delivered in English and French, and "La Marseillaise" will be sung.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF MERIDA.

The steam-ship *City of Merida*, which left Havana on Oct. 29, reached this port yesterday. We print below our Cuba correspondence, promptly delivered at this office by the courtesy of the purser of the steamer.

Accusations Against De Rodas—Refutation—The Late Stormy Weather—War News—The Importation of Foreign-Built Ships.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Oct. 29, 1870.

The *City of Mexico* steamer brought from New-York, this week, a circular addressed to the Consuls resident in Havana, wherein CABALLERO DE RODAS was accused of uttering counterfeit money. CABALLERO ordered a translation thereof to be published in the official journal, thereby killing the thing most effectually. The circular winds up with the statement that the New-York Press had not published it, fearing thereby to frustrate the ends of justice. What a change must have come over the Knickerbockers! The notice which accompanied its publication here and the circular itself reads as follows:

[Official.]

SUPERIOR GOVERNMENT, PROVINCE OF CUBA,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

A printed circular having reached this city from New-York, addressed to various persons who delivered them to me, the Captain-General has ordered its publication in the *Gaceta*, in order that the public may appreciate the motives that have led to its writing, and award it the credit it deserves.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1870.

It has been bruited about in well-informed circles here that a spurious emission of the notes of the Spanish Bank of Havana has lately been made. The statement and its disproof by the officers of the Spanish Bank should be very easy—is as follows:

It is stated that by some means Mr. PUENTE, Director of the Bank, was induced by Gen. DE RODAS to intrust to him the custody of the steel plates from which the notes of the Spanish Bank are printed; that unknown to the Bank officials, these plates were sent on to this City; that they are still here; that notes to the value of several millions of dollars have been printed from them here; and that lately an amount of $3,000,000 of these spurious bills was forwarded by the confidential agent of Gen. DE RODAS, in this City, to his address in Havana.

The above notice is sent to you and to all your Consular colleagues in Havana, in order to afford you and them an opportunity of applying, in the interest of your countrymen in Havana, to the officers of the bank, and insisting on their disproving the libel, by the immediate production and public exhibition of the bank-note plates. The matter has not been published by the Press here, because such a course would necessarily frustrate the ends of justice.

WAR NEWS.

On the 8th inst. 300 men of all arms left Las Tunas for the purpose of interfering with the arrangements of a party of insurgents about equal in number, who were, it was reported, stationed at a point near the north coast of the island, awaiting the arrival of a vessel with arms, &c., which the insurgent leaders were daily expecting. The Spaniards surprised their camp, and after a severe skirmish drove them from their position and dispersed them. The insurgents left nineteen dead in the camp. The troops also lost several killed and wounded. The result of this may have been the capture of the expected vessel. Telegraphic communication has again, for the third time, been established between Bayamo and Santiago de Cuba.

THE STORMY WEATHER.

The visible effects of the hurricane are beginning to disappear. The foliage of the shade-trees that withstood the force of the winds, and which seemed to have been burnt by the strength of the gale, has all fallen, and in its place the trees are covered with young leaves all of a peculiar light green, seldom seen in tropical foliage. The uprooted trees have been replanted. These, too, show signs of life, and are being covered with leaves from the ground up. In many instances, even from the solid wood, limbs eight inches in diameter and twenty feet from the ground, eight or ten shoots may be seen springing forth, affording a forcible illustration of the vigor of vegetable life in Cuba.

THE IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN-BUILT VESSELS.

The following is a translation of the decree allowing the importation of foreign-built vessels in Cuba and Puerto Rico:

ARTICLE 1. The importation of vessels either of wood or iron is permitted in the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico on payment of the following duties: On vessels built of wood and of a capacity not exceeding 100 tons of one cubic metre each, $6 50 per such ton; on wooden vessels from 101 to 300 tons, $5 per ton; on those of 301 tons and upward, $8; on iron-built vessels of any burden, $2 50 per ton.

ART. 2. The tonnage of the vessels, referred to above, shall be understood to be the number of tons, of one cubic metre each, which they measure absolutely, under deck, without any deduction whatever; but the duties aforesaid, for each ton, comprise and include the duties corresponding to all the instruments, machinery, tools and appurtenances referred to in the notes Nos. 21 and 22 of the tariff in force in Spain.

ART. 3. Permission is hereby granted for Spanish vessels to be careened or overhauled in any foreign place.

ART. 4. Permission is also granted to all owners of Spanish vessels to freely dispose of or mortgage them, whether to Spanish subjects or to foreigners, and the article 592 of the Commercial Code is hereby annulled in consequence.

ART. 5. Spanish vessels may be manned by the number of hands that the owner and the Captain may consider sufficient, in conformity with article 24, section 10, of the Ordinances of Matriculation now in force, and with articles 1 and 4 of the Royal Decree of the 27th November, 1867. When in a foreign port the Captain or the owner cannot find a sufficient number of Spanish subjects to form the crew, the latter may be completed with foreigners, with the consent of the Consular or naval authorities.

ART. 6. The materials of all kinds which are imported for the construction, careening or repair of iron or wooden built vessels, of whatever size, and the manufactured articles necessary for their equipment, and the articles that are imported for the construction of marine steam engines and marine steam boilers, of whatever system, or horse-power, will pay the duties marked in the tariff; but the latter shall be returned to the builders or manufacturers on their petition, and on proof being furnished by them of the importation or employment of said materials in the aforesaid building or repair of vessels, engines or boilers.

ART. 7. For the return of these duties, the weight or volume of the materials or articles shall be calculated, in accordance with the tariff, according to the weight or volume of the work done or completed, so that the duties corresponding to the waste material, or those which shall correspond to the fabric, or transformation arising from such application of said materials shall accrue to the Treasury.

FRANCISCO SERRANO.

Given at Madrid, Dec. 3, 1869.

ALONG THE HUDSON.

Improvements at West Point—New Government Buildings—Accidents to Cadets—Numerous Robberies.

The finest edifice ever erected at West Point by the United States War Department, is the General Head-quarters Offices, now near completed. It stands on the brow of the hill, on the level of the "plains" between the cavalry riding-hall, the library, chapel, mess and old academy buildings. It fronts the main avenue. It is the first conspicuous object that meets the visitor's eye as he gains the summit of the plains from the wharf road, and from the river, as well as the country beyond it, looms up with most impressive effect. The material used is hard gray granite, similar to that in the other buildings. The style of architecture is a pleasant blending of the Gothic, Doric, and Rennaissance. The general dimensions are 56 by 53 feet. There are two stories, each with 12 feet ceilings in the clear. The form is octagonal. The walls are very solid, all the girders and beams being of iron. The ceilings and floors are of arched masonry. The roof is in the Mansard style, with the best black hexagonal cut Pennsylvania slate. An iron stairway connects the floors. The structure is entirely fire-proof, a necessity felt in the remembrance of the loss of all the Government records, at that place, by a conflagration of the former building in 1842. Heavy buttresses are added to the walls. An elegant iron fretwork cresting ornaments the roof. Over the main entrance, on the north front, is a hexagonal tower, rising fifteen feet above the roof, and eight feet in diameter, from the windows of which a sweeping view of the Hudson River and highlands is afforded in all directions. The main entrance is a broad arch of heavy granite slabs, with columns and foliated caps, and trimmings of Rondout blue-stone. The outer cornices are of iron, and the windows are of granite arches with blue-stone hoods. The dentals, &c., are of the same stone. The windows will be of two sashes, of one plate of glass each. On the river side is a spacious granite porch, canopied by an elegant iron-work shed. This spot will be a favorite place, as it gives a superb water and landscape view. A splendid basement underlies the ground-level. The interior furnishing will be of oiled oak, in simple elegance. The offices of the Superintendent, Commandant, Adjutant, Quarter-master and Aids will be commodious and pleasant. The appropriation of Congress for this work is $40,000, which is now nearly exhausted; $5,000 additional is needed to complete the affair. The vacated offices in the old Library building will at once be occupied, as originally intended, by the Philosophical Museum.

Another important and long-needed improvement is the regrading of the plains, a half-mile square in extent. Its long-continued use for cavalry and artillery drills, with the wear and tear of horse-hoofs, has rendered it unserviceable. The Engineer Corps have been engaged on this work for a month past, spreading from one to two feet of gravel over the surface. This has not been done before in twenty years past.

During the recent long drouth the post has been almost on a short allowance of water. Even now there is not plenty for heating purposes to supply the steam boilers. It is proposed to tunnel from the present reservoir, for a short distance through the mountain, above Fort Putnam to the pond beyond, thus obtaining an ample quantity. In order to do this the Government will be obliged to purchase at least the right of way, through private citizen property. The estimated expense is about $20,000.

Two cadets had broken legs during the week from falling off their horses during cavalry drill, in the riding-school. These falls are of every day occurrence, but these accidents are of rare occurrence, as the floors are strewn with tan-bark. Preparations for the Winter examinations, especially among the "Plebes," are in active progress.

Recently there have been several robberies in this vicinity, all the clews to which are vague, but point toward the idea that they are a part of the systematized operations of banded river thieves. Great curiosity and no little speculation is excited as to the probable verdict of the recent Court-martial.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Real Managers of the Central Park.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *World* seeks to delude the public by speaking of DILLON, GREEN and HILTON and their colleagues as the managers of the Central Park.

For the better understanding of the discussion of this subject, which is sure to come sooner or later, a true record of the whole affair should be published.

As usual, HILTON spent a considerable portion of the Winter at Albany, representing Mr. STEWART in all matters or projects that might come up with reference to improved transit through Broadway, and this representative character gave him a standing there which he could not have otherwise obtained.

When the Ring introduced the present City Charter he entered into the project with zeal, and was largely instrumental in winning to its support the Republican members of the Legislature; and it was known immediately after its passage that he was to be one of the Commissioners of the Central Park, as a part of the price of the transaction.

In due time when, in the language of Judge HILTON, the new deal appeared, he turned up on the Central Park Commission.

At the first meeting of the new Commission, the executive members of the old Board were entirely ignored. SWEENY was made President. HILTON Vice-President, and SWEENY, FIELD and HILTON, Executive Committee. Fearing to go further at this time, they elected Mr. GREEN Treasurer *pro tem.*, but at a meeting, a few weeks later, they displaced him by electing HILTON Treasurer. Therefore keep it before the public that the Ring have possession of the Park, and SWEENY, FIELD and HILTON, and not DILLON, GREEN and HILTON, are its sole managers. B.

American Steel Manufacturers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The writer observed, in the Oct. 3d number of your much-read and valuable paper, an article, "from your special correspondent," under the caption, "A Visit to York; the Codorus Ore," &c. It has been the history of all inventions, improvements and discoveries in arts and science, that men's opinions have differed so much that many inventors of the most valuable machinery, &c., have been ever persecuted, and obstacles thrown in the way of the successful introduction of their discovery, and the merit of such discovery has only been appreciated after their decease, or after it had passed into the hands of others who had ample capital to fully establish its use. Especially is this true when the discovery or invention of machinery or material which supersedes or comes in contact with machinery or material controlled and backed with a large capital. Disguised as the letter from "our special correspondent" at Harrisburg is, it is apparent to any reader it was written in the interest of the Bessemer process and patent. I will not attempt to bandy words with the "special correspondent," as I have not the time nor desire, but for fear that this youthful exuberant might conclude he had concluded his threat and fulfilled his employer's wishes, I will merely state a few facts, and then let the reader make his own conclusions. On the 8th of September last, four individuals presented themselves at the works at York. One was introduced as a doctor, from Montreal, Canada; one, from Troy, N. Y.; one, from New-York City; one from New-Jersey, perhaps Trenton. They said they were all interested in the manufacture of steel, and the doctor was a metallurgist. They were politely shown the process of steel, the ore, pig-metal, and even had steel made under their own eyes, rolled out into bars, and those broken and examined. Some pieces of steel rail were also shown, and they remarked it was the best puddled steel they ever saw. One of the quarto said he differed from Mr. GREELEY in saying that the Bessemer process was superseded by this ore and process, but, on the contrary, it was going to make the Bessemer process perfect, as "now, at our works in Troy we lose one hundred tons metal a week, on account of impurities, &c., in the iron, (the writer thinks in the process.) This ore will correct that," and that "hereafter the Bessemer folk and Codorus ore party must be friends, as we will be large consumers of your ore," that "your puddled steel makes a better and stronger rail than the Bessemer, but the Bessemer is a cast-steel, hence is valuable for other purposes." After they were apparently satisfied they were kindly driven at others expense by a hack to their hotel, &c. But the Troy gentleman—and I take him to be the correspondent from Harrisburg—left his companions at the hotel and walked back again to the rolling mill at about 2 o'clock, a short time before leaving, and called Mr. RUTH, the manager in the mill, aside and said, "See here, now, I have looked at your making of steel through, and it seems so strange; tell me, do you not use something else to make this steel?" Mr. RUTH assuring him he saw all. "Now if hammer slag and mill cinder will make such steel, why so much excited, and think there is yet something else?" Mr. Correspondent, would you be surprised if I would or could prove that while you were in New-York on your way to York, that you said you were going to York, (not after the 15th of September,) and if you could ruin that concern, meaning, I suppose, the process and Codorus ore, that you would; or if it was not ruined it would ruin the Bessemer. You know that one of the trustees of the Bessemer patent (there being three) said at their last meeting "that the Codorus ore had the properties of preparing the pig-iron just as we want it." To which another made the reply, with an oath, saying "that he did not understand. They (the Codorus ore people) claimed that for the ore," the former saying, "Yes, I saw it, and when the iron or metal in this preparatory state was run out, I was shocked to see such strong pigs. Such I never saw before." The other said, "if that be so, we will buy the whole affair if we can at a fair price." All this can be verified by some Bessemer men. I know where the Bessemer influence have interfered and prevented the sale of 4,000 tons of the ore. I know where men of brain and muscle, and years of experience in nail making, have lost their situations as managers in rail-mills because they recommended making steel rails by the use of "Codorus ore." Mr. "Correspondent from Harrisburg," you know that the "run outs" and damaged lossed steel was not worth $20 per ton four months ago. It would not make good iron or anything else; but when we proved we could rework it, the "Pennsylvania Steel-works," to which place you say you are going, asked us $60 per ton, and finally agreed and did sell the York County Iron Company some at $45. There is now at this time no need of repeating what this ore has done to make steel; but will you believe it if I tell you that at Philadelphia, in a foundry, it was tried in the making of casting, and by its use metal having 14,000 tensile strength, after this ore was applied, had 23,000 pounds' strength to the inch. Now, I know you feel riled on account of the Commissioner not granting a renewal of your patent, after going to the trouble, and maybe large expense, in having Congress grant you a special protection of one and one-fourth cent per pound, about $29 per ton currency. Now, if you could have had your patent renewed, and privilege to use the Codorus ore in your converter, as your honored trustee said, you could have used $90 anthracite iron, and not had a loss of 100 tons per week. I am informed that a director of the York Iron Company has secured the use of the ore in a converter, and by one or more patents has the blast and crucible, and all that the Bessemer men wanted. You had better see the patent-ore file at the Patent Office. I know that the Bessemer power is a strong one, but truth will out. When men can make steel at $3 to $7 per ton above common good iron cost they do not want to pay $20 more for the pig-iron, in the first place, and make a steel cost $90, or $60 above the cost of good iron. "Codorus Ore" will agree to take iron such as BESSEMER takes, and will make a stronger and a better steel from it than the Bessemer process can, and with less loss and one-fourth the expense. The writer challenges the Bessemer process or any other to take iron with as much phosphorus or sulphur in it and make steel like the Codorus ore does from it or from other cheap anthracite metal. Again, "Codorus Ore" defies BESSEMER or "Our Special Correspondent" to weld Bessemer-steel upon itself or upon iron without a flux, while Codorus ore, used as a flux on Bessemer, will weld on itself or on iron. "Mr. Special Correspondent" try hammer, slag or cinder and see if you can do it. Or "Johnstown ore" steel, made with the Codorus ore, will weld on itself or on iron without any flux. If this is doubted "Codorus Ore" will try it anywhere, where fair play is shown. Further, all the ore similar to the Codorus ore you can find at or near Johnstown, Cambria County, except what was sent there in June, 1869, part left over of a successful making of steel from a very sulphurous iron, from which rails were capped under the management of Mr. HAMILTON, the gentlemanly manager of the mill, in presence of Messrs. FRITZ, STACKHOUSE, and some of those interested in the York County Iron Company. It was tried with a powerful presser, and by two strokes thereof the entire iron thereof was broken, up to the steel cap, and it required upward of twelve blows to break the steel, even reversing it each blow. We will pay you $1,000 per ton for it, but bear in mind the analysis you state is not the analysis for the Codorus ore. You might inquire where the Bessemer men, by their interference, prevented the Codorus ore being tried, as since, the same mill have kindly extended the privilege to have a trial. Do you know that the ore has gone over the water, and the Bessemer men are using it on the other side, and there exist fears that the British will undersell you here, even after paying the special one and a fourth cent per pound duty? About the opinion of the "distinguished metallurgist" (from Canada) traveling with the "Our Special Correspondent," "that the ore was good to hold the world together," we think him a better judge of viands, &c., than of Codorus ore.

CODORUS ORE.

YORK, Saturday, Oct. 8, 1870.

The War and the Cotton Crop—Some Figures for the Information of Our Neighbor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There are some political economists in this world who ought to go at once to an infant school and learn some little practical wisdom, and gain at least a few grains of common sense. The *Tribune* has one of this kind of unwise philosophers, if we may judge of his wisdom from an article on "The War and the Cotton Crop," in its issue of the 12th inst. In that article it says, "it is now quite well ascertained that cotton gives no profit worth mentioning, when the price goes below fifteen cents, and none at all when only ten is the price of good middling." From the table of "The monthly prices of cotton at New-York in the *Banker's Almanac*, by HOMANS, we find that the price of upland cotton in the month of February did not reach nineteen cents but once from 1825 to 1862, and during this period of thirty-seven years the average price of cotton in this City was ten cents a pound. In 1830 it was 7 cents, in 1842 8 cents, in 1843 6 cents, in 1845 5 cents, in 1846 6 cents, in 1848 7 cents, in 1849 6 cents, in 1852 8 cents, in 1856 9 cents, in 1858 10 cents, and in 1861 12 cents a pound. Now, does the *Tribune* suppose that during the period of thirty-seven years the cotton planters of the South sold their product at a loss? But, it may say, the times have changed, and it costs more to raise cotton now than it did from 1825 to 1861. Yes, times have changed, and cotton is raised much cheaper by free labor than it was by forced or slave labor. Then labor only worked under the influence of compulsion or the lash. Now it works voluntarily with the hope and prospect of gain.

We have before us a pamphlet on "Cheap Cotton by free labor," by a cotton manufacturer, Boston, 1861, in which the writer states "that at ten cents a pound, and even higher, this country has had and can hold almost a monopoly of the cotton markets of the world, furnishing Europe with about eighty per cent. of her whole consumption; and that wages equal to $20 per month can be paid for its cultivation at that price. And if each field hand can make eight bales of cotton of 450 pounds each, or 3,600 pounds, then for each cent per pound above ten cents the planter could afford to add $3 per month to his wages, and still make the same profit which he now makes at ten cents." Under the old slave system of labor it was estimated "that each field-hand averaged eight bales to the acre, and at the same time cultivated corn enough for support. Upon the rich bottom lands in Arkansas and Texas the product was two bales to the acre, and one hand can cultivate six to ten acres of cotton and five acres of corn." In 1859, according to the "Texas Almanac," the amount of land allotted to each field-hand, as noted in the detailed accounts of many of the counties, averages fifteen acres in cotton, corn, &c.

The writer of "Free Cotton" says: "Cases are numerous in Tennessee and Alabama where farmers with only small children to help pick, make ten bales of cotton, besides other products sufficient to support their families." Some years since the question of the cotton product and its profits were published in the TIMES, and from a letter we quote the following paragraph: "A man in Choctaw County, Texas, has two boys, one twelve the other sixteen; with the assistance of these two boys he made twenty-two bales of cotton, plenty of corn, and sufficient grain for himself and family."

If eight acres was a fair estimate for slave cultivation, ten acres ought not to be an overestimate for free labor to cultivate in cotton, especially with the new agricultural machinery, and the cotton-pickers, which have been introduced into the cotton regions in the last few years. Ten acres at only one bale to the acre of 450 pounds, is 4,500, and at 10 cents per pound, is $4 50, besides corn potatoes, &c., for food. A man with able-bodied boys would produce $1,350 of cotton, besides his corn, &c. There is certainly profit in this, more than in cultivating corn or wheat at the West. With free labor, with deep plowing, with improved methods of culture, and with the best cotton-seed for planting, we believe, with cotton at only 10 cents a pound, it will yield large profit to the planter, and give to the United States the control of the cotton production. The cotton lands of the older States are to be reclaimed by the sub-soil plow, and by guano, and from these lands, so near market, large cotton-crops are again to be produced, and large fortunes are to be realized. The *Tribune* must be more careful in its figures.

THE TORNADO IN THE WEST.

Its Effects in an Ohio Town—Men, Women and Children in Darkness, Surrounded by Howling Animals.

From the Columbus (Ohio) State Journal Oct. 29.

The details in regard to the tornado which visited Belleville, in this State, on the 21st inst., briefly alluded to in the telegraphic news a few days since, but which have never yet been fully described, are interesting in some particulars, from the novelty of the circumstances and the peculiar conditions under which the tempest found an outlet for its fury. On that day Van Amburg's Menagerie happened to be in the village, and in the evening an audience of some thousands of people gathered from many miles around, and assembled to see the animals and to witness the performances advertised in connection therewith, consisting of feats of trained animals, there being no circus attached to the exhibition. Now to understand what follows it should be understood that VAN AMBURG's tent is not like a circus tent, a circular wigwam affair with a single centre-pole, but an immense oblong pavilion, equal in length to six circus tents joined side by side and supported by six centre-poles, like the six masts of the *Great Eastern* steam-ship, and innumerable smaller poles, all of which are securely fastened by guy-ropes extended to stakes driven deeply in the ground. Within this pavilion, extending upon the right from the entrance, the extreme length of the tent, were the cages of wild beasts. At the far end, facing the entrance, stood the cage of the great eland and the rhinoceros, a couple of camels, tethered, and the elephants *Tippoo Saib* and *Hannibal, Jr.* Upon the opposite side were the seats for the audience, rising in tiers from the ground to the height of the tent, as is common in all traveling exhibitions. At the moment when the whirlwind struck the tent the spectators were all seated, and in the vacant space in the centre of the ground the performers attached to the menagerie had just commenced the exhibition of feats by some of the dogs and ponies belonging to the establishment. There was no wind stirring, nor the slightest indication of any unusual agitation of the elements.

Outside the tent, an eye-witness informs us, five minutes before the disaster the stars were shining brightly, and scarcely a breath of air was moving. Suddenly, miles away in the distance, was seen a huge black cloud, reaching apparently from the heavens to the earth, advancing with lightning-like rapidity, driving tremendous whirls of dust before it directly toward the tent in which these unsuspicious people were so pleasantly enjoying themselves. The experienced managers saw the danger, and instantly a crowd of the men were sent inside to lower the top of the tent so as to offer less surface to the approaching storm. But, incredible as it may appear, before the audience had scarcely noticed the unusual movements of these men, the tornado had taken the immense tent, with its six ponderous masts, clear and clean over their heads, rising like a balloon, and falling directly afterward in the adjacent fields, a mixed and tangled mass of cloth, lumber and cordage, leaving the spectators sitting bewildered in the open air. At the same moment many of the cages were overturned—among them the dens of lions and leopards in the centre, which in their fall crushed LANGWORTHY, the "Lion King," under them, so that he was picked up for dead. The large elephant broke loose and started for the open fields. All this before the people on the seats really comprehended what had happened. The next instant it seemed as if the fountains of the deep had overflowed, so heavily came the rain. The reader can easily imagine the scene of terror which ensued. The beasts howling; women and children shrieking; the rain pouring in torrents; the night pitchy black; a mass of terrified humanity, surrounded by howling animals frantic with excitement, and every one a prey to the direst apprehensions of still more tangible horrors. But so judicious were the measures taken by the managers, that of all these terrified and bewildered people, none were seriously injured except a couple of children, who, being seated high, had been struck by some of the ropes or blocks as the tent had flown over their heads. Torches were soon produced, order restored, and in an hour the men were busily employed in repairing the damage to the tent, so that on the following day the Company exhibited as advertised in the town of Mount Vernon, many miles distant.

Attempted Suicide.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a young girl named ANNE SULLIVAN, residing at No. 16 Hamilton-street, attempted to commit suicide by throwing herself into the East River, at the foot of Catherine-street. She was observed immediately afterward by Officer PARSONS, of the Seventh Precinct, who succeeded in effecting her rescue. She was brought up at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Alderman WALSH, and stated that she was induced to attempt suicide by the continued persecutions she received at the hands of her friends, which rendered life unbearable. The Alderman committed her to the care of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.

ENFORCING THE LAW.

The Whisky Raid in Brooklyn Continued—The Military not Resisted.

The raid on the illicit whisky distilleries of Brooklyn, commenced on Tuesday, was resumed, yesterday morning, under the same leadership. At 9 o'clock the military, about 2,000 strong, left the Navy-yard, and proceeded to the Fifth Ward. Assessors DUTCHER and WASS, with their thirty deputies, lost no time in commencing operations. The first place visited was a weather-worn shanty on Plymouth-street, between Hudson-avenue and Little-street, owned by one JOHN GAFFNEY. Here a dozen mash-tubs, containing about 3,000 gallons of mash, were found, and destroyed in a few minutes. The next establishment visited was at the corner of John and Little streets, owned by Mr. J. DARGAN. Here, as in the other place, several mash-tubs were found, full of mash. At the corner of John street and Hudson-avenue, however, the principal seizure was made. Their stills and 2,900 gallons of mash fell into the hands of the officers. The streets in the vicinity were covered with the spoils of this raid. There was no attempt made on the part of the officials to carry anything away; everywhere a general smash-up was made. At sundown the troops and Assessors withdrew, but with the intention of resuming the work today. In all this there is one rather peculiar fact observable, namely, that in only two instances have the stills of the establishment been captured; in all the others they were got away by the owners. This has given rise to the opinion in the minds of many that there is a certain intimate connection existing between the Assessor's office and the whisky distilleries, that tends to assist the swindlers in defrauding the Government successfully.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is a list of new buildings proposed for erection in New-York since the last report and for the week ending Thursday, Nov. 3, 1870:

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

Sixteen first-class dwellings, north-west corner of Fifty-sixth-street and Avenue A, 20 by 45, basement and three stories; BLESSON & BOLRATH, owners.

Six first-class dwellings, north-west corner of Lexington-avenue and Sixty-fourth-street, 16.8 by 50; basement and four stories; JAMES W. BEEKMAN, owner.

Three first-class dwellings, south side of Seventieth-street, 75 feet west of Third-avenue, 20 by 50, basement and three stories; JACKSON & STEINMETZ, owners.

The first-class dwelling, north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, 435 feet west of Sixth-avenue, 25 by 67, three stories; R. C. LAKE, owner.

Three tenement-houses south side of Fifty-sixth-street, 250 feet west of Third-avenue, 16.9 by 60, basement and four stories; N. J. BURCHILL, owner.

Two tenement-houses south side of Fifty-first-street, 105 feet west of Lexington-avenue, 25 by 55, four stories; ALBRO HOWELL, owner.

One tenement-house south side of Sixty-third-street, 125 feet west of Ninth-avenue, 25 by 50, basement and four stories; CASPER ANDES, owner.

Five stores and tenements south-west corner of Third-avenue and Seventieth-street, 20 by 55, basement and four stories; JACKSON & STEINMETZ, owners.

Three stores and tenements east side of Sixth-avenue, 25 feet north of Fifty-fifth-street, 25 by 58, five stories; A. MEAD, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

One second-class dwelling, south side of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, 175 feet east of Avenue A, 25 by 44, three stories; PATRICK GRACE, owner.

One second-class dwelling, No. 68 Charlton-street, 24 by 18, two stories; ESTER GORDON, owner.

One second-class dwelling, No. 262 East Houston-street, 18 by 22, three stories; LOUIS COLLMANN, owner.

Four tenement-houses, north side of Forty-sixth-street, 100 feet east of Second-avenue, 25 by 54, basement and five stories; TERENCE SHERIDAN, owner.

One tenement-house, south side of Seventy-sixth-street, 93 feet east of First-avenue, 25 by 48, four stories; JOHNSTON & BROTHER, owners.

One tenement-house, north side of Seventy-seventh-street, 205 feet west of Second-avenue, 25 by 55, basement and four stories; THOMAS CROWLEY, owner.

One tenement-house, north side of One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, 275 feet west of First-avenue, 25 by 55, four stories; MICHAEL O'CONNOR, owner.

Two stores and tenements, south side of Fifty-fourth-street, 290.4 feet west of First-avenue, 23 by 64, five stories; N. J. BURCHILL, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 640 East Thirteenth-street, 25 by 63, five stories; CHAS. A. BUDDENSICK, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 674 Water-street, 25 by 63, five stories; CHAS. A. BUDDENSICK, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 57 Suffolk-street, 25 by 55, five stories; GEO. ZAHN, owner.

One store and tenement, south side of Seventeenth-street, 275 feet west of Ninth-avenue, 25 by 50, five stories; BENJAMIN WALLACE, owner.

One market, east side of Broadway, from Forty-fourth to Forty-fifth-street, 200.10 by 82.2 and 114, two stories; B. T. FORD, owner.

One shop, north side of Fifty-fourth-street, 75 feet west of Third-avenue, 23 by 85, four stories; D. W. BUCKLEY, owner.

One office, north side of Fifty-fourth-street, 98 feet west of Third-avenue, 22 by 25, four stories; D. W. BUCKLEY, owner.

One office, east side of Ninth-avenue, 80 feet north of Fifty-sixth-street, 21 by 16.8, two stories; B. P. FAIRCHILD, owner.

One smoke-house, No. 974 Second-avenue, rear, 4 by 8, one story; Mr. HESS, owner.

One livery-stable, north side of Eighty-seventh-street, 235 feet east of Fourth-avenue, 50 by 90, three stories; THOMAS DONOHUE, owner.

One stable, north side of Sixty-second-street, 60 feet west of Fourth-avenue, 40 by 25, two stories; CHAS. L. CORNISH, owner.

One stable, south side of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, 100 feet east of Avenue A, 25 by 30, two stories; CHAS. RANDELL, owner.

FRAME BUILDINGS.

One second-class dwelling, west side of Second-avenue, 100 feet south of Ninety-fourth-street, 13 by 40, two stories; J. B. GRAY, owner.

One second-class dwelling, west side of Boulevard, 84 feet 2 inches north of One Hundred and Eleventh-street, 16 by 43, three stories; S. V. THORNAL, owner.

One second-class dwelling, south side of Seventy-sixth-street, 118 feet east of First-avenue, 18 by 25, one story; CHARLES BURCHELL, owner.

One second-class dwelling, south-east corner of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Seventh-street, 25 by 45, two stories; JAMES McNULTY, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

Total No. buildings	68	Stores and tenements	14
Brown-stone fronts	40	Market	1
Brick fronts	24	Shop	1
Frame buildings	4	Offices	2
First-class dwellings	26	Stables	2
Second-class dwellings	7	Miscellaneous	1
Tenement-houses	13		

Alterations in Buildings.

For the week ending Thursday, Nov. 3, 1870, the following are the most important plans for alterations in buildings submitted at the Department in this City:

One brick first-class dwelling, No. 19 West Thirty-eighth-street, four stories, 25 by 75, extension on rear, three stories, 18 by 18, to which one story is to be added, making four stories in all; Mr. F. PARMILY.

One frame second-class dwelling, No. 365 West Fifty-second-street, two and a half stories, 25 by 25, one story to be added; J. ALLEN, owner.

One brick second-class dwelling, No. 201 Lewis-street, two stories, 23 by 48. This building was reported as unsafe to the Department of Buildings, and the owner proposes to make the same safe and secure by taking down the unsafe portions of the building, and rebuild the same in a substantial manner, as recommended by the Superintendent of the said Department; FREDERICK MISSLER, owner.

Three brick first-class dwellings, Nos. 223, 238 and 239 West Twenty-second-street, English basement and three stories, 16.8 by 55, one story or Mansard roof to be added; CHAS. KNOX, owner of Nos. 222 and 238; J. D. BIRD, owner of No. 239.

One brick second-class dwelling, Nos. 406 and 408 West Thirty-eighth-street, rear, two stories, 26 by 25.4, one story to be added; Mrs. JOHN McGRANE, owner.

One brick, first-class store, No. 212 Broadway, four stories, 25 by 54, one story to be added; CHAS. KNOX, owner.

One brick store and tenement, No. 814 Greenwich-street, four stories, 50 by 50, extended on rear the entire depth of lot; WILLIAM MATTHEWS, owner.

One brick stable, south side of Eleventh-street, 100 feet east of Avenue D, 16 by 20, two stories, extended on front 20 feet; B. HUTCHINGSON, owner.

One brick store and tenement, No. 65 Amity-street, 25 by 45, two stories and attic, one and one-half stories to be added, making four stories in all; JOHN S. IRELAND, owner.

Unsafe Buildings.

Since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Nov. 3, 1870, the following buildings in this City have been reported as unsafe, in the particulars annexed, at the office of JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings:

No. 919 Third-avenue, Emanuel Uhlfelder owner, unsafe chimneys.

No. 185 Laurens-street, Chas. Golder owner, unsafe side walls and broken iron girder.

No. 327 West Eleventh-street, (rear,) John Herring owner, unsafe and in a general insecure condition.

No. 53 Suffolk-street, Ann Webb owner, unsafe chimneys.

No. 51 Suffolk-street, Jane Burtis owner, unsafe front wall.

No. 57 Suffolk-street, Joseph Appleby owner, unsafe and cracked chimneys.

No. 336 Grand-street, estate of Samuel S. Mott owner, unsafe south-west corner pier and first-story beams.

Nos. 45, 47 and 49 Suffolk-street, (rear,) Jane Burtis owner, unsafe, cracked and bulged rear wall.

No. 336 Grand-street, (rear,) estate of Samuel S. Mott owner, unsafe and bulged front wall.

No. 487 Grand-street, James B. Brady owner, unsafe front, east gable and rear walls.

No. 153 West Thirteenth-street, John Martin owner, unsafe chimneys.

No. 14 Washington-street, Ward McAllister owner, unsafe first-story beams and chimneys.

No. 157 West Thirteenth-street, Wm. L. Skidmore owner, unsafe chimneys.

No. 44 Suffolk-street, J. E. Heath agent, unsafe chimneys.

No. 46 Suffolk-street, G. G. Hallock agent, unsafe chimneys.

No. 42 Suffolk-street, P. S. Brady owner, unsafe chimneys.

No. 400 Grand-street, Mrs. Peter Mitchell owner, unsafe outside stairs and platform.

No. 402 Grand-street, (front,) Sarah Thorp owner, unsafe easterly wall, chimneys and stairs.

No. 402 Grand-street, (rear,) Sarah Thorp owner, unsafe generally.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway
NEW-JERSEY
7 PER CENT.
GOLD
1ST MORTGAGE BONDS,
INDORSED BY THE
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO
Midland Railroad Co.,
FOR SALE IN
DENOMINATIONS
OF
$1,000, $500 AND $100.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
EXCHANGED AT MARKET RATES.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
BANKERS,
NO. 59 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Gold and Currency received on deposit, subject to check at sight.
Interest allowed on Currency accounts at the rate of four per cent. per annum, credited at the end of each month.

ALL CHECKS DRAWN ON US PASS THROUGH THE CLEARING-HOUSE, AND ARE RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT BY ALL THE CITY BANKS.

Certificates of Deposit issued, payable on demand, bearing four per cent. interest.
Loans negotiated.
Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Governments, Gold, Stocks and Bonds on commission.
Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canada.

FOR SALE—TEN PER CENT.
CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.
Real Valuation of Property.......$33,346,161
Whole Indebtedness only.......869,000
ALSO,
NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS.
INSURANCE, BANK AND GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,
and an extensive variety of other securities for sale and profitable investments at low rates.
FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Banker, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st.
N. B.—First-class investment securities, paying large rates of interest, a specialty with this house for many years.

8 per Cent. Interest
FIRST MORGAGE BONDS!
OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
85 MILES COMPLETED, and in operation, the earnings on which are in excess of interest on the total issue. Grading finished, and ONLY 26 MILES OF TRACK ARE TO BE LAID TO COMPLETE THE ROAD. Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 49 Wall-st.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE
CITY OF CHICAGO,
Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, in New-York.
Principal redeemable 1895.
For sale by
GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 36 Wall-st.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 27TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1870.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held at their office, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, Oct. 18, inst., the following resolution was adopted:
Resolved, That an installment of twenty-five dollars ($25) per share upon the scrip stock of this Company be and is hereby called for, payable on Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1871.
In conformity with the above resolution, the transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 10th day of December next, and remain closed until the 5th day of January, 1871, both days inclusive.
Stockholders will, in all cases when making payments for above installment, send or bring their scrip certificates, in order that the payment of second installment may be indorsed thereupon. By order of the Board. JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1870.
TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL ELECTION.—Notice is hereby given that the election for nine directors of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company will be held at the Company's office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed, preparatory to said election, Saturday, Nov. 5, at 4 P. M., and reopened Thursday, Nov. 17, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

PURSUANT TO RESOLUTION OF the Board of Directors, the stockholders of the Florida Improvement Company are required to pay ten per cent assessment upon their capital stock, together with all arrearages upon the first fifty per cent. assessment on said capital as is still due or unpaid to G. SATTERLEE, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1870.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Nov. 8, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M. W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

MOBILE & MONTGOMERY
RAILROAD COMPANY
EIGHT PER CENT.
First Mortgage Bonds.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE
IN GOLD.
INDORSED BY STATE OF ALABAMA.

We offer the above-named Bonds for sale, and, for the following reasons, confidently recommend them as a most desirable investment.

1. THEY ARE A FIRST MORTGAGE UPON A ROAD ALREADY COMPLETED, THOROUGHLY EQUIPPED AND IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION. The object in placing this Mortgage upon the Road, and of selling these Bonds, is to build an extension of 15 miles from Tensas, the present terminus, into the City of Mobile, which connection is now made by boat. This extension will give entire through Rail connection to *Mobile* and *New-Orleans*, thus saving the cost and trouble of steam-boat service, and delay of breaking bulk both at Tensas and Mobile. The Road, including 15 miles extension, is 182 miles long.

2. THE MORTGAGE IS AT A LOWER RATE PER MILE THAN ANY SIMILAR BOND NOW OFFERING, being for little over $12,000 per mile—less than the Iron and Rolling Stock are actually worth. The cost of the Road is over $30,000 per mile.

3. The Road forms the only railroad connection between Montgomery, the capital of the State of Alabama, and Mobile, its chief commercial city, making it exactly the Hudson River Railroad of Alabama, besides being a link in the great through-coast line between New-Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Savannah, Charleston, Richmond and New-York, or the interior line between the same points, via Augusta, Charlotte and Danville.

4. The Net Earnings of the Road have regularly increased at the rate of about 20 per cent. per annum since the organization in 1867, *and are* NOW *much more than enough to pay the interest upon all the bonds authorized to be issued*, more than one-half of which are in the hands of the Company. These earnings will be largely increased upon the completion of the Mobile and New-Orleans Road, which is to be opened for through travel in about four weeks, and probably more than double upon completion of proposed extension of 15 miles.

5. They are indorsed by the State of Alabama, whose high credit is well known, her 8 per cent. currency Bonds now selling at par.

6. They bear 8 per cent. interest, both *principal and interest payable in Gold*, interest payable semi-annually in the City of New-York in May and November.

7. OVER ONE MILLION OF THESE BONDS ARE ALREADY PLACED—a single well-known and careful investor (Judge Onderdonk, of Long Island,) after personal examination of the Road and its resources, taking $100,000 as a permanent investment, and Executors of Estates and Banking Institutions investing in amounts of from $20,000 to $50,000 each.

8. Only $450,000 are on the market. These are offered by the undersigned at the low price of 95 and accrued interest, in currency.

SOUTTER & CO., NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST.

The Strongest and Best Secured, as well as Most Profitable Investment now Offered in the Market.

7 Per Cent. Gold.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
COUPON OR REGISTERED, AND
FREE OF U. S. TAX,
Principal and Interest Payable In Gold.
ISSUED BY THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad Company.

The small remaining balance of the Loan for sale at
90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.
INTEREST PAYABLE MAY AND NOVEMBER

J. EDGAR THOMSON, CHARLES L. FROST, Trustees.

The bonds are issued at $20,000 per mile against the portion only of the line fully completed and equipped.
The greater part of the road is already in operation, and the present earnings are largely in excess of the operating expenses and interest on the bonds. The balance of the work necessary to establish through connections, thereby shortening the distance between St. Paul and Chicago 45 miles, and 90 miles to St. Louis, is rapidly progressing, in time for the movement of the coming grain crops, which, it is estimated, will double the present income of the road.
The established character of this road, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly-settled and richest portion of the great State of Iowa, together with its present advanced condition and large earnings, warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these bonds to investors as, in every respect, an undoubted security. A small quantity of the issue only remains unsold, and when the enterprise is completed, which will be this Fall, an immediate advance over subscription price may be looked for.
The bonds have fifty years to run, are convertible at the option of the holder into the stock of the Company at par, and the payment of the principal is provided for by a sinking fund. The convertibility privilege attached to these bonds cannot fail to cause them at an early day to command a market price considerably above par. United States Five-twenties, at present prices, return only 4⅛ per cent. currency interest, while these bonds pay 9⅛ per cent., and we regard them to be as safe and fully equal as a security to any railroad bond issued; and until they are placed upon the New-York Stock Exchange, the rules of which require the road to be completed, we obligate ourselves to re-buy at any time any of these bonds sold by us after this date at the same price as realized by us on their sale.
All marketable securities taken in payment free of commission and express charges.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

CITY STOCKS
THE BEST SECURITY IN THE WORLD.
CITY 5s OF 1870,
due Nov. 1 proximo, paid at par on demand.
CITY 7s OF 1885,
sold at a small premium.
GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

BOGERT & WHITE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

O. E. WOOD,
No. 23 Nassau-st.,
OFFERS FOR SALE
ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD BONDS, convertible and guaranteed by Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, 7 ℔ cent.
NEWARK AND ORANGE First Mortgage 7 ℔ cent. Bonds.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. J., IMPROVEMENT Bonds, six years, 7 ℔ cent.
NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY Town Bonds, 7 ℔ cent.
ILLINOIS TOWN Bonds, registered, 10 ℔ cent.

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, No. 80 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1870.
A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, in Philadelphia, on FRIDAY, Nov. 4, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of obtaining their consent to the sale of nine thousand (9,000) shares of the Company's stock, received in payment for certain property of the Company, sold by their authority.
The transfer-books will be closed from Oct. 31 to Nov. 5, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board.
WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

OFFICE NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN AND WILLIMANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY, MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Oct. 25, 1870.
THE COUPONS AND REGISTERED INTEREST, due Nov. 1, 1870, on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN AND WILLIMANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid, on and after that date, free of Government tax, at the banking-house of Messrs. HATCH & FOOTE, No. 12 Wall-st. New-York.
DAVID LYMAN, President.
A. M. COLEGROVE, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANK OF
BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
AGENCY, NO. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
COMMERCIAL CREDITS
issued for use in Europe, China, Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America.
Demand and time bills of exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also, cable transfers.
Demand drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other banking business transacted.
JOHN PATON, ARCH'D McKINLAY, Agents.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

STUYVESANT & D'WOLF,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 23 WALL-ST.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, 561 AND 563 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank will be held at its banking-house, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Nov. 8, proximo. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, Oct. 11, 1870.
THE COUPONS AND INTEREST ON the Registered Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1870, on the First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company will be paid on and after that date, at the banking-house of Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No 53 Exchange-place, New-York. Holders of twenty (20) or more coupons will leave the same one day for verification.
The transfer-books for Registered Bonds will be closed Oct. 28, and reopened Nov. 2.
C. S. GREELEY, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, on the 10th of November. The transfer-books will close on the 25th inst., and remain closed until the 11th proximo.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO R. R. Co., No. 54 WILLIAM-ST. NEW YORK, Oct. 15, 1870.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON the First Mortgage Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, due Nov. 1 proximo, will be paid on and after that date, at the banking-house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st., free of Government tax. The transfer books for Registered Bonds will be closed from Oct. 29 to Nov. 2.
J. J. TRACY, Secretary.

OSWEGO, Oct. 20, 1870.
THE COUPONS OF THE CONVERTIble 7 per Cent. Bonds of the NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD, due Nov. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1870.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent., (4 per cent.,) free of City, County and State taxes, has been declared, payable on and after 10th inst., to which date the transfer books will be closed.
CHAS. B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage six per cent. gold bonds of the ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY, due Nov. 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking office of Messrs. Jameson, Smith & Cotting, No. 14 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, free of tax.
L. M. LAWSON, President.

THE COUPONS OF THE ST. LOUIS and South-eastern Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent Gold Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of Geo. Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. E. F. WINSLOW,
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 19, 1870. President.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1870.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of taxes, has this day been declared payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th inst.
The transfer-books will be closed from this date to the 11th inst. W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $8,012,460 76.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents. JOHN McLEAN, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class waitress, who thoroughly understands her business, and has the best of City reference: none but private families need apply. Can be seen for two days at No. 50 East 13th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION, OR chamber-maid and laundress, to do fine washing, by a very competent and efficient woman and excellent laundress; can do French fluting, and can do up ladies' fine muslin in the best manner; has the best references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, SITuations in country or City; one as good cook and assist in washing, the other as chamber-maid and waitress or washing, together or separate; very competent and desirable persons; best City references; two years in last place. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SUPERIOR laundress; understands French fluting, and doing up linens and fineries in the best style; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 347 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker, and thoroughly understands her business; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 397 3d-av., corner of 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; very respectable; good seamstress; can cut and fit; operate on machines; dress-maker, &c.; has the best City references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; can take entire charge of an infant from birth; no objection to the country or to travel; best City reference. Call or address No. 426 4th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, some washing at her own residence; the best of reference given. Call at No. 77 Cannon, corner of Rivington-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and waitress; City references; City or country. Call at No. 241 36th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOman, a situation as seamstress, or to take charge of a grown child; good reference. Apply at No. 179 Clinton-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; can do all kinds of fluting; has the best of references. Apply at No. 305 7th-av, between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation to do general house-work in a small private family; is a good cook; good references. Call for two days at No. 352 East 12th-st., milk depot.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to do general house-work in a small family; has good reference. Call or address at No. 213 East 28th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands cooking thoroughly; has good reference. Call or address No. 213 East 28th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid and seamstress; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 145 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESpectable German girls; well recommended; one as cook, and the other as chamber-maid and seamstress. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH woman as ladies' maid. Call at 141 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL AS laundress. Call, all day, at No. 326 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as cook. Call at No. 212 East 28th-st.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV., a large number of English, French, professed Protestant and other cooks, waitresses, chamber-maids, nurses, laundresses, young girls for house-work, waitresses, nurses and those lately landed.

ATTENTION.—LADIES IN WANT OF first-class servants of all nationalities can be suited immediately at the office, No. 138 6th-av., near 10th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; understands doing up laces and fine muslins in a superior manner; has five years' reference from former place; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress, or to do waiting and fine washing and ironing; best City reference from last place. Call or address No. 445 3d-av., between 30th and 31st sts., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as good cook; thorough and excellent baker; is neat and economical; best City reference. Call at No. 4 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as waitress in a private family; best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 10 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as first-class cook; understands baking and pastry, all kinds of desserts, &c.; good City references given. Apply at No. 433 West 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, a situation to do light chamber-work; best of reference given. Inquire at No. 240 East 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid and waitress in a small family; unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 368 West 41st-st., Room No. 7.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERmaid, a situation in a respectable private family; willing to assist in waiting or washing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference. Call at No. 161 West 27th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent seamstress, who is used to cutting and fitting lady's and children's dresses; can use a machine; would take a permanent place in a private family; good reference. Inquire in the fancy-store No. 311 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid, or to take care of children; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 230 3d-av., between 20th and 21st sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid by a respectable woman, who thoroughly understands her business; has seventeen years' reference from her last place. Can be seen until suited at No. 8 East Washington-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, a situation as first-class chamber-maid or as chamber-maid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine. Call for this day only at No. 256 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands the business in all its branches; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 347 East 17th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as children's nurse, or to take charge of a baby; best City reference given. Call at or address No. 330 East 38th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., fourth floor front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as seamstress, and assist with chamber-work or taking care of children; first-class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 163 East 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY respectable American woman as first-class cook, who understands her business in all its branches; where a kitchen-maid is kept; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 417 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; understands operating on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good City reference. Call at No. 104 8th-av.

WANTED.—A LADY IS ANXIOUS TO GET a nice situation, either as waitress or children's maid, for a young woman who has lived with her over eleven years. Apply for two days at 47 Clinton-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent person as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 344 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 444 West 25th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family, is first-class. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 West 20th-st.; three years' reference from her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent young woman as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 150 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl; is a competent nurse; can speak French, and willing to make herself agreeable. Call at No. 158 East 23d-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would take care of children; best City reference. Call at No. 217 West 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as nurse to a baby or grown children; good sewer; City reference. Call at No. 209 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do house-work of a small private family; best City reference. Apply at No. 119 West 25th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST class Protestant cook; the best of reference. Call for two days at No. 417 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. Hild's.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT AND pleasing manners desires to engage as housekeeper in a gentleman's family ("widower preferred") where she can have the comforts of a home, and be allowed the privilege of having her child with her; to any one offering such a home she will be a faithful servant and a fond friend. Address, with full particulars, FRIEND, Post-office, Newark, N. J.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL positions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 303 Bowery. Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a competent single young man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and carriages; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference from his last employer. Address W. S., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant married man; small encumbrance; has best City reference. Call or address J. P., at his employer's office, Mr. L. F. Martin, No. 44 Wall-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant man who thoroughly understands his business; can produce twenty-five years' City references; is willing and obliging. Address R. N., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man of good experience and understanding in the general charge of a gentleman's place; is a good plain gardener; understands the care of horses; has good reference. Address A. B., Box 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RELIABLE, TRUSTworthy colored man, the charge of furnace fires and boot blacking by the month; understands both thoroughly; excellent City references. Call or address No. 531 6th-av., near 32d-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUation as coachman; is a careful driver, and has the best City references. Call or address at private stable, No. 42 West 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class German coachman, who understands his business thoroughly. Address H. T., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as waiter in a private family; can speak French and English. Address, by letter, F. D., No. 294 6th-av.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO get a situation for his coachman; can give the best recommendation. Call or address DAVIS, CLARK & CO., No. 15 Dey-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a married man, with no family; can give the best of references. Address C. H., care of R. Campbell, No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable young man; has first-class City references; will be found willing and obliging. Call or address No. 42 East 22d-st, stable.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as first-class waiter; best of City references from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 18 West 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as waiter in a private family; can speak French and English. Address F. D., No. 284 6th-av.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SHIPPING clerk in any business; boot and shoe business preferred; can influence some trade; five years' reference from last employers. Address CLERK, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

CARPETS.

SMITH BROTHERS,
SUCCESSORS TO
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
AT THEIR NEW STORE,
NO. 738 BROADWAY,
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &C.
NEW STYLES, FALL TRADE, 1870.
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
GOODS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Nov. 1, 1870.
TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also, an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15. On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 3 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible] WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL,
Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 126, 128 AND 130 EAST 24TH-ST.,
REOPENS SEPT. 19.
College, Business, West Point, Navy School. Modern languages. Boarding and Primary Departments, Gymnasium, &c.
Prospectus to be had.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
5TH-AV., CORNER 28TH-ST.
In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 620 FIFTH-AVENUE.
Fourteenth year opens Sept. 20. Able masters in charge of the several departments.
Carriages provided for pupils at a distance.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st.—fifteenth year.
Rooms spacious, light, airy and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon—a Yale graduate, he wholly instructs the College class, and means that all from this school shall have ample fitness. In four years, 20 have entered College—9 Columbia, 6 Yale, 2 Harvard, 2 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Of all, only three were conditioned. Other classes follow yearly. More pupils applied this past year than could be received. Light gymnastics. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. CHARLES KEITH.
WILL CONTINUE MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NOS. 275 AND 277 MADISON-AV.
The school will open Sept. 21.
The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 88 Madison-av., between 28th and 29th sts.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address as above.

MRS. PARKS'
BOARDING AND DAY SHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 158 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.
Formerly Ferris' Female Institute.
Reopens Sept. 21. For circulars apply as above.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYONS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 204 West Twenty-third-st., will open Sept. 14, 1870. Apply for circulars to above address.

MRS. EDWARD R. WHITE,
No. 59 West 42d-st,
opposite Reservoir Park. English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children; will reopen Sept. 26.

Earnest Teaching. Common-sense Restraint
YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS."—BEGIN their 10th year Sept. 20. For girls, 15 W. 42d-st., (removed from 65 W. 36th-st.) N. B.—Private recitation rooms for young ladies connected with the above. Boys' school 1,400 B'way, cor. 39th-st. For admission or circulars apply to Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 W. 42d-st.

MISS YOUNG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and masters will reopen in a new and fine location, No. 44 West 22d-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. (Address as above.) Misses and masters taught in separate rooms.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

UNDERCLIFF YOUNG LADIES' Boarding-school, Cold Spring, N. Y., opposite West Point. For circulars apply to Mrs. MORRIS and Miss PICKERSGILL, or *Home Journal*, New-York. Terms moderate. Reopens Sept. 20.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 46 East 34th-st., New-York, will reopen on Sept. 28. Particular attention given to French and German. For circulars call or address as above.

LESPINASSE FORT WASHINGTON Institute, for young ladies; French, language of the school; graduating course for the modern languages. Circulars, G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.; MILHAU'S, No. 183 Broadway.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY, corner of Washington-place and Wooster-st., prepares boys for college or for business. M. M. HOBBY, G. CHASE, Principals.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

AN INSTITUTION FOR THE INTELLECTUAL, Moral and Physical Culture of Ladies. Class reformed Jan. 2. Stamford Collegiate Institute, Stamford, Conn. ROBT. C. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 19, at No. 105 East 40th st., two doors from Park-av. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

ADDRESS A. P. LASHER, PENNINGton, N. J., for circulars for one of the best and cheapest schools.

MRS. STORRS' BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 13 West 45th-st., will open Sept. 21. Address as above.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15 at No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding-school, for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 29.

NEW DAY-SCHOOL, NO. 83 WEST 11TH-ST.—English, French, Drawing and Music a specialty; terms low.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON'S PRIVATE classes for young ladies, No. 124 Lexington-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26.

RAND'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND English School, 1,267 Broadway, reopens Sept. 14.

TEACHERS.

GERMAN, FRENCH, ITALIAN, LATIN, by university professors, in families and schools; thorough English business and collegiate education; private lessons; day and evening classes, $10 per quarter. Rooms for ladies, gentlemen, boys, girls. THOMPSON'S College, No. 20 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

AN AMERICAN LADY OF FRENCH PArentage, who speaks the French language thoroughly, has just returned from Europe, and desires a re-engagement as visiting governess; has taught for several years in first families of this City. Address Q. S., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH lady, just arrived in the City, thoroughly qualified and experienced; English, French, Italian, drawing, piano, singing (London training;) highest references. Address K., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN GRADUATE OF A German university and an experienced teacher, wishes a few additional pupils in German. Address D. S., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A BOYS' SCHOOL, NO. 859 6th-av., a German, and also a drawing teacher. Call with references from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS ($20 PER DAY) TO sell the celebrated Home Shuttle Sewing-machine. Has the underfeed, makes the "lock-stitch," (alike on both sides,) and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest family sewing-machine in the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburg, Penn., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, WHO is willing to go in the country; can cut and fit dresses and will wait on an invalid lady; good wages will be given; best of references required. Call at No. 60 West 17th-st., from 9 to 11 A. M.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTEStant woman as nurse and seamstress; best City reference required. Apply at No. 326 Madison-av., today, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL AN ARTIcle wanted by all advertisers; samples free; no capital required. Address DART ADVERTISING COMPANY, Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FIRST-class nurse, to take charge of a young baby. Call at No. 40 West 33d-st., today, between 11 and 1.

AGENTS WANTED ($225 A MONTH) BY the American Knitting-machine Co., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PATENTED COMPOSITIONS AND inventions, valuable for printers and stationers. Before leaving for Europe, I will dispose of such inventions on reasonable terms. Samples and particulars at No. 80 East Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. HENRY LOEWENBERG.

$300,000 WILL PURCHASE CONtrol of a business staple as brick; profits limited only by brain and energy; courts examination. Principals only address No. 80 Continental Hotel, New-York.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Cuba, Wednesday, Oct. 26 | Tripoli, Saturday, Nov. 5
Malta, Saturday, Oct. 29 | Scotia, Wednes. Nov. 9
Palmyra, Tues., Nov. 1 | Batavia, Thurs., Nov. 10
China, Wednesday, Nov. 2 | Java, Wednesday, Nov. 16
Abyssinia, Thurs., Nov. 3 | Samaria, Thurs., Nov. 17
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the steamers, not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.......$145, gold.
Return tickets.......$250, gold.
By the steamers carrying steerage:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets.......$150, gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY.
Passengers booked and forwarded from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
Ismalia	Sat., Nov. 5	Iowa	Wed., Nov. 9
Europa	Sat., Nov. 12	Acadia	Wed., Nov. 16
Caledonia	Sat., Nov. 19	Britannia	Wed., Nov. 30
Anglia	Sat., Nov. 26	Iowa	Wed., Dec. 14
India	Sat., Dec. 3	Acadia	Wed., Dec. 28
Australia	Sat., Dec. 10	Britannia	Wed., Jan. 11

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:
First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Saturday, Nov. 5, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.......Saturday, Nov. 12, 8 A. M.
CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Nov. 15, 10 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON.......Saturday, Nov. 19, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Nov. 26, 8 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST AND SOUTHAMPTON.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAU....SATURDAY, Nov. 12
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT...SATURDAY, Nov. 26
PEREIRE.......DAURE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 10
Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine:) TO BREST OR HAVRE—First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Hereafter the steamers of this line will touch at Southampton, England, to land passengers and specie.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
ENGLAND, WEBSTER, Saturday, Nov. 5, at 12 M.
THE QUEEN, THOMSON, Saturday, Nov. 12, at 8 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
LONDON DIRECT.
PENNSYLVANIA, THOMPSON, November.
Cabin passage, $65 and $75, currency.
Steerage passage, $28, currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
IDAHO, Capt. WHINERAY.......Nov. 9, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.......Nov. 16, at 12 M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN. Nov. 23, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS.....Nov. 30, at 12 M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH. Dec. 7, at 5 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Dec. 14, at 10½ A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$125 to $170. $60.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.
ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Nov. 4, ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco Dec. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Thursday, Nov. 3.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Wednesday, Nov. 2, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, sailing from Pier No. 17, East River, at 3 P. M.:
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken, Wednesday, Nov. 9.
CLEOPATRA, for freight only, Saturday, Nov. 19.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman, Tuesday, Nov. 29.
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS.......Nov. 10
MORRO CASTLE Capt. R. ADAMS.......Nov. 17
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.......Nov. 24
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, JR., President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, will sail Dec. 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Nov. 5, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Nov. 5, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Nov. 8, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents. Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Nov. 10, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent, A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer *W. W. Coit* will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday and Thursday, at 4 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.
For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 2 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE
LONG BRANCH VIA SANDY HOOK.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The steamers ANTELOPE, Commander G. W. WILSON, and EMPIRE STATE, Commander A. P. ORSWELL, will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows: ANTELOPE at 8 A. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with the accommodation train for Philadelphia. EMPIRE STATE at 4 P. M., connecting with way train for Toms River. Philadelphia freight received to 6 P. M. Way freight to 4 P. M. JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT, DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) AT 4 P. M., From Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
The splendid steamers
NEWPORT, Com. A. G. SIMMONS, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. | OLD COLONY, Com. B. M. SIMMONS, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
FREIGHT RECEIVED UP TO 4 P. M.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS
FOR ALBANY.
The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the office, on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of its business.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 1st.....1:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 2d..10:30 A. M.
Thursday, 3d.....2:00 P. M.	Friday, 4th.......1:00 P. M.
Saturday, 5th.....2:30 P. M.	Monday, 7th.......7:00 A. M.
Monday, 7th......2:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 8th......7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 8th......3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 9th..7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 10th...8:30 A. M.	Friday, 11th......8:00 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY EVENING LINE.—Great reduction of fare daily—Saturdays excepted, from Pier No. 44, between Spring and Charlton sts., at 6 o'clock. Fare deck, 50c.; cabin, $1; with state room, $1 50. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave as above, returning from Troy at 6, and Albany at 8 P. M. Fare Sundays as heretofore.

NEW-HAVEN STEAMERS — HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND THE NORTH, at 3:15 and 11 P. M. from Peck-slip. Trains connect with the 11 P. M. boat every morning in New-Haven, Sunday excepted, and from 3:15 boat on Saturday only.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves pier foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Fare, 75 cents.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat META will leave foot of Market-st. daily, at 2 o'clock P. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua, (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Poughkeepsie train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:20, 7:10, 9:05 and 10 A. M., 12:20, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.
C. H. KENDRICK, Genl. Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1870.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEpots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.
For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M. (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)
For Greycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 A. M.)
For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)
For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M., (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:45 P. M.)
For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M.; 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 9:15 A. M.; †12:45, †3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M.; and Saturdays only, 11:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; †1, †3:30, 4:15, 4:30, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.
L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
JULY 5, 1870.
* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.
Fall and Winter Arrangement,
Commencing MONDAY, Oct. 17, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.
8:45 A. M. Mail for Patchogue.
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, via stage to Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Islip Accommodation, Saturdays, through to Patchogue.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.
The 8:45 and 10:00 A. M., and 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway.
The 8:45 and 10:00 A. M., and 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:
10½ A. M.—Railroad express.
3½ P. M.—Montreal express.
Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.
J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 28th day of September, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ABRAHAM SOLINGER, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 (two hundred and two) Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 22d day of November, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 222 WEST 18TH-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Head-stones; finest variety; cheapest in the City.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.